PROPERTY OF
THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.) OF CANADA
REGIMENTAL MUSEUM

13-1942-8.

Montreal Officers Missing at Dieppe

Capt. R. J. H. Hainault

Capt. M. G. Allard

Lieut. T. M. Barott

Lieut. Jean Duclos

Lieut. L. E. Clermont

Lieut. J. J. Levesque

Lieut. P. A. Trudel

Officers of the Fusiliers Mont Royal and Black Watch, reported missing at Dieppe are shown here. Other pictures will be found on Pages four, five and seventeen.

Star - Sept. 16th 1942

PROPERTY OF
THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.) OF CANADA
REGIMENTAL MUSEUM

2 Local Units' Losses Heavy

More Data Given On Missing at Dieppe

More biographical data of officers and men of Montreal who appear in the lists of "Missing at Dieppe" published yesterday by the Department of National Defence, appear below. In the main they are shown to belong to two of Montreal's famous regiments, Les Fusiliers Mont-Royal, which suffered extremely heavy losses in the raid—and the Black Watch, of which only a portion took part in the action. Montrealers of other military units such as engineers, signal corps and artillery, also appear on the casualty lists.

Following are brief sketches of men now reported missing:

Capt. M. G. Allard

Capt. Maurice G. Allard, 27, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Allard, of 1690 St. Joseph boulevard east, trained with the University of Montreal C.O.T.C. over a period of five years. Joining Les Fusiliers Mont-Royal after the outbreak of war with the rank of lieutenant, he left for overseas in December, 1940. There he took a number of tactical courses and trained in Commando tactics. He was promoted to captain this summer. He was educated at Lammenais and St. Jean Baptiste Colleges and at l'Ecole Superieure St. Louis. Well known as a bridge player, he was a member of the team which won the provincial championship in 1939.

Lieut. J. J. Levesque

Lieut. Jean Jacques Levesque is one of two officer-sons of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Herve Levesque. Both are in Les Fusiliers Mont-Royal. A younger brother, Guy left recently with reinforcements for the first battalion in which his brother has served for two years past. His parents reside at apartment 11, 1060 Bernard avenue west. Lieutenant Levesque is 22. He graduated from Notre Dame College and then went to the Montreal City & District Savings Bank branch at Oxford avenue and Sherbrooke street west. He took his officer's course in the C.O.T.C. of the University of Montreal and joined Les Fusiliers Mont-Royal, going overseas on December 9, 1940.

Lieut. P. A. Trudel

Lieut. Pierre Andre Trudel, Les Fusiliers Mont-Royal, is 22 years old, a son of the late Mr. Arsene Trudel and Mrs. Trudel, formerly Claire Branchaud, was born in Montreal and educated at College Ste. Marie and College Brebeuf. He enlisted in December, 1940, and went overseas with his unit on June 21, last year.

Lieut. J. G. Y. Tetreault

Lieut. Joseph Gaston Yvon Tetreault, 24, son of Dr. J. L. A. Tetreault and Mrs. Tetreault, of 650 Stuart avenue, Outremont, enlisted in Les Fusiliers Mont-Royal in June, 1940. Promoted to lieutenant, he went overseas in December, 1940. He took specialized training in commando work and later became an instructor. Born in Montreal, he was educated at Mont St. Louis College and the Commercial High School. At the time he enlisted he was employed by the North American Life Insurance Company. He has two brothers, Roger and Jean Pierre, the latter a member of Les Fusiliers Mont-Royal reserve battalion; and two sisters, Mrs. Arthur LeBel, wife of Captain LeBel, of the F.M.R., and Miss Pierrette Tetreault.

Lieut. P. E. Roy

Lieut. Paul Emile Roy

N.C.O.'s and Men Missing at Dieppe

Pte. Duncan McLachlan

Pte. Jas. Hillen

Cpl. C. E. Godbeer

Pte. Chas VanElvery

Pte. J. R. Coleman

Pte. Thos S. Spence

Cpl. Ken Morris

Pte. Geo. Morris

L/C J. F. Stephenson

Pte. J. M. O'Brien

Pte. L. Brunet

L/C P. J. P. Charbotte

Pte. Chas Davy

St. Joseph boulevard west, after taking a C.O.T.C. at the University of Montreal, joined Les Fusiliers Mont-Royal in the spring of 1940 and went overseas the following Christmas. Born in Montreal, he was educated at St. Johns College, St. Johns, Que., and at the University of Montreal where he had taken two years of medicine before leaving to join the army. He has two brothers and three sisters.

Lieut. Jean Duclos

Lieut. Jean Duclos, Les Fusiliers Mont-Royal, is the 26-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis H. Duclos, of 4624 Park avenue. According to word received by his father from Capt. Simon Duclos, another son who is serving with the Royal 22nd Regiment, Jean Duclos was last seen lying on the beach of Dieppe wounded in the body and with one leg apparently broken. His brother got the story from several of the men that a boat containing men of his company was about to pull into shore to bring him out when he raised himself and shouted to them not to expose themselves further to fire; that he would be all right. It is understood that he was recommended for a captaincy two weeks before the Dieppe raid. His wife, Mrs. Marguerite Duclos, and their two children, live at 4808c Park avenue. He is a graduate of Mount St. Louis College and the University of Ottawa and studied at Joliette Seminary. Before the war he was attached to the provincial police.

Pte. James Hillen

Pte. James Hillen, 23, enlisted in the active army three days before war broke out with the Black Watch, R.H.R. of Canada. He is the son of Mrs. Florence Hillen, of 7995 St. Gerard street, and the late James Hillen. The family originally came from Belfast, Northern Ireland. Private Hillen is a graduate of the Montreal High School. He worked for some time for Demuir Products, Limited, before going on active service. Although he enlisted in the Black Watch before war broke out, he did not go overseas with his regiment until August 1940. A brother, David, is overseas with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps. Another brother, J. Hillen, is an employe of Peacock Brothers here.

Pte. Kenneth Taylor

Pte. Kenneth Taylor has served 2½ years in the Black Watch, although he is now only 19. Son of Mr. and Mrs. George Taylor, now of 879 Rielle avenue, Verdun, and formerly of 314 Gordon avenue. Private Taylor enlisted in the Black Watch in March, 1940, and went overseas in September, 1940, with the First Battalion. He was educated at the Model School, and was a corporal in the Highland Cadets before joining the active service Unit. His father is a War Veteran, having served in the 38th Battalion from Ottawa. His elder brother, Sergt. Lloyd Taylor, of the R.C.A.M.C. has just returned, after serving two years and four months overseas, to be an instructor. A brother-in-law, Sgt.-Major W. Hoffman, is overseas with the R.C.O.C.

Pte. Duncan McLachlan

Pte. Duncan McLachlan is the son of a soldier. His father, now in Ste. Anne's Military Hospital, served in the Great War, going overseas as a corporal sadler in the Army Service Corps. Duncan was born in Montreal, educated at William Dawson School, and then worked in the printing trade for a number of years. He joined the army in July, 1940, and went overseas the following year. An older brother, John, served overseas in the Great War, in the Artillery, and a younger brother, Donald, is now serving in the R.C.N. as an engineroom artificer. The family home is at 55 Queen's road, Valois. His mother is living there. There are also two sisters, Margaret and Edith, of Montreal.

Cpl. K. W. Morris
Pte. G. J. Morris

Cpl. Kenneth William ("Chub") Morris, 23, and his younger brother, Pte. George James Morris, 20, are sons of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Morris, of 7078 Durocher avenue. They joined the Victoria Rifles on the outbreak of war and in July, 1940, transferred to the Black Watch, going overseas together with the unit in September, 1940. Both are natives of Montreal and were educated at Barclay School. Another brother, Sgt. Gordon Morris, is on active service in Canada. They also have two other brothers and five sisters. Their father, a veteran of the Great War, served from 1914 to 1918 with the Liverpool Regiment in the Imperial army. He was wounded 13 times.

Pte. J. M. O'Brien

Pte. Joseph Michael O'Brien, 30, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas O'Brien, of 255 Beaumont street east, enlisted in the Black Watch in June, 1940, and went overseas in June, 1941. His wife, formerly Lillian Holloway, lives at 6243 Durocher avenue, Outremont. Born in Montreal and educated at St. Patrick's School, he was a printer at the Graphic Printing Company at the time of his enlistment. He has four brothers in uniform: Sgt. Harry O'Brien, also with the Black Watch overseas; Pte. Pat O'Brien, Pte. Michael O'Brien, and John O'Brien, a stoker in the Royal Canadian Navy. A fifth brother, George, was discharged as medically unfit.

Acting Cpl. C. E. Godbeer

Acting Cpl. Charles Edward Godbeer, 31, son of Mrs. F. Godbeer, of 5764 Eleventh avenue, Rosemount, enlisted in the Black Watch in the summer of 1940, and went overseas in January, 1941. Born in London, he came to Canada as a child. After leaving school he became part owner of and ran a mink farm at Terrebonne. A brother, Cpl. Victor Godbeer, is on active service overseas with the 14th General Hospital, R.C.A.M.C. He also has two sisters. His father was killed in the Great War while serving with the 60th Battalion.

Cpl. J. F. Stephenson

Cpl. John Fletcher Stephenson, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Stephenson, joined the Canadian Corps of Signals six months before the outbreak of war. Mobilized, he went overseas in August, 1940. Born in Glasgow, he came here as a child, and was educated at Drummond School and at Sir George Williams College. At the time of going on active service he was employed by the Canadian National Railways. His father is a veteran of the Great War, having served four years in the Imperial army with the Royal Engineers. He has three sisters.

Pte. T. S. Spence

Pte. Thomas Selby Spence, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. Selby Spence, of 5699 Eleventh avenue, Rosemount, enlisted in the Black Watch in March, 1940, and left for overseas on his 19th birthday, August, 18, 1940. He celebrated his 21st birthday by taking part in the big raid on Dieppe. Born in Montreal, he was educated at William Dawson School, and formerly worked for the J. Pascal Hardware Company, Limited. He has two younger brothers and a married sister.

Pte. C. Van Elvery

Pte. Charles Van Elvery, 40, whose wife lives at 3485 Shuter street, Apartment 4, was a member of the Black Watch for six years before the outbreak of war. Volunteering for active service when the war started, he served in Newfoundland, and then went overseas in August, 1940. He was born and educated in Montreal, and has a daughter, Janet.

Pte. J. R. Coleman

Pte. John Robert Coleman, 33, whose wife, formerly Alberta Roy, lives at 6954 Jeanne Mance street, enlisted in the Black Watch immediately after the outbreak of war, and went overseas in August, 1940. Before enlisting he was employed as a driver for a used car dealer. He has three brothers, Angus, Alexander and Joseph, all on active service overseas, and three children, Pola eight, Shirley, seven, and Robert Albert, five.

Pte. J. A. Ross

Pte. John Alexander Ross, 28, son of Mrs. Anita Grossu, of 7028 St. Urbain street, enlisted in the Black Watch in 1939 immediately after the start of the war, and went overseas in August, 1940. Born in Montreal, he was educated at King Edward VII school and at the Shawbridge Boys' Farm, where he spent six years. On enlisting he changed his name from Grossu to Ross.

Spr. L. E. Bockus

Spr. Leslie Ernest Bockus, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Edward Bockus, of 5850 Fifth avenue, Rosemount, enlisted in the Royal Canadian Engineers in February, 1940, and went overseas in May, 1941. A native of Montreal, he was educated at Rosemount and Drummond schools, and at the time he joined the army was working for Adams and Company. His father, a veteran of the Great War when he served with the 35th Battery Canadian Field Artillery, is now a gunner with the Royal Canadian Artillery. He has three sisters and two brothers.

Sgt. R. A. Morrison

Sgt. Reginald Andrew Morrison, Black Watch, 30 years old, was for several years before the war a member of his regiment and volunteered for active service as soon as war was declared. He was an employe of Crane Limited. Born in Montreal he was educated at St. Gabriel's School and at St. Thomas Aquinas'. He is the only son of Mrs. Charles Morrison, who lives with his wife at 146 Selby street, Westmount.

Pte. C. S. Davy

Pte. Charles Stuart Davy, 22, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Davy, 2652 Rozel street. Born in Montreal, he was educated in Point St. Charles. He was in the employ of Ernest Cousins Limited, for three years before he enlisted in the Black Watch in June, 1940. He went overseas in August, 1941. His younger brother, Lester, recently enlisted with the Black Watch here, another brother, Norman, is

Spr. Leslie E. Bockus

Pte. Ken. Taylor

Sgt. R. A. Morrison

employed in an airplane factory here. He also has a sister, Gladys.

Pte. C. Foulis

Pte. Cecil Foulis, Black Watch, 33 is married and has a 10-year-old daughter. Mrs. Foulis and her child live at 4412 St. Catherine street west. He was born in Montreal and went to St. Leo's Academy. Both his parents are dead and his brother, Colin, is a gunner overseas with the R.C.A.

Pte. R. Cardinal

Pte. Roland Cardinal, 32, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. O. Cardinal, Bellevue Hotel, Ripon, Papineau county. He was born at Ripon and received his education at the Bourget College at Rigaud, Que. He was working as a commercial traveller when he enlisted with the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals here in 1940. He went overseas in June, 1941. He has one sister here, Mrs. Rene Laniel, 7449 Boyer street, and a brother, Aurel at Ripon.

Pte. L. Brunet

Pte. Leopold Brunet was a tinsmith in civilian life before enrolling in Les Fusiliers Mont-Royal on May 4, 1940. He was married in April, 1937, and has a daughter, born in 1939. The month after he enlisted he went to Iceland with the Fusiliers and three months later was in England, where he was a regimental stretcher-bearer. His wife, Mrs. Germaine Emond Brunet, is working in the D.I.L. plant at Verdun. Private Brunet is 32.

L/Cpl. P. J. P. Charbotte

L/Cpl. Peter J. P. Charbotte is the son of Mrs. A. Lamore, of Timmins, Ont., now residing with her daughter, Mrs. Lionel Monckton, at 1087 Desmarchais boulevard, Verdun. He was born at Golden Lake, Ont., educated at Timmins High School, and enlisted in the Royal Canadian Engineers the day war was declared. He is 26 and has been in England for the past two years.

[illegible] 1942. Col. Knox was posted as second-in-command of the unit and was later made brigade major of 17th Canadian Infantry Brigade. After service with "G" staff of Canadian Army Headquarters, he went to the continent with 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade as brigade major and served in France, Belgium and Holland. In 1944, he became a member of the directing staff of the British Staff College at Camberley.

Coolness of Men in Dieppe Raid Related by Black Watch Private

"We'd All Go Back Tomorrow," Pte. Kevin Gallagher Writes—Tanks Put Ashore Despite Hail of Enemy Fire

Many thousands of words have been written since Canadian troops spearheaded an attack by Allied forces on the Nazi-held beaches at Dieppe, glorifying the heroic deeds performed there. Most of these words were written by newspapermen for public consumption.

Here is a story of the Dieppe raid as written by a private soldier to his own family. The soldier is Pte. Kevin Gallagher, 20, of the Black Watch, and the letter was written to his father, W. J. Gallagher, of 2279 Souvenir street. Born in Montreal, Pte. Gallagher was educated at Belmont School and D'Arcy McGee High School; and was employed by Henry Birks & Sons Ltd., at the time he enlisted.

The letter follows:

"We were taken away from the battalion about two weeks before the raid to go through what they told us was to be very secret training with the artillery. We began getting equipment that made us wonder, but it wasn't until we were half an hour at sea that we knew what was really coming off. It was a good day and a lovely trip. The boys never gave their job a thought and the spirit was very good all the way through. We were told we could write a letter home and it was then I began to do a little thinking and I might say feel very blue and I am very glad that that letter never reached you. It was a very clear night and to hear the boys, one would think they were on a pleasure trip—all the old songs rolled off one after another, and the only reminder we had of our grim mission was the planes that were hovering overhead. As darkness fell we all went down below

PTE. KEVIN GALLAGHER

where three tanks and a scout car were waiting all primed up for their little joy ride. We detonated our hand grenades [illegible]

Gazette - Oct. 5/42

BLACK WATCH ATTENDS DIVINE SERVICE

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TOP: The Black Watch (R.H.R.) marches past Brig.-Gen. E. deB. Panet, officer commanding Military District No. 4, at the saluting base opposite McGill University's Roddick Gates during yesterday's regimental church parade.

BELOW: The men of The Black Watch turn into the church of St. Andrew and St. Paul on Sherbrooke street west where Maj. the Rev. G. H. Donald, regimental chaplain, conducted divine services.

Gazette. Oct. 12/42

Thousands See Black Watch Men Hold Regimental Church Parade

Thousands of Montrealers lined the city's streets yesterday to witness the big Black Watch regimental church parade. Led by Col. Paul Hutchison, the men swung up from the Bleury street armory to the music of the pipe band. They paraded on Sherbrooke street to the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul where the service was held at 3.00 p.m. by Maj. the Rev. George H. Donald, regimental chaplain.

Maj. Donald took as his theme "He Changed His Behavior," and told the regiment that we are all judged on our character by our behavior. He stated there were different types of behavior including the careless, which disregarded the right of others, and the absentminded, which caused annoyance to others.

He spoke of the members of the regiment who were at Dieppe and praised their courage and stamina. He added, "Their names will stand high on the scroll of honor."

Maj. Donald said these men did not know they were heroes, they were just doing a job and doing it well with no thought of anything but to do what they were sent to perform. And he impressed on his listeners that they were no different than the Dieppe raiders. "You would do the same thing in similar circumstances."

The men were advised to have confidence in themselves and to be ready and fit to do their part when the opportunity comes.

War brings out the potentialities of man, Maj. Donald said, and shows the fine traits of human nature as well as man's inventiveness. He stated that wars are not fought with the worst in a man, but with the best.

The Black Watch joined in the service through the singing of the Praises. The choice was particularly appropriate including as it did Give Peace, O God, Give Peace Again, Onward Christian Soldiers, and O God of Bethel.

Prayers were said for those who had gone as well as prayers of intercession. Following the singing of the last hymn a piper played The Lament while the congregation stood at attention. A bugler followed with The Last Post. Reveille was sounded and then the National Anthem was followed with the benediction and Recessional.

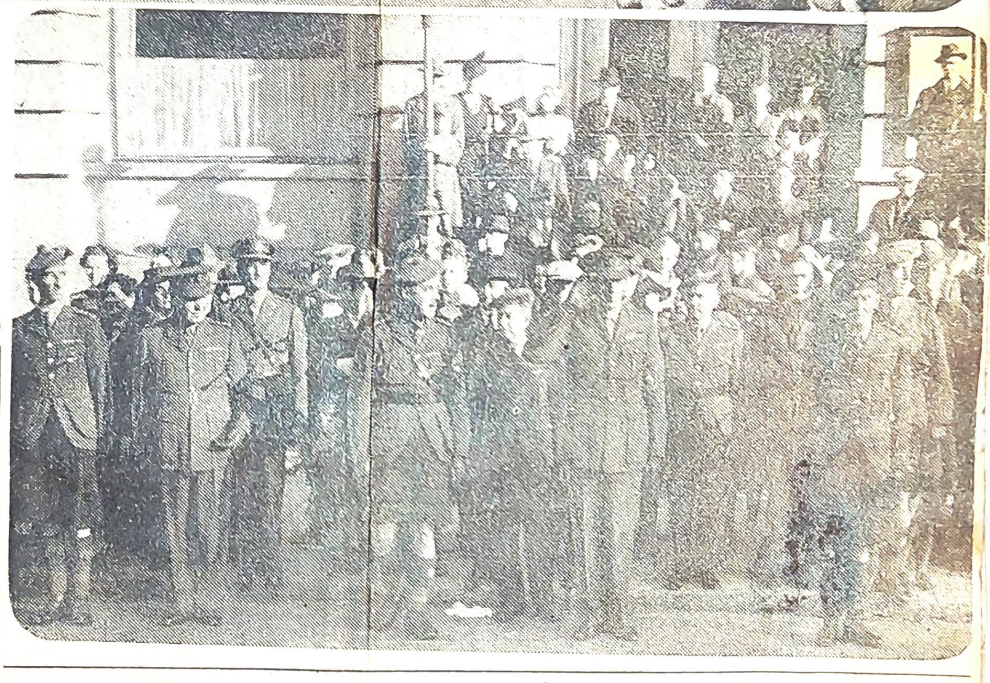
As the men filed from the church the parade reformed on Sherbrooke street for the return march to the armory.

Brig.-Gen. E. deB. Panet, C.M.G., D.S.O., E.D., District Officer Commanding Military District No. 4, took the salute from a base opposite McGill Roddick Gates. With him were: Brig. K. M. Perry, A.D.C., of Canada's Reserve Army; Col. Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O., E.D., Lt. Col. W. H. Clark Kennedy, V.C., regimental commandant of the Black Watch; Capt. F. C. Smith, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Col. Paul Hutchison, regimental adjutant; Lt. F. A. Worden, regimental orderly officer; Capt. W. F. Shepherd, Royal Rifles of Canada; Lt. H. S. Prince, orderly officer to the district officer commanding; Capt. D. Cleghorn; Major the Rev. George H. Donald, D.D.; and Lt. Col. the Rev. J. Bruce Hunter.

The Montreal Daily Star

MONTREAL, MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1942

...us Regiment Parades to Church



...and Fourth Battalions of The Black Watch, under ... of Col. P. P. Hutchison, E.D., attended the annual ...urch parade yesterday at the Church of St. Andrew ...where Major Rev. George H. Donald, V.D., regimental ...ciated. The upper picture shows the two battalions ...mmanded by Lieut.-Col. W. E. Macfarlane, M.C., and ...A. Johnston, D.S.O., M.C. In the picture to the side, ...eB. Panet, C.M.G., D.S.O., district officer commanding, ...ng the salute. At his left in the front rank is Col. ...gu Allan, C.V.O., honorary colonel of the regiment, ...ght, Col. P. P. Hutchison, E.D., next to him being ...M. Perry, D.S.O., of National Defence Headquarters. ...ontagu is Col. Andrew Fleming, V.D., a former com... now at M.D. 4 headquarters. Others in the picture ...J. Bruce Hunter, M.C., senior Protestant chaplain ...t; Major Rev. George H. Donald; Col. A .T. Howard, ... commandant; Major J. D. Cleghorn, of M.D. 4 head... Capt. F. C. Smith, regimental adjutant.

...k Watch Thrills Crowds ...arch to Divine Service

...Hi...h Officers of Canadian Army ...Ta...e Salute in March Past

...TED ...by the ever-popular "kilties" with their bagpipes and ...band, ...housands of Montrealers lined Sherbrooke street west ...aftern ...oon to watch a church parade of the Black Watch. ...Col. Paul Hutchison, the men swung smartly up from the ...Bleur ...y street and paraded west on Sherbrooke to the Church ...rew a ...nd St. Paul. Leading the way were the pipers, with Lt.-Col. W. E. Macfarlane, M.C., in command of the 3rd Battalion, and Lt.-Col. H. A. Johnston, D.S.O., M.C., of the 4th Battalion.

Panet Takes Salute

After the service, the two battalions reformed on Sherbrooke street and marched past the Roddick gates of McGill University, where Brig. Gen. E. de B. Panet, C.M.G., D.S.O., district officer commanding No. 4 District, took the salute. He was surrounded by a number of officers, among whom were Col. Sir Montagu Allan, C.V.O., honorary colonel of the regiment, Col. P. P. Hutchison E.D., commandant; Col. Andrew Fleming, V.D. and Col. A. T. Howard, V. D. two former commandants of The Black Watch.

...o sit on the stub of a dead branch ...ear the top and watch Paddy and ...Mrs. Paddy at work. They often ...worked by day, although they are ...upposed to do their work at night. ...Of course King Eagle isn't a King. ...He is called King because he looks ...as if he ought to be a King and ...really rule the air. The truth is, he ...doesn't rule at all. Sitting on his ...high perch he looks majestic. ...Soaring almost cloud high above ...the Green Forest he looks majestic. ...Then you think of him as King ...Eagle. See him hopping about ...awkwardly on the ground and he is ...no longer a king.

This fine morning King Eagle ...sat watching Paddy on the farther ...

...landers who took part in the raid would stand high on the scroll of honor, and he urged his listeners to have confidence in themselves and be ready and fit to do their part when the opportunity came. The preacher said that wars were not fought with the worst in a man but with the best, for it brought out the fine traits of human nature as well as man's inventiveness.

The hymns sung were: "Give Peace, O God, give peace again," "Onward Christian Soldiers" and "O God of Bethel". At the conclusion of the service a piper played "The Lament," followed by the sounding of The Last Post and Reveille by a bugler, and the singing of the National Anthem.

BLACK WATCH PLAN MARCH WEDNESDAY

Gaz Oct 26/42

Regiment to Turn Out in Aid of Victory Loan During Evening

Co-operating with the local drive to put the Victory Loan over the top, the Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada will stage a Victory Loan parade on Wednesday, October 28, starting with N.D.G. at 8.15 p.m.

The regiment's entire strength, including regimental headquarters staff, will take part, with the 3rd and 4th Battalions commanded by Lt.-Col. W. E. Macfarlane, M.C., and Lt.-Col. Hutchison, E.D., the Regimental Commandant.

Brass and pipe bands will be in attendance, as well as an R.C.N.V.R. sound truck and army trucks decorated with Victory Loan banners. There will be a police escort. Assembly is called for 8 p.m.

A large part of the regiment's strength comes from N.D.G., and for the second time within a month a Black Watch route march will start in this section of the city. Previously, only the 4th Battalion was represented.

The regiment will form up at Benny avenue and Sherbrooke street and will march to the Bleury street armory via the following route, east on Sherbrooke to Decarie, south on Decarie to Western, east on Western to Greene, south on Greene to Dorchester, east on Dorchester to University, north on University to Sherbrooke, east on Sherbrooke to Bleury, and thence to the armory.

BLACK WATCH OUT ON MARCH TONIGHT

Gaz Oct 28/42

Two Reserve Battalions to Aid Victory Loan in Westend Parade

Tonight one of the biggest in the series of Reserve Army parades will be held when the entire strength of the Black Watch (R.H.R.) will march through the streets of Notre Dame de Grace and Westmount, starting at 8.15 o'clock.

The units will include regimental headquarters staff, with the 3rd and 4th Battalions, commanded by Lieut.-Col. W. E. Macfarlane, M.C., and Lieut.-Col. H. A. Johnston, D.S.O., M.C., respectively. Col. P. P. Hutchison is the regimental commandant.

Brass and pipe bands will be in attendance, as well as the R.C.N.V.R. sound truck, army vehicles decorated with Victory Loan banners, and a police escort.

The regiment will form up at Benny avenue and Sherbrooke street west, and will march to the Bleury street armory, going east on Sherbrooke to Decarie, south on Decarie to Western, east on Western to Greene, south on Greene to Dorchester, east on Dorchester to University, north on University, to Sherbrooke, east on Sherbrooke to Bleury, and back to the armory.

If the weather is wet or raining by 7.00 p.m. the 4th Battalion will parade in the Bleury street Armory Lt.-Col. Johnston stated.

Yesterday morning Herbert Marshall, noted British stage and screen star arrived in Montreal and last night was joined by Jean Dickenson, Montreal-born Metropolitan Opera Soprano. Tonight the two visitors will be joined by Barry Woods, well known American radio singer, who arrived in Montreal this morning, and Charles Magnante, outstanding accordionist in presenting an hour-long Victory Loan variety show on the stage of His Majesty's Theatre tonight. It will be broadcast throughout the Dominion.

Yesterday afternoon the full support of Ste. Justine's Hospital was promised at a Victory Loan rally at the hospital, which was addressed by Henri Besignan, of the National War Finance Committee.

Mrs. L. G. Beaubien, who introduced the speaker, stated that the staff of the hospital was used to sacrifices.

"Our nurses, our doctors, and others on the staff know that life cannot be lived without sacrifices," she said. "You can count on us to do all that we can to make certain that our defenders have the necessary financial aid which must depend on us."

REUNION IS HELD BY BLACK WATCH

Star Dec 7/42

Report on Activities at Home and Overseas Is Read at Annual Dinner

TWO UNITS ON SERVICE

Personnel Aid to Royal Rifles and Cape Breton Regiment and Participation in Raid on Dieppe Are Cited

Traditional regimental ceremony marked the annual regimental reunion dinner of the Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada in the Officers' Mess at the Armories on Bleury street Saturday night. About 150 former officers, present officers and guests of the regiment attended. The dinner was presided over by Col P. P. Hutchison, E.D., regimental commandant.

Reading the annual report of the regiment's activities both overseas and in Canada, Col. Hutchison told the guests 'that the past year has been a period of great expansion within the unit," and that "during it, we have had many difficulties to face, and many real problems to contend with."

"The most important developments, have been, of course," he added, "the mobilization of our 2nd Battalion for active service, the formation of the 4th Battalion to replace it in the Reserve Army, and the assistance we gave the Royal Rifles of Canada in its reconstruction after the Battle of Hong Kong."

"Important as these changes are, however," he continued, "tonight we particularly think of our splendid 1st Battalion which has been on active service for more than three years."

The Colonel briefly referred to the period of extensive training which the 1st Battalion underwent overseas, and commented on the praise given to its present state of efficiency and readiness for the real fray.

"Already, as you know," he said, "it has been blooded in part by the memorable action at Dieppe last August. On that occasion "C" Company, under its junior officers took part intact, as well as the battalion's mortar platoon, under Capt. MacLaurin."

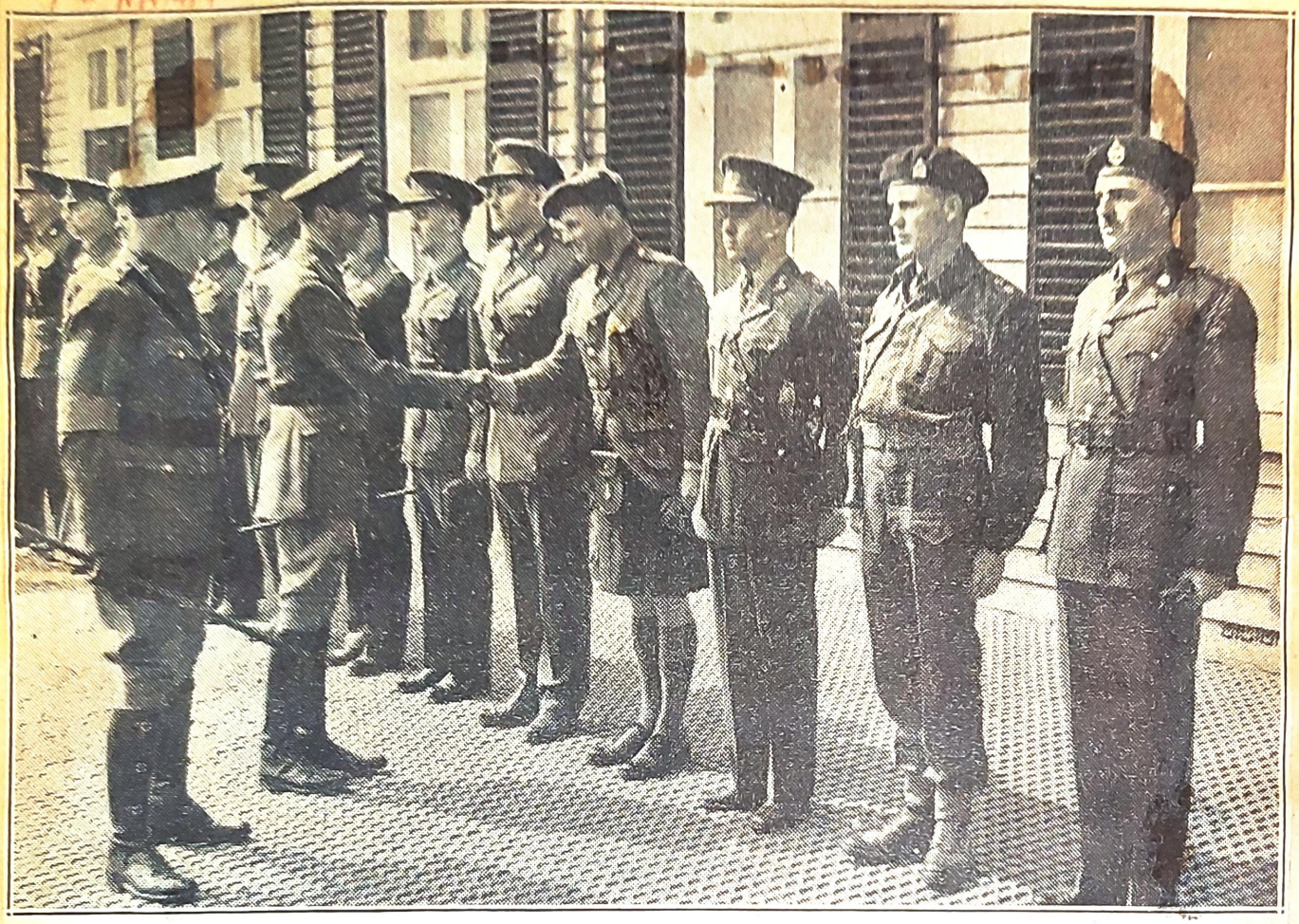
"These two detachments," he continued, "went into action at different sectors of the beach, and were not in contact with each other there."

The Colonel briefly outlined changes made in the personnel of the 1st Battalion during the year, stressing the appointment of a former commanding officer, Brig. K. G. Blackader, M.C., E.D., to command an Infantry Brigade.

Colonel Hutchison gave a detailed resume of the aid given by the Black Watch to the active service battalion of the Cape Breton Highlanders of which a large number of officers and men are members of the Black Watch serving on loan.

"The Cape Bretons now have as their C.O. and Second in command, two senior company commanders, and as their W.O.'s, five seniors on loan from our regiment," he said.

HIS MAJESTY MEETS CANADIAN STAFF OFFICERS



Here **HIS MAJESTY THE KING** is shaking hands with **CAPT. J. AIRD NESBITT**, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Nesbitt of this city, at the headquarters of an armored division somewhere in England on the occasion of an inspection by Their Majesties King George and Queen Elizabeth. Others in the photo are **LT. L. F. C. BORDEN** of Coleman, Alta., **LT. J. R. STAFFORD** of Lethbridge and **LT. R. C. MERRYWEATHER** of Edmonton.

(Canadian Army Photo)

Assistance given by the Black Watch to the reconstruction of the Royal Rifles of Canada by supplying to it a certain number of senior commissioned and non-commissioned officers, was also reported by the Colonel.

"We gave our very best here at Bleury street to assist this sister regiment of our province," he said, "which had run into such bad luck at Hong Kong."

"This was greatly appreciated by the Rifles and most cordial relations were established between the two units," he added.

Colonel Hutchison concluded his report with a brief word of proud acknowledgement of the war service of the regiment's officers' cadre, past and present.

"The regiment has answered instantly," he said, "all calls made upon it for officers since war broke out."

"No less than 32 of our regimental officers are on active service today holding senior ranks from Lieut.-Colonel to Major-General," he said.

Other speakers on the program were Major-General R. O. Alexander, D.S.O., Inspector General of the Military Forces in central Canada and former District Officer Commanding M.D. 4., who was guest of honor, and Brigadier General E. deB. Panet, C.M.G., D.S.O., E.D., District Officer Commanding M.D. 4.

Other guests at the head table were: Major General W. W. P. Gibsone, C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., Brigadier K. M. Perry, D.S.O., Lt.-Colonel G. S. Cantlie, D.S.O., V.D., Lt.-Colonel W. H. Clark-Kennedy, V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O., Colonel A. T. Howard, V.D., Colonel A. A. Magee, D.S.O., V.D., Colonel W. S. M. MacTier, M.C., V.D., Colonel R. L. H. Ewing, D.S.O., M.C., Colonel J. D. Macpherson, M.C., V.D., Colonel S. Echenberg, E.D., Colonel Count de-Bury et de Bocarme, C.B.E., Colonel Paul Grenier, E.D., Colonel D. R. McCuaig, D.S.O., V.D., Colonel H. M. Wallis, D.S.O., M.C., V.V., Colonel A. L. S. Mills, D.S.O., V.D., Lt.-Colonel C. C Brooks, M.C., V.D., Lt.-Colonel R. Girard, Lt.-Colonel G. L. Ogilvie, A.D.C., Lt.-Colonel T. S. Morrisey, D.S.O., E.D., Lt.-Colonel Andrew Fleming, E.D., Lt.-Colonel W. E. MacFarlane, M.C., Lt.-Colonel H. A. Johnston, D.S.O., M.C., Lt.-Colonel A. G. White.

THE MONTREAL DAILY STAR, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1942

United to Give Party for Children of Service Men

For the fourth Christmas of the war, a great united party for children of the men of the Navy, Army, Air Force and Merchant Navy will take place at the Forum on December 21 and 22. This party, under the auspices of the Montreal Soldiers' Wives' League, is taking the place of the separate parties at the different Armories in past years. The Chairmen of the many Auxiliaries taking part in promoting the party are:

Front row: Mrs. Ward Pitfield, 17th Duke of York's Hussars; Mrs. A. E. D. Tremain, R.C.A.; Mrs. Adelard Raymond, R.C.A.F.; Mrs. G. V. Whitehead, R.M.R.; Mrs. Edward B. Savage, president Montreal Soldiers Wives' League; Mrs. Winthrop Brainerd, R.C.N.V.R., (H.M.C.S. Montreal); Mrs. F. W. Corbett, Merchant Navy; Mrs. C. F. Ritchie, Victoria Rifles; Mrs. P. P. Hutchison, Black Watch.

Centre row: Mrs. C. M. Benett, R.C.O.C.; Mrs. H. J. Levinson, District Depot; Mme. J. P. Archambault, Royal 22nd Regiment; Mme. J. L. Perron, Regiment de Maisonneuve; Mrs. H. de L. Languedoc, Royal Rifles; Mme. Gustave Rainville, R.C.A.S.C.; Mrs. Percy Knowles, R.C.E.; Mrs. H. D. Rolland, C.G.G.; Mrs. Campbell Howard, R.C.A.M.C.; Mrs. Garnet Strong, Forestry Corps; Mme. Hector Dery, R.C.N.V.R., (H.M.C.S. Cartier.)

Back row: Mrs. Howard McCallum, Sherbrooke Fusiliers; Mrs. R. D. Harkness, Signal Corps; Mrs. E. P. Merrill, R.C.D.; Mrs. J. D. LeMoyne, 6th Duke of Connaught's Hussars; Mrs. A. G. White, Headquarters M. D. No. 4; Mrs. George Machum, Veterans Guards; Mrs. Thomas McMonagle, Provost Corps; Mrs. Marcel Noel, Regiment de Chateauguay; Mrs. Paul Trudeau, Fusiliers Mont-Royal.

Chairmen who do not appear in the picture include Mrs. Philip Mackenzie, P.P.C.L.I.; Mrs. G. B. de Bellefeuille, Regiment de Joliette; Mrs. J. A. Leclair, Regiment de St. Hyacinthe; and Mrs. H. R. Fraser, R.C.R.

LIGHTS and SHADOWS OVERSEAS

GN 2 Dec 14/42

By L. S. B. SHAPIRO

Portrait of a Regiment

A Station Somewhere in England, December 7.(—Delayed)—This is an English village. Just off the paved highway, as it reaches the village, sits a single-storey building. The sign on it reads: "Real Estate Office." Narrow dirt roads lead off the highway and on the sides of these are clustered charming cottages solidly built in the English tradition. Here is a structure more squarely built than the others. It must be the village school. Not far away is the neat architecture of a community hall. Just beyond the last house is a playing field, identified by its soccer posts. And beyond this the vista is farm land neatly marked off by hedges and fences.

It is noon and a rare December sun shines warmly upon the village. The scene is typical of rural England—except that there are no villagers about.

Along a dirt road and past a building bearing the sign "Day Nursery" marches a company of soldiers. They carry mortars and ammunition. A crash-helmeted motorcyclist screeches up to the "Real Estate Office." Through the kitchen window of one of the charming cottages a broad-shouldered youngster in battle dress may be seen cleaning a rifle. Near the playing field groups of soldiers are drilling. The boom of mortar fire is heard from beyond the hedges. The business-like rear of an armored car emerges from a garage behind one of the charming dwellings.

This was a village. It is now the station of a battalion, the Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada.

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The Black Watch of Canada has carried the Dominion's arms with distinction through every national call since the Fenian raids. The regiment's battle honors in the last war read like a history of the war from the first Battle of Ypres to the march into Mons on November 11, 1918. The 42nd battalion of the Black Watch led the Canadians into Mons on that memorable morning. The fighting quality of the Regiment may be measured by the 70 per cent. casualties (dead and wounded) sustained during the Great War and the six V.C.'s awarded to its members.

Many of this war's Black Watch are sons of the men who served with the Regiment in the last war. And regimental pride reaches its peak among these Montrealers. For esprit de corps, behavior and operational efficiency, the unit ranks among the best in Britain.

Now the men are preparing to spend their third winter in Britain. It is no wonder when you ask them (jocularly) what they want for Christmas, that they reply with deadly seriousness—"Action"

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It is not that the men are bored. This military village vibrates like a three-ring circus all day and every day. New weapons are arriving, new schemes carried out. Part of the unit is at target practice with a variety of weapons. A game of football, partly soccer and partly rugby, roars up and down the playing field. In the schoolhouse, several companies are being instructed on the tactics of latest battles. In another building a discussion group is having its weekly session on current affairs.

There are other duties, important and sometimes exciting, which fall to the regiment but these cannot be divulged at this time.

The men are accepting their third year of preparation in England with gusty enthusiasm. There is no morale problem here. But there is a rising impatience for action, an impatience which has increased notably since the North African campaign opened. The Black Watch has a tradition which is intimately tied with battle action. And because the men joined the unit with this tradition high in their minds, it is natural that they should look upon the active battlefronts with envy not unmixed with indignation.

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Let us move around the village to get a close-up view of the men who make up the Black Watch. The lieutenant-colonel commanding cannot be named for reasons of military security although he comes from a Montreal family intimately connected for generations with the Black Watch. The roster of junior officers reads like a list of well-known family names of Montreal —Birks, Cowans, Doheny, Rawlings, Duchastel, Traversy, Bennett, McLaurin.

What do the officers talk about on an ordinary day in December? I arrive, with the unerring instinct of a newspaperman, in time for lunch with them and for a little time I am part of the outfit. They discuss the African campaigns. One or two express the remote fear that the Axis may fold under pressure of the Russian and Mediterranean fronts—before the Black Watch can get into action. The thought that they might return to Canada some day without having fought the Germans is a nightmare which haunts their subconscious.

There is talk of Dieppe and some chagrin that the Black Watch did not get mention in the general reports of the operation. The detachment sent from the regiment was small—but the percentage of casualties was the highest suffered by any unit. Many men scrambled ashore in support of the Toronto Royals and were never seen again.

But mostly the talk is about the Black Watch — the other ranks, their families back home, their progress. And there is glowing praise for the Black Watch's Women's Division which has been keeping the regiment's home front in healthy shape.

The domestic situation of the unit here in England is not without its complications. The regiment was stationed for many months close to an English city and about 120 men married local girls.

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After lunch I tour the station, watching for a few moments the strange game of soccer-rugby now in full swing, sitting with a company of men as they receive instruction in handling the two-inch mortar, listening in the schoolhouse to a lecture on tactics. Later, the men gather around and discuss mostly their grievances. Soldiers without a squawk would be unnatural indeed.

These men want a walking-out uniform, a common complaint with all battle-dressed soldiers since the arrival of the Americans. They want more entertainment. The traditional soldier's complaint about food is given with such little indignation as to constitute a compliment to the cooks. The lads are not happy about the limit of 1,000 cigarettes a month they may receive from home. It is not that 1,000 cigarettes, are not adequate. The ration would be fine if every smoker received this amount. But no man in the regiment will see his buddy without a smoke, with the result that each smoker's ration is cut down well below 500 cigarettes. The suggestion is made that all money intended for cigarettes for the unit should be pooled (perhaps by the Women's Division) and augmented so that each smoker gets his full ration.

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The Black Watch, I find, is a healthy, happy organization. The only serious complaint is voiced by a young officer.

"One of these days," he remarks, "we are going to qualify for the—County Constabulary Long Service Medal."

DRAMBUIE

A Link with the '45.

THE ISLE OF SKYE LIQUEUR

Favourite of the Great West Highland Families for 170 years

History and romance cling round Drambuie. The liqueur of a Prince — Bonnie Prince Charlie of Jacobite song — it was brought from France with him when, in 1745, he made his gallant but ill-fated attempt to regain the throne of Great Britain.

The recipe was given to Mackinnon of Strathaird out of gratitude for hiding and helping the Prince to escape from Skye, and the secret of its preparation has been carefully preserved by generations of the Mackinnon family.

This exquisite liqueur soon became much prized, and has long held the post of honour at the tables of the great Highland families. The recipe is now the property of Malcolm Mackinnon of the Drambuie Liqueur Co.

"Excuse, please, is this the Black Watch depot?"

Young Soldier Fired on Duty

Pte. Ogilvie Exonerated In Officer's Death

Private William Ogilvie, of The Black Watch of Canada, who, while on sentry duty on the South coast of England, shot from the hip at a car whose driver failed to stop when challenged, and fatally wounded an officer who was a passenger, was completely exonerated by a military court of inquiry and immediately put back on sentry duty. This is the information received by his mother, Mrs. John Ogilvie of 2048 Aylmer street, in a letter from one of the officers of The Black Watch, in England.

"His was on guard duty at an important point, and carried out his duty as a sentry," she remarked to The Star. "He challenged the approaching car three times, and when it did not stop he obeyed the instructions previously given him and fired. If it had been a German officer, who had landed on the coast and was trying to get through the lines, and had been shot, my son would probably have been decorated," she remarked.

Ogilvie was only 15 years old when he enlisted in the Black Watch, but he was a well-built young man and he added three years to his age, so as to get into the regiment. "They found out his age, and arrangements were being made for him to be sent home," his mother said, "because he was under age. But he was a good soldier, and knew his duty. The fact that they put him back on guard duty for another tour after the shooting shows that he was not blamed at all. But he is too young for the army, and they had arranged weeks before this happened to send him home, and were waiting for a ship."

Mrs. Ogilvie disclosed that her three brothers are all on active service overseas. They are James Laing, Sgt. AG. Fred Laing in the R.C.A.F. and Jack Laing, the Black Watch. They are the sons of William Laing, who resides with his daughter on Aylmer street.

Christmas Echo

Star Jan 15/43

Black Watch Group Hears From Men Overseas

At the monthly meeting for the relatives of the men of the 1st Battalion The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada held in Kildonan Hall, Mrs. Stephen Cantlie, first vice-president, announced that the Christmas shipment sent overseas by the Women's Division had been received safely. Through the courtesy of the Red Cross, in October, Christmas cakes, chocolate bars, razor blades, were sent for each man, as well as socks and gloves.

A cable was received from the Officer Commanding, acknowledging the receipt of this shipment, and extracts from letters were read, describing the Christmas dinner for all ranks in their billets in England. In the words of one of the officers it was a "royal feed" the menu consisting of cream of tomato soup, roast turkey, roast pork and apple sauce, mince pie, plum pudding, coffee and beer. The officers had served the men, as they always do at Christmas, and the gifts from the Women's Division and the Salvation Army had been distributed.

Mrs. Spencer-Nairn gave a brief talk on what the Women's Division is doing for the Prisoners of War of the regiment, and announced that Mrs. Pilot, of the Black Watch, will be at the Canadian Prisoners of War Relatives' Association, 718 Sun Life Building, every Wednesday afternoon from 2 until 4.30 p.m. Mrs. Pilot will advise and assist those sending their next-of-kin parcels, and has on hand a supply of garments made by the Women's Division, which are available to put in these parcels.

A musical entertainment was put on for the meeting under direction of Capt. Grace Forrest of the W.V.R.C. The Chorus Troop gave selections of musical numbers, Mrs. Grace Dowker recited, and Master Teddy Traynor and little Miss Beverly Watt did impersonations and dances.

Refreshments were served, the catering arrangements being looked after by Mrs. L. P. Candler and Mrs. H. K. Starnes. Wool was given out and finished work from the preceding meeting taken in.

Daily Star.

MARCH 26, 1943

BLACK WATCH: It's Spring, and They're All Set

There'll be no advance signal of invasion intentions when the British War Office decides the day has arrived for Anglo-Canadian forces to pound their way through the Nazi defences of "Fortress Europe". But when that day does come, men like these, of Montreal's Black Watch, will be ready for whatever their particular assault assignment may be. Men of the regiment, some of them with their faces blackened, commando-fashion, are pictured taking time out during recent strenuous battle manoeuvres in Britain; manoeuvres in which the closest air-ground co-operation was thoroughly tested.

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Brig. Perry Honored By 4th Black Watch

BRIG. K. M. PERRY, D.S.O.

Brigadier, K. M. Perry, D.S.O., whose appointment as honorary lieutenant colonel of the 4th (R) Battalion, the Black Watch, R.H.R. of Canada has just been announced.

Brig. Perry's association with the Black Watch dates back to 1909 when the regiment was known as the Royal Highlanders of Canada, and in his appointment is seen recognition of the time and service he has devoted to military circles.

Winner of the Distinguished Service Order, twice mentioned in despatches and twice wounded, Brig. Perry had a splendid record in the last war, with the regiment which now honors him. He went over as a captain in the 13th Battalion (R.H.C.) and was second-in-command of a company. He then became successively company commander, major, second-in-command of the battalion, and finally lieutenant colonel in command of the 13th for the last few months of the war. He led the Black Watch into Germany as part of the army of occupation, and later relinquished command to attend the Imperial Staff College at Camberly.

Following the war he remained with Canada's permanent force and held various staff appointments between 1920 and 1928. Shortly after the present war started he was appointed Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General of M.D. No. 4. In October, 1941, he was called to Ottawa as Deputy Adjutant General at National Defence Headquarters with the rank of brigadier. Last year he was made Deputy Director General of the Canadian Reserve Army.

Brig. Perry is a graduate of Gill and practised civil engin[eering] until the last war began. [In] his military interests he ha[s] tained close contact with c[ivic] fairs and in 1940 was elected [pre]sident of the Quebec division [of] the Canadian Red Cross Society. Prior to this he had served on the City of Montreal Unemployment Commission.

Gazette May 14/43

Scots Wha' Hae!

Black Watch Goes on Review Before Her Majesty the Queen

Montrealers Stage One of Finest Ceremonials Ever Seen Overseas

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, May 8—(C.P. Cable)—Two crack Canadian Highland regiments, the Black Watch of Montreal and the Toronto Scottish, proudly paraded before the Queen yesterday with pipes skirling and bayonets gleaming.

It was the heather day for the smiling Queen as she took a Royal salute from these battalions, inspected them and saw the march past smartly to Highland airs.

Bronzed by the English spring sun and weeks of intensive training, the Highlanders were an impressive sight as they staged their ceremonial—the Black Watch in a morning parade and the Toronto Scottish in the afternoon—against a magnificent setting of green English trees and fields.

A distinguished group of Canadian officers accompanied the Queen on the visit. Lieut.-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, commander of the Canadian Army overseas, Lt.-Gen. H. D. G. Crerar, corps commander, and Maj.-Gen. P. J. Montague, senior officer at headquarters, were among the senior officers present. Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, Canadian High Commissioner to the United Kingdom, Mrs. Massey and Mrs. McNaughton also were there.

Queen Wears Maple Leaf

The Queen wore a pastel blue coat with grey accessories. Her hat, graced with the maple leaf brooch she wears when she visits the Canadians, also was pastel blue and she wore a three-string pearl necklace.

Standing in front of a fluttering Royal standard, Her Majesty saw the Black Watch put on one of the finest ceremonials staged by any unit overseas. It was precision to the last degree.

Second in command of the unit is Maj. E. D. Rawlings and the adjutant is Capt. V. A. L. Traversy. Both are from Montreal. Company commanders are Maj. Bruce Ritchie and Captains Tommy Beauclerk, Alan Stevenson and George Fraser, all of Montreal, and Capt. Allen Boswell of Montreal and Quebec. The regimental sergeant major is Peter Notman of Montreal.

Chats With Montrealers

It was the first time the Queen had inspected the Black Watch herself, but the third time she had seen the Scottish overseas.

As the Montreal battalion began the parade, the pipers played the "Queen Elizabeth March" as a special tribute to the royal guest. When the troops went past the reviewing stand the pipes skirled the regimental march, "Highland Laddie." Both battalions wore balmorals, the Black Watch's being black with jaunty red hackles.

Her Majesty walked down the line of the Black Watch standing stiffly at attention and talked to a score of men in the ranks. She told Cpl. Stewart Swailes of Montreal she thought she had seen him before. It was true, for Swailes was with the unit when the King and Queen inspected it in the spring of 1941.

The Queen showed special interest in whether mail reached the troops regularly, mentioning the point to Privates Andy Nichols and W. F. Cound, both of Montreal. They told her they were satisfied.

When she got to Pte. E. Richards of Montreal the Queen asked if he was "settled." "Yes, I married a Scottish girl," Richards replied, causing the Queen to smile with pleasure.

Others to whom she spoke included Privates Frank Baddeley, Rod Hudson, W. E. Foster, W. Watson, E. Slater, A. Leduc, Eddie Stone and Russel Cleary, all of Montreal, J. D. Ait of Verdun, Que., A. E. Periard of Alexandria, Ont., M. S. Cameron of Lachine, Que., Reg. Sorel of Farnham, Que., and L.Cpl. R. Pion of Montreal.

Following the parade the officers were presented to the Queen and then the party drove to a corps headquarters where Her Majesty inspected a guard of honor of the Royal Canadian Dragoons of Toronto under Capt. F. A. Roberts of Toronto.

There'll be no adva[nce] tentions when the Briti[sh] day has arrived for A[llied] pound their way throu[gh] "Fortress Europe". Bu[t] come, men like these, of[ficers] will be ready for whate[ver]

Gazette-May 8/43

Black Watch Reviewed by Queen; Local Unit Makes Fine Showing

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Following the parade the officers were presented to the Queen and then the party drove to a corps headquarters where Her Majesty inspected a guard of honor of the Royal Canadian Dragoons of Toronto under Capt. F. A. Roberts of Toronto.

In the middle of the afternoon, after lunching at corps headquarters, Her Majesty arrived at the Toronto Scottish and obviously really enjoyed being again with her own regiment which is the only Canadian regiment to land troops twice in France in this war, once in June 1940 while France was falling and again last August in the Dieppe raid.

The Girls Were Thrilled

Somewhere In England, May 7.—(CP Cable) — Six thrilled members of the Canadian Women's Army Corps attended the Queen today on her inspection of the Montreal Black Watch battalion and the Toronto Scottish and on her visit to a corps headquarters.

It was the first time the girls had been on duty with the army in the field.

The Canadian women in uniform chosen for the occasion were CSM. Olive Bicary of Toronto and Pte. Helen Harnhart of Regina who were on duty when Her Majesty took tea with officers of the Toronto Scottish, Cpl. Margaret Quinn of Elora, Ont., and Toronto who was the first of the six to meet the Queen and Pte. Doreen Fitzsimmons of Montreal whose brother, Pte. Pat Fitzsimmons, was in the parade with the Black Watch.

Cpl. Ann Crapleve of Winnipeg and Pte. Ruth William of Lethbridge, Alta., attended the Queen during her stay at corps headquarters.

The Queen Inspects a Montreal Regiment

Queen Elizabeth is shown with Col. S. S. T. Cantlie, officer commanding a Montreal regiment, during Her Majesty's recent inspection of his unit.

QUEEN & BLACK WATCH

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C. N. C. PHOTO

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...L. McNaughton.

Her Majesty Inspects Famed Montreal Regiment

One of Montreal's oldest and most famous regiments, The Black Watch, was inspected recently by Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth, pictured above in a group photograph taken with the officer personnel in Britain. The commanding officer of the battalion is sitting at the Queen's right, and Her Majesty is wearing her famous Maple Leaf brooch without which she never visits the Canadians overseas. The Black Watch furnished one of the guards of honor to Their Majesties during their memorable visit to the Dominion in 1939.

STAR 18.6.43

THE RESERVE ARMY

BY and large, those of us left on the home front are working harder, owing to depleted staffs, and for longer hours, because of the amazing growth of voluntary war efforts. Still, there is much evidence on all sides that many people yet have lots of leisure in which they could complement the toil and effort they are already expending in this fourth year of the war.

The Reserve Army could make good use of a small part of that leisure time from the hundreds, perhaps thousands, who are eligible to join but who, for some reason or another, so far have failed to do so. It should be pointed out that whoever may be in doubt as to whether he can contribute to the strength of this important branch of the war effort should not fail to inquire immediately. Application can be made at any of the regimental armories in the district.

The Black Watch is to hold a recruiting parade through the streets of Verdun on Tuesday night, June 22, or, if it rains, on Wednesday night. There is not an eligible man in Verdun who would not feel prouder and happier for wearing the uniform of the Royal Highland Regiment of Canada. In fact, what citizen can fail to feel a thrill of pride when these titles are mentioned in conversation: The Black Watch; The Royal Highland Regiment of Canada?

If it be true of any undertaking that a man "gets out of it what he puts in," then association with The Black Watch can inspire the loftiest sentiments. It is undeniable that members of our Reserve Army units, sincerely convinced of its high purposes and great privileges, do not fail to obtain from their service some of the most lasting satisfactions of life.

AROUND THE ARMORIES

By RALPH CAMERON

In every armory throughout the city summer camps now form practically the sole topic of conversation. All units are making their final plans in preparation for Farnham or Petawawa. Vacation schedules have been arranged by the men to coincide with the camp dates assigned to their regiment and their employers have given all co-operation possible.

The attitude of the majority of men in the Reserve is well demonstrated by one officer in a local regiment. Although his business interests take him out of town a great deal of the time he has not yet missed a parade. In one instance he flew in from Toronto at 8 a.m., went home and changed to his uniform and was on the street car with his company for a week-end manoeuvre at 9. And he had gone without breakfast in order to be on time.

The spirit shown by that officer who fully realizes the great importance of the role being played by the Reserve Army should be an inspiration to every man in the ranks, especially those who might sometimes be inclined to miss a parade. Gen. Panet, former D.O.C., told the men of one reserve unit last winter that every parade missed meant an opportunity to learn something was lost.

If and when the time comes for the Reserve Army to take a part in actively supporting at home their brothers in arms overseas those men who have conscientiously attended parades and learned their job will have reason to be thankful.

An interesting story, and one not without a touch of real psychological humor, was told recently by an officer of an active unit. The incident occurred long enough ago to be told here. One platoon caused him and other training officers more trouble than all the rest combined; they simply could not seem to learn even the rudiments of drill and marching.

Patience of the officers was almost exhausted at the apparent impossibility of making soldiers of the platoon when the O.C. saw a gleam of light. The following week-end he cancelled all leaves for that platoon and drilled them all Saturday with a special parade on Sunday. "That did the trick," he says, "the following week they learned their drill, but fast, and soon became one of the best platoons in the company."

BLACK WATCH.

The skirl of the pipes and the crash of the brasses will resound through Verdun tomorrow night when the 3rd and 4th Battalions parade from the corner of Dupuis avenue and Joseph street to Woodland Park where a special band concert will be held under the patronage of Mayor Edward Wilson.

After a brief speech by the mayor Col. P. P. Hutchison, O.C. of the regiment, will tell of the centuries old traditions of the Black Watch. Following the band concert, during which numbers by both the pipe and brass bands will be heard, the regiment will march off with Mayor Wilson taking the salute.

Both battalions need recruits and because of the close association through two wars of the regiment with the City of Verdun this special show is being staged in order to give the men of that city a chance to make inquiries about joining. Recruiting booths will be set up in the park and men will be on duty to answer all questions regarding enlistment.

Two lance corporals of the 3rd Battalion, S. Schecter and D. Cormach, were promoted to corporal last week, and Pte. A. Davies was promoted to lance corporal. The unit will hold the third of its week-end schemes at Mount Bruno this Sunday, June 27, when they engage in rifle practice.

In the 4th Battalion Cpl. A. E. Mason was promoted to sergeant and posted to "A" Company as Provost Sergeant.

34th Field Artillery

Yesterday the 27th Field Battery under Capt. H. C. Mersereau was out on manoeuvres at the Indian Reserve at Caughnawaga. They received special permission to use the Reserve from Chief Jock. The different groups worked independently of each other in the morning, but combined in the afternoon for battery manoeuvres.

This week the parades tonight will have the 5th on gun drill, gun laying and fire discipline; the 7th on small arms (Bren gun) and a lecture on ammunition; and the 27th on foot and rifle drill, target practice and a lecture on battery tactics. On Thursday night the 5th and 7th will have the same course as the 27th had Monday, while the 27th will take the course the 5th had on Monday.

Another of the better stories illustrating the spirit of men in the Reserve came to light when the 6th Hussars went to Farnham for a day. Two troopers from the Lakeshore Detachment missed their transportation from the lakeshore and still arrived in Farnham in time to take part in the day's activiies. Undaunted by the weather and the difficulty of getting 'lifts', the men hitch-hiked more than fifty miles rather than miss the day's training. Any commanding officer in the district would give a lot to have a whole regiment composed of men like that.

4TH DIV. SIGNALS.

The cable section under Sgt. Cross has completed the installation of an intercommunicating system connecting the various offices in the armory and are now engaged in modifying the trailer signal office to accommodate new types of equipment won on issue. They expect to finish the job in time for the summer camp at Farnham, July 11.

St. John Ambulance awards of labels, vouchers and certificates based on examinations at the conclusion of the regimental first aid course last spring were issued to 84 members of the unit.

Outdoor training will be carried on this Sunday, June 27, when the exercises will consist of a signal scheme making use of the various means of communication available. The idea will be to provide intercommunication between a number of scattered localities in the city. It will be the last Sunday scheme before the summer camp. An extra parade will be held Wednesday, June 23, jointly with "B" Corps Signals when the evening will be devoted to the showing of training films.

2nd Medium Regiment

Under command of Lt.-Col. S. C. Holland the unit entrained Saturday night for the artillery training camp at Petawawa. They were the first fully mechanized group to leave for summer camp this year. The advance party under Lt. E. M. Manders left Friday night. The entire unit was approximately 410 strong.

Ancillary service details accompanied the regiment to camp. They consisted of 36 officers and men from the 4th Divisional Signals; 15 from the 3rd Divisional, R.C.A.S.C.; and 14 from the Ordnance Corps Reserve.

R.C.O.C.

Two weeks of special mechanical training in ordnance will be given to a part of the No. 4 Reserve Rivisional Ordnance Workshop. The training will be done at Petawawa beginning today and will include repair and maintenance of artillery pieces, armored vehicles and small arms.

Complementary to its special to arms training, the unit takes basic training and yesterday were on the rifle range at Bruno. Under command of Maj. F. G. Ferrabee they are now engaged in a recruiting campaign; it is particularly addressed to tradesmen interested in mechanical ordnance work.

Victoria Rifles

The 2nd Battalion, accompanied by brass and bugle bands, will march to Fletcher's Field tonight where training in section battle drill will be conducted. During the training the brass band will play at a public concert. The battalion, including the 40th Infantry Reserve Company, bugle band and recruits, will parade again Wednesday for training in bayonet fighting, grenade throwing, rifle and gas drill.

A physical training course under the direction of CSM. Forshaw is being conducted in the armory on Tuesday and Thursday evenings; those who qualify will be detailed as P.T. instructors during the summer camp training period.

At a recent parade RQMS. Bales was presented with the efficiency medal. He joined the regiment in 1914 and went overseas as armourer sergeant with the 24th Battalion. On his return to Canada in 1919 he remained with the regiment, receiving successive promotions to his present rank which he attained in 1939. In addition to his new decoration he wears the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal, the Mons Star, the Victory and General Service Medal.

R.C.A.S.C.

The 3rd Divisional, commanded by Lt.-Col. E. J. Church, has completed four week-end training exercises and yesterday were at the Farham rifle range holding a pre-camp shoot. They are now making final plane for the summer camp on July 11.

Several promotions have taken place in the unit recently with the senior ones being those of Sgt. W. Dickie and Sgt. F. Taylor promoted to company sergeant-major. Corporals A. A. Parsons, D. Whitehead, J. L Bunton and W. F. McKinnon were promoted to sergeants; lance corporals K. Aird, A. E. Cheval, F. E. Debaumont, I. Esar, J. Higgins, and T. H. Webb and Privates G. Harvey and T. P. Walsh promoted corporals; and Privates G. Philip and C. L. Fisher promoted lance corporals.

2nd Lieutenants W. C. Stannard, A. A. Monson, M. H. Turnbull and W. Saddler, and Pte. F. M. Ramsay have qualified as drivers, Class III M.T., while those qualifying as Drivers Class III, M.C. were 2nd Lieutenant G. W. Carmichael, Sgt. H. Shaver, Cpl. J. L. Bunten, lance corporals P. Lambert and H. E. Fitzgerald, and Pte. N. Gosse.

R.M.R.

The unit will have an unusual display in one of the windows of T. Eaton Company this week when they show the weapons with which they are armed as well as several trophies of the Tunisian campaign which were sent from North Africa by Capt. H. A. McBride of the 1st Battalion.

Yesterday they were on manoeuvres north of Loyola College when training consisted of the occupation of a machine gun defensive position with the use of vehicles and guns. In addition, patrols engaged in elementary infiltration tactics, while field signals, movements, observation, concealment and camouflage were reviewed. The entire scheme was designed to prepare the men for manoeuvres which will be held at the summer camp.

L/Cpl. D. A. Sarkissian has been promoted to corporal, and Pte. H. Friedman to lance corporal.

Grenadier Guards.

The schedule of parades for this week is: Tonight, No. 2, basic training platoon, fife band and signals (recruits). Tuesday, No. 1 and No. 3; Wednesday, No. 4, basic training platoon and signals (advanced); Thursday, Support and battalion headquarters.

Regiment de Maisonneuve.

A birthday party meeting will be held Thursday, June 24, when officers of the 2nd Battalion get together to celebrate the organization of the battalion three years ago. Lt.-Col. Jos. Brosseau, V.D., commanding officer, will preside.

The band of the regiment gave a concert last night at Lafontaine Park. It was another of the concerts costs of which are defrayed by the Campbell Estate.

Fusiliers Mont-Royal

Several promotions in the ranks have been reported since last week with nine obtaining the rank of acting sergeant. They were corporals Emile Bernier and Oscar Provost, and Fusiliers P. E. Belval, R. Bricault, R. L. Campbell, R. Desjarlais, H. Fortin, C. Lefrancois and N. S. Perron.

The 2nd Battalion, under command of Lt.-Col. J. A. Guindon, held its third week-end scheme yesterday when they travelled to Mount Bruno.

STAR, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1943

SUCCESS: Rally Held for Recruits

—Canadian Army Photo.

"Verdun has never let The Black Watch down in the past," Col. P. P. Hutchison, E.D., commandant of the famous Canadian Highland regiment, is telling the crowd at a recruiting rally in Woodland Park last night. The parade held by the unit through the streets, coupled with brief recruiting appeals and pipe and band music, had its effect for a good number of recruits were secured.

Black Watch Visits Verdun

Col. P. P. Hutchison Appeals for Men

The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada last night showed Verdun the value that training and service in the Reserve Army of Canada provides when a parade and rally was held in the city which in the Great War provided the highest per capita enlistment of men to the fighting services in the Empire.

Col. P. P. Hutchison, E.D., commandant of the regiment, which has two battalions on active service as well as two in the Reserve Army, told Verdunites at the rally in Woodland Park how close the associations of Verdun with the Black Watch were. He was one of a number of speakers who called upon these eligible to step forward and serve Canada in need.

First applicant for enlistment to answer the call was "Bill" Carroll, of Moffatt avenue, who said that he was 17 but wanted to join "because all my friends are in". Lieut.-Col. W. E. MacFarlane, M.C., officer commanding the 3rd (R) Battalion, pointed out in a brief address that "many of our men may even be under 17 but they are men just the same because they are doing a man's job."

Mayor Edward Wilson welcomed the regiment to the city and expressed the hope that "crowds" would flock to the recruiting tables set up in the park, "so that the proud associations of Verdun with Canada's famous Highland regiment will not be allowed to die out."

During an interval the regiment's pipe and brass bands played selections. William McInnis, a former member of the Black Watch, acted as master of ceremonies, and introduced the speakers.

Colonel Hutchison, in his address, said that the Great War record of the Black Watch was on a par with that of Verdun. It had three battalions on active service and nearly 12,000 men passed through their ranks. Of the 821 officers and men decorated for gallantry, six won the Victoria Cross.

"In the past," Colonel Hutchison said, "Verdun has never let the Black Watch down. The regiment needs men today. We are here to appeal to you for more recruits. We are certain Verdun will again answer our call."

Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1943.

BLACK WATCH SEEKS RECRUITS IN VERDUN

Flanked by officers of the 3rd and 4th Battalions of the famous Black Watch, **COL. P. P. HUTCHISON**, officer commanding the regiment, last night told citizens of Verdun of the proud part played by her men in the last war and in this one as members of the unit. He called on Verdun once more to support the Black Watch as they had in the past and asked her young men to rally to the regiment of their brothers and fathers.

Gazette Photo (copyright reserved).

Stirring History of Black Watch Recalled at Verdun Ceremonial

A 17-year-old lad walked up to the sergeant at the recruiting desk and said "I want to join the regiment because all my friends are in it." He was Bill Carroll of Moffatt avenue and was the first to enquire about enlistment at the big recruiting parade staged in Verdun last night by the Black Watch.

Thousands of Verdun's citizens lined the route of march as the famous regiment paraded to Woodland Park, and thousands more jammed the grounds to hear the music of the pipes and the brass band as they countermarched during the playing of Scottish airs.

Col. Paul Hutchison, E.D., told the crowds of the past history of the unit and the part played by men of Verdun in the last war when the voluntary per capita enlistment was the highest in the British Empire. He also told them of the 12,000 men of the regiment who served in the last war and won 821 decorations, including six Victoria Crosses.

He quoted a recent speech of the Minister of National Defence in Parliament regarding the role of the Reserve Army: "First, the function of local or community defence, and, second, the possible function of general defence." Col. Hutchison stated that he would add another function to those mentioned by Col. Ralston, "namely that the Reserve Army gives youth below the Active Army age an opportunity to prepare themselves for their future responsibilities."

He concluded by saying that Verdun had never failed this old regiment and urged her citizens to "wear a Red Hackle and identify yourself with more than 200 years of glorious regimental tradition."

Mayor Edward Wilson welcomed the regiment to Verdun and hoped there would be "crowds at the recruiting tables to take advantage of this parade." Alderman Tetreault, speaking in French, expressed the admiration of the city for the Black Watch and urged young men of Verdun to join.

Lt.-Col. W. E. MacFarlane, M.C., officer commanding the 3rd Battalion told of his long association with the unit. He spoke of the number of men from Verdun now in the Black Watch and said "Many may be under 17 but they are men just the same because they are doing a man's job." He also told the throng gathered at Woodland Park that all young men today will be better men in the future mentally, physically and morally for joining the Black Watch than by walking the streets.

William McInnis acted as master of ceremonies and introduced the speakers as well as announcing the various numbers played by the bands. The strains of "Highland Mary," "The Hundred Pipers," "Bonnie Dundee" and "The Green Hills of Tyree" was heard as the bandsmen marched up and down the field and past the display of guns and equipment in front of the stage.

Following the speeches the unit marched off on LaSalle Boulevard to a saluting base at the corner of 4th avenue where the salute was taken by Mayor Wilson. The pipe band led the parade and then broke off at the base to play the battalions past. Col. Hutchison, Lt.-Col. MacFarlane and Capt. F. C. Smith, regimental adjutant, fell out to stand behind Mayor Wilson as the regiment went by.

Summer Camp Farnham, P.Q.

Villers Patrol

Battle Honours	-	South Africa - West Africa - East Africa - Polo Grounds - Mount Bruno - Pursuit to Bleury Street.
Allied with	-	Blair Gowrie Militia and the Wet Corks
Colonel in Chief	-	Rt. Hon. Lord Nobody, G.P.O.
March Past	-	All the Wash Basins Go over the Border
Battle Cry	-	Porridge and Whisky

Recruits Wanted

Join a Unit with almost 250 years of Regimental Tradition. Wear the Uniform your Great-Grandfather wore. Join Villers Patrol - spend some sleepless nights with us and keep fit.

We teach you - Map Reading, Basin Throwing, Pincer Movements, By Passing of Strong Points, Lead Swinging, Highland Dancing, Mouth Organ Music, Elocution, etc!

Are you a man or a mouse? Join Villers Patrol and fly a wash basin as your pennant. Why do basic training in the ranks of other units - join our patrol and be an Officer. Wake up at reveille with a smile on your lips and a song in your heart. Give your O.C. a cheerful good-morning - start the day right!!

No agenda meetings - no election committees - no mess fees - no women's division - no enquiries made as to your past history.

Speak to your wife before enlisting

Join the Black Watch and fight with your friends.

Join Villers Patrol and love your neighbours.

Apply in Person to - Davy Carstairs
Don Macaskill
Andy Proven
Cookie Cook

Present War Effort	-	Officers on Active Service - NIL
		Officers expected to go Active - NIL
		Socks Knitted - NIL
		Hose-Tops Knitted - NIL

IF - YOU - CAN'T - GO - ACTIVE - JOIN - VILLERS

Portrait Given to Black Watch

This portrait of the late Capt. Toby Jones, M.C., D.C.M. and Bar, painted by the well-known American artist, Raymond Crosby, was presented recently to Col. P. P. Hutchison, E.D., regimental commander of the Black Watch of Canada, by C. Phillips Purdy of Boston on behalf of the governors and members of St. Bodolph Club where it has hung for the past 25 years.

To be hung in the officers' mess on Bleury street, the portrait will have a brass plate attached to it bearing the inscription, "Presented to the officers' mess, The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada by Members of the St. Bodolph Club, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A., August 1943."

Capt. Jones rose from the ranks in the 42nd Battalion. He won the Military Cross and the Distinguished Conduct Medal and Bar in recognition of his outstanding bravery. He is reported to have died in occupied France during this war. The portrait was done when Capt. Jones visited the Boston club in 1918. His family have donated his medals and they will hang together with the portrait in the officers' mess.

The St. Bodolph Club is one of the best known in the United States. Founded in the 1880's by a group of Americans interested in literature and art, it has continued to grow in prestige since that time.

Presented to Black Watch

Montreal Standard - Aug 21/43

Medals of Capt. Toby Jones Given To Black Watch at Ceremony Here

Gazette Oct. 21/43

Officers of the Black Watch (RHR) of Canada yesterday witnessed the writing of a bit of regimental history into the record when following a luncheon, Col. Paul P. Hutchison, E.D., officer commanding, accepted on behalf of the regiment from Col. A. N. Jones, of Halifax, the Great War decorations and medals of his brother, Capt. Toby Jones, M.C., D.C.M. and bar, of the 42nd Battalion, C.E.F. Capt. Jones died recently while resident in France. The medals will be placed with a portrait of Capt. Jones drawn by the American artist, Raymond Crosby, gift of St. Botolph's Club of Boston, which already hangs in the mess.

Col. Hutchison spoke of Capt. Jones as one of the most gallant soldiers in the last war. Enlisting as a private, he had won his three stripes in the field, besides being decorated with the D.C.M. and bar, a distinction almost as rare as the V.C. Following receipt of his appointment to commissioned rank he had gone on to win the Military Cross. He was a man greatly beloved in the regiment, to which he had displayed great devotion.

Col. Jones, in presenting the medals, told of his brother's affection for the regiment. After leaving it, he had trained White Russians under Admiral Kolchak. In the end his lungs had become affected. On his return to Canada he had spent some time at Ste. Agathe, then had gone to Switzerland. He had crossed to France shortly before it was occupied by the Germans and had never left it again.

It was the united wish of his sisters and himself that his brother's decorations, which had been confided to his care, should come into the permanent custody of his old regiment.

Maj. W. A. Brafftey, M.C., who was formerly with the 42nd battalion, recalled incidents of the last war, including a exploit of Capt. Jones, who more than once with a friend who was also an interpreter, crossed the enemies lines, lay concealed for 24 hours observing and listening to conversations, and then made his way back with valuable information in his possession.

He expressed the deepest appreciation to Col. Jones for entrusting of the decorations to the Black Watch.

The portrait of Capt. Toby Jones which now hangs in the officers' mess at the Bleury street armory was drawn in 1918 when the late Capt. Jones had visited St. Botolph's, a literary and artistic club, in Boston. It was sent to the Black Watch in August last in recognition of an address made earlier to the club by Col. Hutchison on "The History and Traditions of the Black Watch.

Signals, Engineers and Black Watch to Pro

Dominion's Oldest Highland Reg't Provides Opportunity in Reserve

When you see the slogan "Join the Black Watch" you are looking at an invitation to join the oldest Highland regiment in the British Army, a Black Watch officer recently remarked in a discussion of recruiting.

He was right.

After the rebellion in 1715 the Highlands of Scotland were in a constant state of disorder. Certain Scottish leaders wisely formed a special corps from among their own people to police the area.

From that beginning the Highland Regiment made its mark in practically every corner of the globe fighting in America, India, Egypt, Australia and was up at the death" at Waterloo in 1815.

The Crimea, India Mutiny, Sudan, South Africa, also saw the famous Ladies from Hell" sent in the first Great War the Black Watch chalked up 5 Victoria Crosses and had a total of 31,000 serving in its ranks, of which 6,500 were killed and 18,000 were wounded.

The Black Watch of Canada is the oldest Highland Regiment in the Dominion. Like its parent it was founded in this city by eight enthusiasts when a company was required to keep the peace. In the first 50 years of its existence it went through many changes but developed steadily.

In the Great War it added further to its glorious tradition and in the peacetime interval carried on with two battalions. With the outbreak of the new war it was ready — and waiting.

Men serving today with the Black Watch of Canada have a great tradition and history to maintain. For this reason a strict discipline is maintained within its ranks. The soldier who wears the Black Watch uniform is a marked man, a member of a famed regiment whose reputation is world wide, he may well be proud of the honor which has come to him as an individual in the wearing of that famous uniform.

Today, its reserve offers the finest to those who would meet the suggestion: "If you can't go active . . . go reserve."

Montgomery used to open his lectures with the curt order: "I do not approve of smoking or coughing. There will be no smoking for two minutes you may cough. Thereafter coughing will cease for 20 minutes, when I shall allow another 60 seconds for coughing."

The Reserve Army Uniform says you're a Canadian.

Army balloons were first used in Bechuanaland.

So famous had the Black Watch become by 1743 that the King himself expressed a wish to see specimens of these "Wild policemen from the North."

In four years the Army has accomplished magnificent things with the small nucleus of 4,500 men with which it entered the war.

Use your civilian training to advantage in the Reserve Army.

Trails now for action later.

Story of the NCO Is Told in Film

National Film Board's latest Canada Carries On feature, "Up From the Ranks," soon to be released throughout the Dominion, is a dynamic documentary portrayal of the average young Canadian N.C.O. returning from overseas to take his course at an Officers' Training Centre in Canada.

On practically every ship returning from England can be found these rugged, leather-skinned young men who have been specially selected to rise from the ranks and find their place in the commissioned ranks of Canada's hard driving mobile army.

These youngsters who went to England with the famed "Red Devils" of the First Division and later with other infantry divisions and Armored Corps have earned their chance to wear "pips." They have been selected because they proved their worth in the field—proved leaders. Quick to make decisions and ever faster carrying them out.

Here in Canada, young men, yet to cross the Atlantic, but who have served in the ranks with units guarding the broad reaches of both the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, are being given their chance to come "Up from the Ranks." They are proud of the opportunity—pleased they can have the chance of earning their "pips" the long, hard way.

Stars of "Up from the Ranks" are mostly youthful commissioned officers who came to Canada as sergeants. There is Lieut. Rolly Ashman, a woodmill worker near Ottawa; Lieut. Billy Connelly, who did a little radio singing in Ottawa and worked as a salesman; Lieut. John Taylor was a bank clerk; Lieut. Smith, a mechanic; Lieut. Paul Richard, a radio station manager in Quebec; Lieut. Marc Talbot was a foreman of a paper mill; Lieut. Harry Marsales, cafe proprietor from United States; and Lieut. Bill Tichnor was a Ford mechanic.

Outside of Lieut. Peter Coventry, Lieut. Roger Monsant and a few others, the rest of these "uniformed stars" came from England. Lieut. Coventry, who has worked in all National Film Board films, is now overseas.

The boys worked long, tedious hours to make "Up from the Ranks" possible. They put everything they had into their work. Many times they did shots over and over again just to get the right kind of action the director was looking for.

One or two of the lads came from the East — were fishermen and miners in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. They all typified the idea of "Up from the Ranks." Roger Monsant—the French lad in the film, was a stunt flier in "Captains of the Clouds." He was washed out of the R.C.A.F. after a crashed.

The Canadian public viewed "Up From the Ranks" for the first time at Kitchener, August 26. By September 8 this real life portrayal of

'LADIES FROM HELL' CHARGE

Emblematic of the ... forward, rifles ... at the "high port" ... of the famous BLACK WATCH regiment ... bayonets glistening. They were snapped at ...

men in the ranks ... their way up the ladder ... they sew their first ... battledress blouses ... to theatre-goers all ... minion.

JUST CALL ME . . .

Army lingo includes ... nickname for fellow-... United Nations ... countries where they ... Egyptians—Gyppo; ... Scottish soldiers—Jock, ... Ghurkas (Hindus) ... Australians — Digger or Aussie.

Chinese—Chinpa.

And an American is a "Yank" and has a "Yankee accent" and from the deep South, with the drawl and never an "r" ... heavy.

Canada's Reserve Army ... equipped and trained ... well

The first army ... was, was mentioned ... day Book in 1086.

There was no perma... ing army in England ... land-...

Join Canada's ... Now.

MOBILE FIELD WIRELESS

Of the type used by the ROYAL CANADIAN CORPS OF SIGNALS units, this mobile field wireless set can be used on the move with a whip aerial or at rest with either a whip or mast aerial.

Role of Signa... Is Interesting a...

The role of Signals in the army ... is, as the name implies, that of ... providing intercommunication be... tween the various units and forma... tions in the field. It provides for ... the army those services which, in ... a civilian community, are provided ... by the telephone office, and mes... systems. The Post Office, in addition to its ... senger services. In addition it main... tains its own experimental and re... search organization.

The systems of communication ... used by Signals are, telephone and ... telegraph, wireless and visual ... signalling, dispatch rider and vari... ous other message carrying methods.

With the army in the field, Sig... nals to the rear of Corps i.e. Army ... and Lines of Communication a civilian ... nal Units resemble closely a civilian ... telephone or telegraph system, with ... large telephone exchanges, all of a ... cable and open wire lines, all of a ... fairly permanent nature. Here wire... is not used very extensively, ... being by tele... ... made of automatic methods ... mission.

... Corps, Signals, down ... the headquarters of Divisions, is ... provided by "Corps Signals" units. ... from the headquarters of Divi... ... down to the units in the ... fighting line, by "Divisional ... Signals" units. Naturally the closer ... communications are brought to the ... front, the less permanent they can ... be made, consequently much more ... use is made of wireless in the for... ward areas, particularly during ... mobile operations.

USE ALL METHODS

Corps and Divisional Signal units ... make use of all the methods of ... communication mentioned, and are ... organized to meet the rapidly ... changing conditions which develop ... during operations in the field. ... Signal officers must be moved rapidly ... to new locations, cable must be ... laid at high speed, and wireless ... stations must be capable of main... taining intercommunication between ... headquarters while on the move. ... All Signal units are now fully ... mechanized.

The nature of the Signals job and ... the problems of the tactical handling of signal facilities in the field ... makes Signals one of the most in... teresting and educational branches ... of the Service and attracts men ... with electrical or mechanical ex...

LEARN
HOW THE
NERVE CENTER
OF THE ARMY
FUNCTIONS

JOIN "SIGNALS"

(The Royal Canadian Corps of Signals)

Theoretical and practical training on field wireless equipment, Signal offices and telephone exchanges, construction and maintenance of field cables, with practical application on week-end exercises and at Summer Camp. Electrical and battery maintenance and workshop training given.

Motor vehicle driving (Signals is a mechanized unit), Map reading, first aid, field craft, rifle and Bren Gun instruction are also given.

Categories eligible

Single Men — Ages 17 and 18, or 41 to 50
If in Cat. "C"—19 to 40

Married Men — Ages 17 and 18, or 26 to 50
If in Cat. "C"—19 to 25

APPLY AT SIGNALS ARMOURY
1179 BLEURY STREET

"B" Corps Signals
Tuesdays & Thursdays
at 8 p.m.

4th Divisional Signals
Mondays & Fridays
at 8 p.m.

Join

THE BLACK W...

Join a famous Regiment—join ... BLACK WATCH—all you ... will be proud of your decisions, ... your family will be proud ... Wear the Red Hackle. Identify ... rself with more than 200 ... glorious regimental tradition. K... abreast of military deve... —and kep fit—by practising b... drill, field craft, map ... anti-aircraft and gas defence, ... ng and maintenance of ... icles, modern weapons. Parades ... ce a week from 8 to 1... Interesting outdoor training sch... es held in the country on ... during the drill season with fr... ransportation and food. ... diers' pay while attending 2 w... s in camp. Pay for traini... and Sunday schemes.

Come to the armoury on parade ni... ed see the men you are invited to jo...
Apply at the armouries any night M... to Friday.

COL. P. P. HUTCHISON, E... REGIMENTAL COMMANDANT
LT.-COL. W. E. MAC... ANE, M.C., O/C 3RD BN.
LT.-COL. H. A. JOHNST... D.S.O., M.C., O/C 4TH BN.

3rd and 4th Reserve Battalions

THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.) OF ...
ARMOURIES, ...067 BLEURY STREET

Youths under 18 ... be enlisted and paid as Boys

Single men: 17 to 18 Medical category A, B or C
19 to 40 " " C
41 to 50 " " A, B or ...

Married men: 17 to 18
19 to 25
26 to 50

VOL. CLXXII. No. 214

Watch to Provide for Reserve Training

...DAY, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1943.

...S FROM HELL' CHARGE WITH BAYONET

...of the famous BLACK WATCH regiment are these kilties as they leap ...ycocks gleaming. They were snapped at Farnham training camp with rifles

Fast Tempo of Modern Combat Makes It Truly Engineers War

The war's tempo is decided by the speed of the engineers, a well known writer recently cabled from overseas. Under a dateline somewhere in Sicily he echoes the comment of men from generals to privates "This is an engineers' war."

Every foot of advance against the gradually withdrawing enemy is determined by the speed with which the engineers open the highways, clear the mines, by-pass the blown bridges.

In northern Sicily the country was ideal for withdrawing and the enemy made good use of it, but as the swiftness of the campaign revealed, the engineers were on to their job.

In the American area alone 160 bridges were blown up. The approaches to the bridges were mined, even the orchards were mined. These tactics didn't seriously delay the advancing Allied armies, however, for the engineers would have a bulldozer bypassing a spot within a couple of hours, although some spots, it is admitted were more stubborn

In Sicily the army would have been as helpless without the bulldozer as without the jeep. And in the Sicily area the enemy was more prodigal with mines than they had been in Tunisia, with the result that the mine detector became a magic instrument in the experienced hands of the engineers.

One field of six acres was found to contain 800 mines.

In the Reserve Army unit located in the Engineers are offering training in engineer reconnaissance, simple field surveying, field fortification, artillery emplacements, shelters and dugouts, air raid protection, explosives and demolitions, concealment, bridging operations, blocks and tackles, watermanship, roads and railways, land mines and traps, all of which are highly important in the war of the present, as the foregoing despatch shows.

The tradition of the Corps of Engineers goes back to the days of the Romans, who were particularly skilled in engineering, and as a result, particularly good soldiers.

was attended by detachments of both units in support of their associated artillery units and at Farnham.

RECRUITS NEEDED.

The Montreal Signals units have openings for men in eligible age and category groups. Well qualified instructors are available for training in all subjects, and applicants without previous experience who are willing to spend the necessary time and effort to learn the Signals job, are welcome. To those in the 17 and 18 year group, one or two years training in a Reserve signals unit before they go active is valuable experience which will prove to be of great assistance in their future service in the Active Army.

Role of Signals in the Army Is Interesting and Educational

The role of Signals in the army is, as the name implies, that of providing intercommunication between the various units and formations in the field. It provides for the army those services which, in a civilian community, are provided by the telephone and telegraph systems, the Post Office, and messenger services. In addition it maintains its own experimental and research organization.

The systems of communication used by Signals are, telephone and telegraph, wireless and radio, visual signalling, dispatch rider and various other message carrying methods.

With the army in the field, Signals to the rear of Corps i.e. Army and Lines of Communication Signal Units resemble closely a civilian telephone or telegraph system, with large telephone exchanges, heavy cable and open wire lines, all of a fairly permanent nature. Here wireless is not used very extensively, ... wireless traffic being by telegraphy made with much use of automatic methods of transmission.

The Chief of Corps, Signals, down to the headquarters of Divisions, is provided by "Corps Signals" units, and from the headquarters of Divisions down to the units in the actual fighting line, by "Divisional Signals" units. Naturally the closer communications are brought to the front, the less permanent they can be made, consequently much more use is made of wireless in the forward areas, particularly during mobile operations.

USE ALL METHODS

Corps and Divisional Signal units make use of all the methods of communication mentioned, and are organized to meet the rapidly changing conditions which develop during operations in the field. Signal offices must be moved rapidly to new locations, cable must be laid at high speed, and wireless stations must be capable of maintaining intercommunication between headquarters while on the move. All Signal units are now fully mechanized.

The nature of the Signals job and the problems of the tactical handling of signal facilities in the field, makes Signals one of the most interesting and educational branches of the Service and attracts men with electrical or mechanical experience, with good education and with better than average intelligence. The motto of the Corps, "Velox, Veratus, Vigilans" means "Speed, Accuracy, Watchfulness," and these characteristics are required of all members of the Corps.

Reserve Army Signals in the Montreal district consist of two units, a Corps Signals unit, "H" (Res) Corps Signals, and a Divisional Signal unit, 4th (Res) Divisional Signals. Both these units are carrying on the work and traditions of their pre-war N.P.A.M. counterparts. Although neither unit was mobilized as a complete unit for active service at the beginning of the war, they have contributed in the form of sub-units and individuals over 1,200 officers and men to the active forces. They are represented in practically all the Signals units in the army overseas and in the coastal commands and they were represented in the casualty lists and the honors lists of the first action fought by the Army overseas against the enemy, at Dieppe.

The Montreal Signals armory is located at 1170 Bleury street and parades are held on Monday and Friday nights at 8 p.m. by 4th (R) Divisional Signals, and on Tuesday and Thursday nights at 8 p.m. by D (R) Corps Signals. All the basic subjects, rifle, Bren gun, anti-gas, fieldcraft, first aid, and map reading, are taught, with particular emphasis on map reading due to the frequent use of small detachments on special assignments, which places a high degree of responsibility on junior N.C.O.'s and signalmen. Following basic training, instruction is carried out on various types of modern wireless equipment, the establishing and operating of field signal offices, and the laying and maintaining of field cables of various types. Training in driving motor vehicles is provided for, and the units operate their own electrical shop and machine shop, and battery charging equipment, for the training of electricians and fitters.

Collective tactical training is also carried out on 10 week-ends during the year, and the units attend two weeks camp training in the summer. During this year's camp training, much emphasis was placed on the tactical cooperation of Signals with other units both at the Petawawa artillery camp which

CRAFTSMEN

Artificers, Mechanics, All Building Tradesmen

USE YOUR CIVILIAN TRAINING TO ADVANTAGE IN THE ARMY

Our Fall and Winter Program Features LECTURES AND TRAINING IN

Engineer Reconnaissance	*Concealment*
Simple Field Surveying	*Bridging Operations*
Field Fortification	*Blocks & Tackles*
Artillery Emplacements	*Derricks, Sheers & Gins*
Shelters & Dugouts	*Watermanship*
Air Raid Protection	*Roads & Railways*
Explosives & Demolitions	*Land Mines & Traps*

Buglers Wanted

ROYAL CANADIAN ENGINEERS

(Reserve)

HQ 4th District—4th and 16th Field Companies in the VERDUN AUDITORIUM—LASALLE BLVD.

Monday and Thursday Evenings — 8.15-10.30

Also

3rd Field Park Company - - - LACHINE
17th Field Company - - - VICTORIAVILLE
9th Field Company - - DRUMMONDVILLE

...ACK WATCH

...-join BLACK WATCH—all your life you ...ions, ...l your family will be proud of YOU. ...ntify ...rself with more than 200 years of ...n. K...abreast of military developments ...ing b...e drill, field craft, map reading, ...ce, ...g and maintenance of army vehicles. ...ades ...ce a week from 8 to 10.30 p.m. ...schools held in the country on Sundays ...h fre...ransportation and food. Full soldiers ...2 w...s in camp. Pay for training nights

...de nig...nd see the men you are invited to join. ...ght M...to Friday.

...ON. E...REGIMENTAL COMMANDANT
...MAC...ANE, M.C., O/C 3RD BN.
...INST...D.S.O., M.C., O/C 4TH BN.

...4th Reserve Battalions
...TCH (R.H.R.) OF CANADA
...ES, ...067 BLEURY STREET

...s ...be enlisted and paid as Boys

Married men: 17 to 18 Medical category A, B or C
19 to 25 " " C
26 to 30 " " A, B or C

THE
BLACK WATCH
ASSOCIATION
(MONTREAL BRANCH)

Members of the Branch
and
All Former Members
OF
THE REGIMENT
ARE REQUESTED
TO ATTEND THE
ANNUAL
CHURCH PARADE
of
THE REGIMENT
ON
SUNDAY OCTOBER 3rd.

FALL IN:—on Concord St., between Brass Band and 3rd Battalion.
AT TWO O'CLOCK P.M.
DRESS:—Mufti with Medals.
REUNION:—in Sand-Table Room, THE ARMOURY after Parade.

E. B. Q. BUCHANAN,
Lieut.-Colonel,
President, Montreal Branch.

Regimental Officers Take Salute As Black Watch Parades to Church

Gazette 6 Oct 46

Crowds of Montrealers lined Sherbrooke street yesterday afternoon to see and applaud the Black Watch (RHR) of Canada as they swung by to attend service at the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul and later marched back to the Bleury street armory to the stirring strains of the pipes and the regimental band.

Just west of Peel street a saluting base had been arranged and there the salute was taken by Maj.-Gen. E. J. Renaud, C.B.E., district officer commanding, M.D. 4. Gen. Renaud was joined at the saluting base by Col P. P. Hutchison, E.D., regimental commandant and a group of officers including M.D. 4 district staff officers, former commandants and honorary lieutenant colonels of the regiment.

The Black Watch Association of veterans of the regiment were out in force and received an especially hearty greeting from the crowds of spectators.

Maj. Rev. G. H. Donald, V.D., minister of St. Andrew and St Paul and also regimental chaplain, conducted the service, assisted by Col. Hutchinson, who read the lesson.

Maj. Donald took as his subject the quotation, "Turn to the right, and keep on going straight ahead until the morning." The speaker enlarged upon the importance of keenness, of submission to discipline, and of courage in gaining an objective, all to be attained by practice. Yet those very qualities, he warned, might only lead astray if a wrong turn were taken. Our axis enemies today were a dreadful example of all out effort expended in a mistaken direction.

The only assurance of taking the right turn, he declared, lay in taking to heart the teaching of Christ. Then only would there be no wasted effort.

Prior to the sounding of the Last Post and Reveille, the lament was played by the pipe major.

Upon the return to the armory Gen. Renaud presided at the presentation of Canadian Efficiency Medals and of first clasps to the following members of the regiment: CQMS J. Glitherow, first clasp; Sgt. J. Buick, Efficiency Medal; Sgt. A. Parnell, Efficiency Medal and first clasp; Sgt. G. T. Heazel, first clasp; Drummer W. M. McQuattie, E.M.; Drummer W. J. Campbell, first clasp; Cpl. A. Geary, E.M.; Pte. G. MacDonald, E.M.; J. K. Upward, 1st Battalion, E.M.

In calling upon Gen. Renaud to present the decorations, Col. Hutchison said it was the first regimental occasion at which Gen. Renaud had participated, but hoped there would be many to follow.

Gen. Renaud recalled that he had been in command at Valcartier when the First Battalion of the Black Watch had been in training there. He could not speak too highly of those fighting men, but he believed he saw before him today every bit as good fighting material.

The officers of the regiment entertained a large gathering following the presentation ceremony.

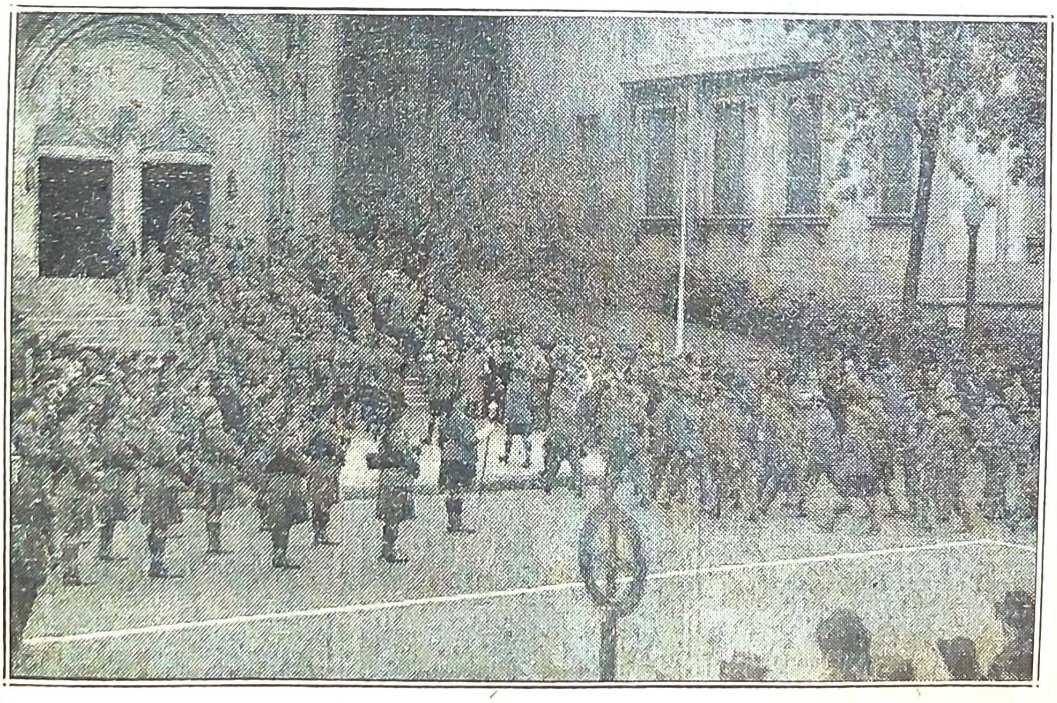
A striking feature of this annual regimental church parade was the attendance of many former commandants of the Black Watch who were assembled at the saluting base. Honorary lieutenant colonels of the battalions marched as far as the base, then broke off to join the group there. This gathering included: Maj.-Gen. Renaud; Col. Sir H. Montagu Allen, CVD, E.D., honorary colonel 1st Battalion; Col. P. P. Hutchison, E.D., regimental commandant; Brig. K. M. Perry, D.S.O. (Ottawa), honorary lieutenant-colonel 4th Battalion; Lt.-Col. W. H. Clark-Kennedy, V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O., honorary lieutenant - colonel 3rd Battalion; Brig.-Gen. G. E. McQuaig, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., (Ottawa), honorary lieutenant-colonel 2nd Battalion; Lt.-Col. G. S. Cantlie, D.S.O., V.D., Col. W. H. Kippen, D.S.O., M.C., E.D., A.A. and Q.M.G., M.D. 4; Col. Paul Grenier, E.D., O.C. 34th Brigade Group; Maj. J. J. Harold, M.C., G.S.O. 2, M.D. 4; Col. W. S. M. MacTier, M.C., V.D., O.C. 12th C.I.B.; Col. A. T. Howard, V.D., former commanding officer RHC; Lt.-Col. A. Fleming, V.D., former commanding officer RHC; Col. A. L. S. Mills, D.S.O., V.D., former commanding officer RHC Lt.-Col. G. L. Ogilvie, A.D.C., former commanding officer RHC; Col. J. D. Macpherson, M.C., V.D., former commanding officer RHC; Lt.-Col. H. M. Jaquays, O.C., 2nd Battalion; Lt. C. Mathewson, O.O.; Capt. F. C. Smith, regimental adjutant; Lt. C. Jodoin, I.O. 34th Brigade Group; Maj. J. D. Cleghorn, L.O. (R) M.D. 4; Maj. J. C. Kemp, D.S.O., M.C., Brigade Major 12th C.I.B.; Maj. Rev. G. H. Donald, V.D., chaplain.

BLACK WATCH MEN GIVEN DECORATIONS

Presentation of efficiency medals and clasps to several members of the Black Watch (RHR) of Canada followed the unit's annual church parade yesterday afternoon, and was held in the armory, Bleury street. In this photo **MAJ.-GEN. E. J. RENAUD, C.B.E.**, officer commanding Military District No. 4, is presenting an efficiency medal to **DRUMMER W. M. McQUATTIE.** Other men receiving decorations are standing by.

Gazette Photo. (Copyright reserved).

BLACK WATCH ENTERS CHURCH FOR SERVICE



Gazette Photo. (Copyright reserved).

Members of the Black Watch (RHR) of Canada are here shown as they entered the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul yesterday for the service which culminated their annual church parade.

HIGHLANDERS HONORED: E.M. for Black Watch Men

Long and honorable service in the Canadian militia earned the Canadian Efficiency Medal for these men of The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, all of whom were presented with their awards yesterday by Major-General. E. J. Renaud, C.B.E., district officer commanding. The presentations took place in the Bleury street armory following the regiment's annual parade to the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, where the service was conducted by Major Rev. G. H. Donald, V.D., regimental chaplain. In the picture from left to right, are: CQMS J. Glithero, Sgt. J. Buick, Sgt. A. Parnell (the famous Bisley shot), Sgt. G. T. Heazel, Drummer W. M. McQuattie, Drummer W. J. Campbell, Cpl. A .Geary and Pte. G. MacDonald.

War Demands Equal Courage On Both Fronts, Soldiers Told

Major Rev. G. H. Donald Officiates At Black Watch Annual Church Parade

A NATION at war demands equal courage on two fronts—on the fighting front against the Axis and on the home front against the forces of evil, Major Rev. G. H. Donald, V.D., told the Third and Fourth Battalions of the Black Watch (R.H.R.) at the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul in their annual church service and parade yesterday.

Hundreds of troops under the command of Lieut.-Col. W. E Macfarlane, M.C., and Lieut.-Col. H. A. Johnston, D.S.O., M.C., attended the service, conducted by Major Donald, their chaplain and minister of the church. They later paraded along Sherbrooke street as Major-Gen. E. J. Renaud, C.B.E., district officer commanding, took the salute.

Must Fight Evil

Troubles on the home front are not quite as dangerous as those in actual combat, Major Donald declared, "but, like our fighting brothers all over the globe, we must give every ounce of our strength and our concentrated attention to winning the battle against the demons of evil."

Major Donald warned the soldiers that even though they serve on the home front, "a deadly enemy awaits here to poison our minds, assail our purity and kill the good and manly qualities in us. We must fight the forces of evil day and night. To aid our struggle we have the greatest ally any army could possess—God."

Following the church service the troops passed the saluting stand on Sherbrooke streest west, near Peel street, directly in front of the home of the Lieut.-Col. G. S. Cantlie, D.S.O., V.D., Present at the saluting stand with General Renaud were many high-ranking officers of Military District No. 4, including a number of former commandants of the regiment, honorary colonels and lieutenant-colonels.

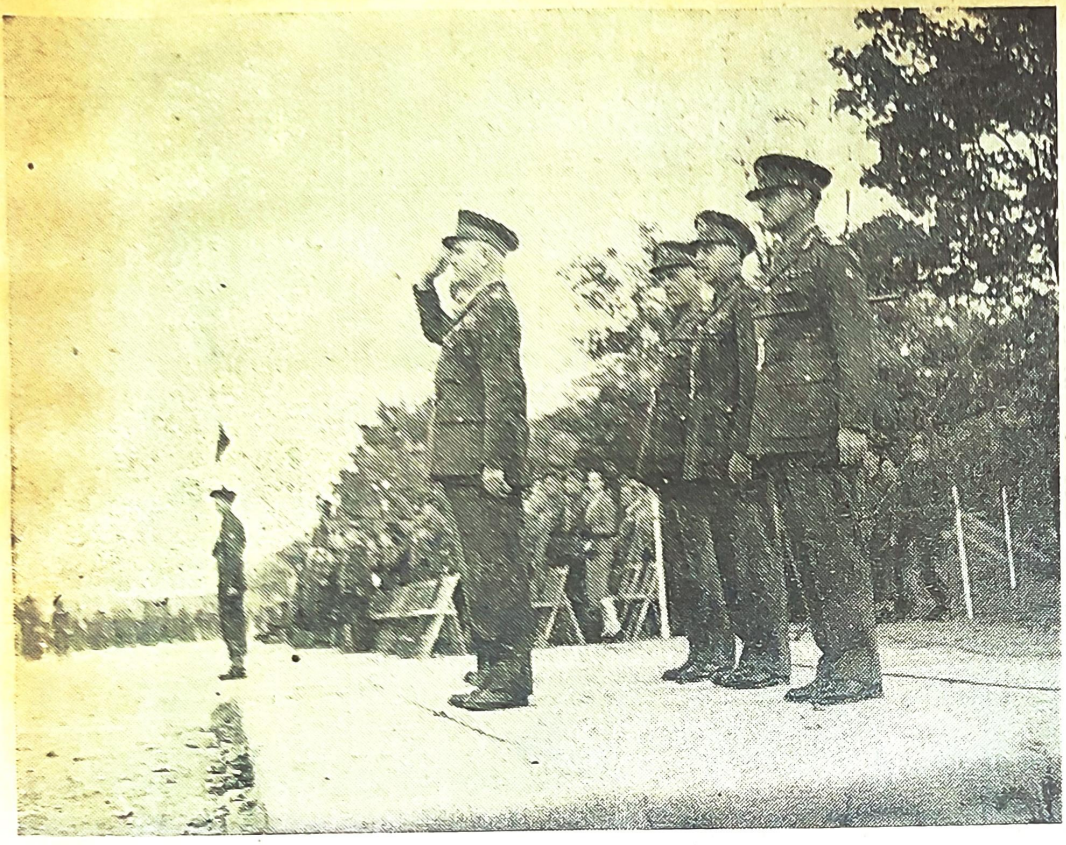
Officers Present

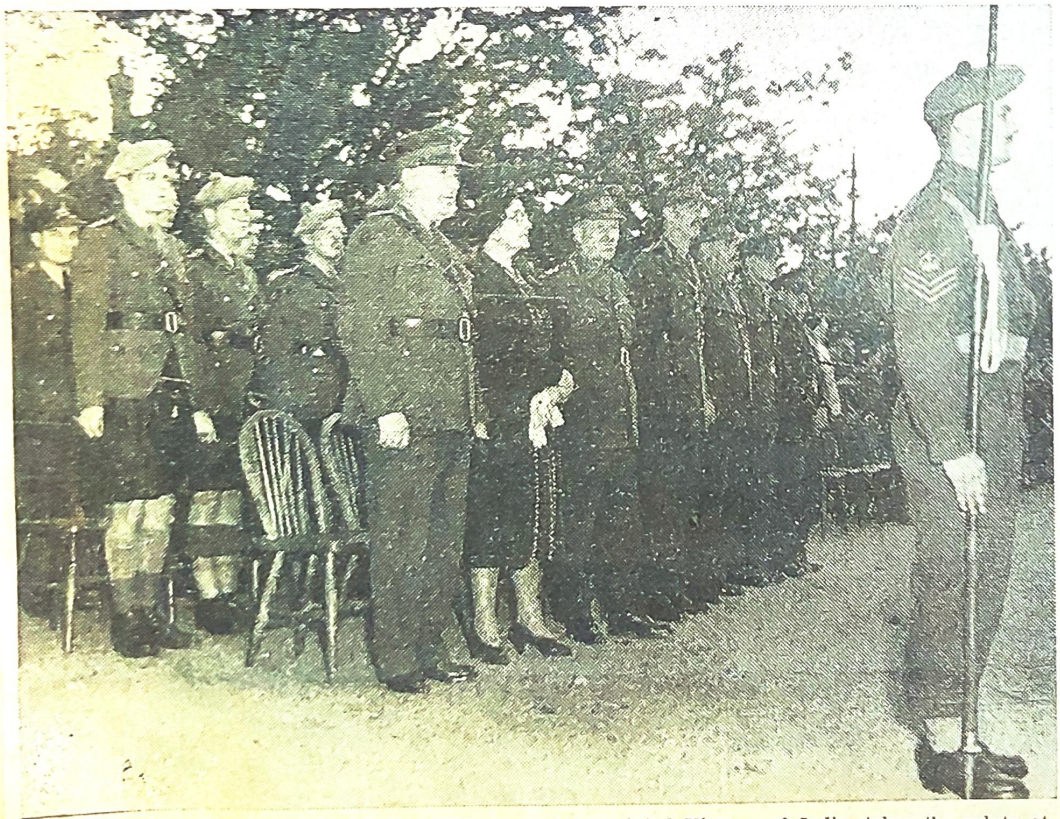
Among those present were general Renaud, Col. Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O., Col. P. P. Hutchison, E. D., Brig. K. M. Perry, D.S.O., E.D., Lieut.-Col. W. H. Clark Kennedy, V.C., G.M.G., D.S.O., Brig.-Gen. G. E. McCuaig, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., Colonel Cantlie, Major J. J. Harold, M.C., Col. W. H. Kippen, D.S.O., M.C., E.D., A.A., and Q.M.G., Col. Paul Grenier, E.D., Col. W. S. M. MacTier, M.C., V.D., Lieut.-Col. H. M. Jaquays, Col. A. T. Howard, V.D., Lieut.-Col. A. Fleming, V.D., Col. A. L. S. Mills, D.S.O., V.D., Lieut.-Col. G. L. Ogilvie, A.D.C., Col. J. D. Macpherson, M.C., V.D., Major Donald, Lieut. G. Mathewson, Capt. F. G. Smith, Lieut. C. Jodin, Major J. D. Cleghorn and Major J. C. Kemp, D.S.O., M.C.

On the return to the Bleury street armory, General Renaud presented Efficiency Medals and first clasps to several of the personnel of the regiment. Honored for meritorious service, the recipients of the awards were: C.Q.M.S. J. Glitherow, first clasp; Sgt. J. Buick, Efficiency Medals. Sgt. A. Parnell, Efficiency Medal and first class Sgt. G. T. Heazel, first clasp; Drummer W. M. McQuattie, E. M., Drummer W. J. Campbell, first clasp; Cpl. A. Geary, E. M., Pte. G. MacDonald, E.M., Pte. J. K. Upward, E.M.

Gazette - Oct 12/43

LORD WAVELL INSPECTS BLACK WATCH





Top: **FIELD MARSHAL LORD WAVELL**, recently appointed Viceroy of India, takes the salute at the march past of the Black Watch during a recent inspection of that regiment in England. Behind him on the reviewing stand are: **LT.-GEN. A. G. L. McNAUGHTON, LT.-GEN. H. D. G. CRERAR** and **MAJ.-GEN. E. L. M. BURNS.**

Lower: Many senior officers of the Canadian Army overseas were present during the inspection. On the stand here may be seen **MRS. A. G. L. McNAUGHTON**, standing between **LT.-GEN. S. W. SANSOM** and **MAJ.-GEN. the HON. P. J. MONTAGUE.**

Star - Sept 25/43

Wavell Likes Black Watch

Nazis Won't, He Tells Battalion at Review

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, Sept. 25 — (C.P. Cable)—Wearing the uniform of a field marshal, Viscount Wavell yesterday inspected the Black Watch of Canada, famous Montreal regiment, and said to them: "I know you have great traditions and I know you will keep them up in any fighting you have to do in this war."

Lord Wavell, who has been named Viceroy of India to succeed Lord Linlithgow, told the men: "I like the look of you and I am confident the enemy won't . . . I hope you'll soon get an opportunity of showing your mettle."

The Field Marshal, veteran of the early campaigns in Egypt and Libya and former commander-in-chief of British forces in India, inspected the men on an old and famous parade square in Southern England.

He took the salute as the Highlanders swung by in the march past, capping a colorful display. He brought the Canadians news of the Black Watch "family" — "my old regiment." He said he last saw in India the second battalion of the British Black Watch, which his father and he both commanded and with which his son now is serving.

Lord Wavell complimented the Montrealers as "extremely fine-looking, well-trained and fit." He recalled he had commanded troops from all parts of the Empire except Canada and regretted he had never had Canadians under him.

He also recalled that he had visited Montreal 16 or 17 years ago when he saw the Black Watch.

The pipe band under Pipe-Major MacDonald greeted the visitor with the tune "Garb of Auld Gaul" and played "Highland Laddie" during the march past. Lord Wavell spoke to Pipe-Major MacDonald and Piper Robert Robson, both of Montreal.

The Field-Marshal also met the officer commanding, the adjutant, Capt. V. E. Traversky; the second-in-command, Maj. B. R. Ritchie; the company commanders, Maj. A. G. Stevenson and Capts. E. Motzfeldt, E. R. Bennett, F. P. Griffin, J. P. Talor and J. P. Kemp, and R.S.M. Peter Notman. All are Montrealers

Accompanying him as he inspected the men were Lt.-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, commander of the Canadian Army; Lt.-Gen. H. D. G. Crerar, corps commander, and Maj.-Gen. E. L. M. (Tommie) Burns, divisional commander.

Later Lord Wavell was guest at a reception in the officers' mess.

The Montreal Daily Star.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1943

ON PARADE: Black Watch Inspected by Lord Wavell

Field Marshal Lord Wavell, now Viceroy of India, once an officer of the original Black Watch, looks over the trim lines of the Montreal Kiltless Highlanders in Britain. Below, with a group of high officers of the Canadian Army, Lord Wavell is about to shake hands with Maj.-Gen. J. H. Roberts, who led Dominion troops in the Dieppe raid.

MONTREAL DAILY STAR, MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1943

New O.C.

Lieut.-Col. G. P. Henderson, M.B.E.

News has been received here of the appointment of Colonel Henderson, of Montreal, to command a Quebec infantry unit.

Montrealer Heads Unit

Lt.-Col. G. P. Henderson Has Notable Career

Lieut.-Col. G. P. Henderson, M.B.E., has been appointed commanding officer of a Quebec infantry unit overseas, according to word received here. Well-known in Montreal he is another of the young Black Watch officers of pre-war days to take high rank in the Canadian forces overseas.

Since the outbreak of war, Colonel Henderson has been selected for important duties owing to his outstanding military qualities. He was one of the Black Watch officers engaged in Internal Security duties in the early days of the war. When military units were replaced on this work he became adjutant of the Infantry (Rifle) Training Centre at Quebec, later spending some time as a deputy assistant adjutant general at Valcartier Camp before proceeding overseas to the command of an anti-tank company.

Overseas he became staff captain of the 5th Canadian Infantry Brigade, then took a course at a staff college which he passed with flying colors.

Returned to Canada he became one of the senior instructors at the staff course centre at Kingston, but in January, 1942, went back overseas to become a G.S.O. 2 of a Canadian Division. In April of that year he received his promotion to acting Lieutenant Colonel on appointment as a G.S.O. 1 of a Canadian Division.

His first appointment in the army was as a second lieutenant in The Black Watch in December, 1931.

Colonel Henderson's wife, who has been connected with the war work of the Canadian Red Cross Society since the beginning of hostilities, is now overseas as a Lieutenant, driving in the Women's Transport Corps.

Wavell Visits Black Watch in U.K. Hopes They'll See Action Shortly

Gazette Sept 25/43

Somewhere In England, September 24—(C.P. Cable)—Wearing the uniform of a field marshal, Viscount Wavell today inspected the Black Watch of Canada, a famous Montreal regiment, and said to them: "I know you have great traditions and I know you will keep them up in any fighting you have to do in this war."

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AROUND THE ARMORIES

By RALPH CAMERON

It was felt that a brief outline history of Montreal units and their commanding officers would prove of interest to all men in the Reserve. The first of these weekly articles, dealing with the famous old Highland regiment, the Black Watch, appears below.

The oldest Highland regiment in the British army it got its name of the 42nd Highland Regiment in 1749. Formed originally in Scotland in 1725 by four chieftains, its tartan was designed from the basic color of each company commander. Because it is a royal regiment its pipers wear the Royal Family's Stuart tartan.

An interesting story accompanies the wearing of the Red Hackle: the British were fighting one of the numerous campaigns against the French in the Low Countries and a Dragoons regiment lost its artillery in a retreat. The Highlanders went into action, recaptured the guns and dragged them back safely. By virtue of this action the Dragoons lost the right to wear the red plume in their headdress and the 42nd acquired a Red Hackle. A similar incident in reverse accounted for the peculiar wedge-shaped nick in the spats worn. In the Sudan campaign some native warriors managed to hide in the 'square' of Highlanders. For this the nick was taken from the toe of the spat; oddly enough that same nick is worn on the heel to indicate that they retrieved themselves for the broken square.

One of the finest examples of discipline was given in the year 1851 when the 'Birkenhead', a troopship, was rounding the Cape of Good Hope in a heavy storm and was driven on a reef. The Highlanders fell in on deck with the officers still in mess kit as they left dinner. They helped the women and children on board to the available life boats and then formed up on parade on the deck and stood at strict attention. Not a man moved as the ship sank below the waves.

It early became associated with Canada as units served under Wolfe and Amherst and the imprint it left was never erased.

During the last war it was the only Canadian regiment to have three battalions at the front. All three fought at Vimy at the same time. It also sent three reinforcing companies and supplied 8 officers and 410 other ranks to fill a battalion of another regiment. In all 11,954 officers and men served in the Canadian Black Watch; 2,613 were killed and 6,016 wounded. Members of the Black Watch won 821 decorations including 6 Victoria Crosses.

The unit was ready when the present war broke out and the 1st Battalion is on active service overseas. The 2nd Battalion served in Nova Scotia prior to the disbanding of the two Canadian divisions. In addition there are 3rd and 4th Battalions in the Reserve.

Commanding the regiment is Col. Paul Phelps Hutchison who took over when Col. Blackader assumed command of the 1st Battalion in 1939.

Born in Winnipeg, July 29, 1895, Col. Hutchison received his education in Montreal at Montreal High School and McGill University. He received his B.A. degree in 1916 and his B.C.L. in 1921. In the last war he was a private with the McGill C.O.T.C. 1914-15; lieutenant in the 73rd Battalion, Royal Highlanders of Canada, through 1915-17; with the 42nd Battalion in 1918-19. He was wounded at the Battle of the Somme in 1916.

COL. P. P. HUTCHISON, E.D.

Since his return to Canada he has been associated with the unit in many capacities. In 1924, he received his captaincy and became adjutant of the 42nd Battalion until 1928 when he became regimental adjutant. A. post he held until 1930 and again held from 1934 till 1936. He became major in 1929 and lieutenant colonel and officer commanding the 13th Battalion in October, 1938. He holds the General Service, Victory and King's Jubilee medals, the Efficiency Decoration and the Coronation medal.

Col. Hutchison is a member of the law firm of Meredith, Holden, Heward and Holden with whom he read law. He became an advocate in 1922 and King's Counsel ten years later. He was Canadian editor of "The Red Hackle" from 1927 till 1929 and has authored "Five Strenuous Years," "A History of the 73rd Battalion, R.H.C.," a short history of "The Black Watch of Canada," and contributed many military articles to service journals.

For recreation, Col. Hutchison usually chooses golf, tennis or skiing and is a member of the M.A.A.A., University Club, Royal Montreal Golf Club, United Sports Club (London, England), and belongs to Alpha Delta Phi.

He is married and has one daughter, his home being at 4100 Cote des Neiges Road.

The Black Watch

Regimental headquarters carried out a route march from the armory last Wednesday evening. Following the parade, Col. Hutchison presented the Canadian Efficiency Medal to Sgt. Bugler F. T. Barber of the 4th Battalion.

The officers then attended a mess supper at which all the customary ritual, including the playing of 'The Lament' by Pipe-Major Hannah, was observed. Toasts were proposed to The King and Her Majesty The Queen, Colonel-in-Chief of the Black Watch. Entertainment was supplied by the officers. Among the guests were Lt.-Col. A. W. Wright, Col. K. P. Macpherson, Lt.-Cols. H. G. Ross, H. D. Rolland, F. D. E. Ross, S. C Holland, P M. Knowles, C. F. Ritchie, S. M. Finlayson, M. G. Evans, B. C. Hutchison, J. D. LeMoyne, Col. Paul Grenier, Maj. H. S. L. Brown, Maj. H. V. Roper, Maj. F. Coupal and Capt. H. A. Newmark.

Normal winter schedules of company parades for the 3rd and 4th Battalions will be resumed today.

THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.) OF CANADA

OFFICERS' MESS

Annual Regimental Reunion Dinner

SATURDAY THE FOURTH OF DECEMBER

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-THREE

s Watch.

Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, U.S.A., Commanding Officer of the 1st Service Command of the U.S. Army, will be the guest of honor at the annual reunion dinner of the members of the Mess and former officers of the Regiment. It will be held Saturday, December 4, in the mess quarters at the armory.

Over 200 officers and men of the 4th Battalion under command of Lt.-Col. H. A. Johnston paraded to the Forum last week where they saw the wrestling match as guests of the promotor.

There were three promotions, and one appointment, in the battalion last week; Sgt. W. P. Hiller was appointed to commissioned rank, L/Sgt. C. V. Sifton promoted to C.Q.M.S., Cpl. W. D. MacLellan to acting sergeant and Pte. A. Steel to lance corporal.

The last company training parade will be held December 15 prior to the Christmas break until training is resumed January 5. However, the whole battalion will parade for a social evening December 20 at 2015 hours when a presentation of efficiency trophies and prizes for the Turkey Shoot will be made.

L/Cpl. A. Gagne of the 3rd Battalion has been promoted to corporal in the only one listed last week. The last training parade of the 3rd will be on December 16 before the break and parades will be resumed January 4.

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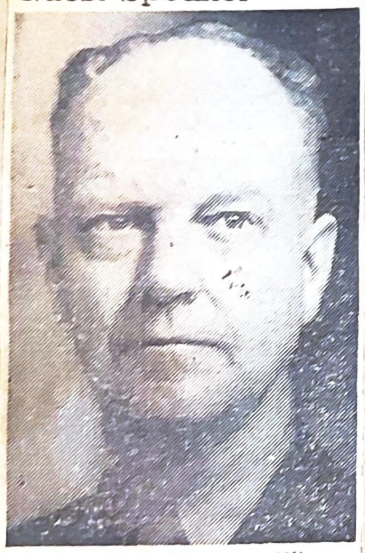
Guest Speaker



Major-Gen. Sherman Miles

Nearly 40 years of distinguished service in the United States Army, is the record of General Miles, who will speak at the annual reunion dinner of The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, in the armory, on Saturday night. Now Commanding General of the First Service Command, with headquarters in Boston, he is the son of Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles. His first active overseas assignment was in Cuba in 1906. Subsequently he served as a military attache in Rumania and other Balkan countries and Russia. In the Great War he served at the front during the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives.

U.S.A.'S GEN. MILES HERE ON SATURDAY

Gazette — Dec 2/43

Distinguished American Military Leader to Address Black Watch

Maj.-Gen. Sherman Miles, U.S.A., will be the guest speaker at the annual reunion dinner of members of the mess and former officers of the regiment to be held in the Officers Mess of the Black Watch Saturday evening, December 4.

Gen. Miles, Commanding General of the 1st Service Command of the U.S. Army, has had a long and varied career in the army. The son of a former commanding general of the U.S. Army, Lt.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, he graduated from West Point in 1905 and has served with the cavalry, infantry and the General Staff. At various times he was U.S. Military Attache to Rumania, Bulgaria, Serbia, Montenegro, Greece, Russia, Czechoslovakia, Turkey and Great Britain.

MAJ.-GEN. SHERMAN MILES

Early in the last war he was military observer with the Russian armies and afterwards served in Austria and Yugoslavia with the American Commission for the Negotiation of Peace. He is a 'Distinguished Graduate' of the United States Command and General Staff School, and in late years has been with the War Plans Division of the War Department at Washington as Assistant Chief of Staff in charge of the Military Intelligence Division.

Among others who will attend the dinner will be Maj.-Gen. E. J. Renaud, Maj.-Gen. F. R. Phelan, Maj.-Gen. W. W. P. Gisborne, Brig.-Gen. G. E. McCuaig, Hon. Lt.-Col. of the 2nd Battalion, Brig. K. M. Perry, Hon. Lt.-Col. 4th Battalion, Col. Sir H. Montagu Allen, Hon.-Col. of the Black Watch, Lt.-Col. G. S. Cantlie, Hon. Lt.-Col. 1st Battalion, Lt.-Col. W. H. Clark-Kennedy, V.C., Hon. Lt.-Col. 3rd Battalion, Col. Paul Grenier, Col. W. H. Kippen, Col. J. Echenberg, Col. A. A. Magee, Lt.-Col. L. Lalonde.

The following former commandants of the regiment will also attend Col. R. L. H. Ewing, Col. D. R. McCuaig, Lt.-Col. G. L. Ogilvie, Col. J. D. Macpherson, Col. H. M. Wallis, Col. A. L. S. Mills, Col. W. S. M. McTier, Lt.-Col. Andrew Fleming, Col. A. T. Howard, and Black Watch Battalion Commanders Lt.-Col. H. M. Jacquays, Lt.-Col. I. L. Ibbotson, Lt.-Col. H. A. Johnston, Lt.-Col. W. E. Macfarlane.

Also present will be former officers of the regiment now residing in Ottawa, Toronto and New York.

Reserve Army Seeks Recruits

Col. Hutchison Speaks At Black Watch Dinner

Lack of information on the part of the general public concerning the place of the Reserve Army in wartime and the necessity for it, was given as one of the reasons for the poor Reserve Army recruiting today by Col. P. P. Hutchison, E.D., Commandant of The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, at Saturday night's annual re-union dinner of the regiment in the Bleury street armory.

Colonel Hutchison, who presided, praised the 3rd and 4th Reserve Battalions of the regiment for their efficiency, doubting whether the Black Watch reserve or N.P.A.M. units had ever been better trained. But, he said, their comparatively low numbers "worried" him, their strength having dropped from 1,600 to below 1,000 in 18 months.

He mentioned with pride that nearly 400 officers and 4,000 of other ranks were today on active service with many units of the armed services.

U.S. General Speaks

The guest speaker was Major-Gen. Sherman Miles, United States Army, commanding general of the First Service Command with headquarters in Boston, who was given a cordial reception.

The Black Watch, Colonel Hutchison said, had a close and long association with the United States.

The dinner was held with all traditional ceremony. The haggis was played in by the pipers. Colonel Hutchison cut the haggis with a dirk.

Besides the loyalty toasts, including one to Her Majesty as colonel-in-chief of the regiment, the health of the President of the United States was drunk.

Snuff was passed around on a ram's head, and, after the pipers played a lament, the Quaitch Cup was handed on from guest to guest. Capt. William Arbuckle is the mess president.

Other Guests Welcomed

Besides the United States visitor, Colonel Hutchison made special reference to the presence of Major-Gen. E. J. Renaud, C.B.E., District Officer Commanding, M.D. No. 4, and Major-Gen. F. R. Phelan, D.S.O., M.C., new Director General of the Reserve Army. He also welcomed Major-Gen. W. W. P. Gibsone, C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., Col. Sir Montagu Allan, C.V.O., honorary colonel of the regiment; Lieut.-Col. G. S. Cantlie, D.S.O., Brig.-Gen G. E. McCuaig, C.M.G., D.S.O., Lieut.-Col. W. H. Clark Kennedy, V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O., and Brig. K. M. Perry, D.S.O., all honorary colonels.

The guests included: Capt. H. A. Cochrane, M.C., of New York and Capt. William Hale, M.C., of Utica, N.Y., medical officers of the 13th and 42nd Battalions in the Great War.

Dieppe included two dead of wounds, 17 wounded and 54 taken prisoners. Only one of the five officers returned, Major A. L. Maclaurin, who was mentioned in dispatches and awarded the French Croix de Guerre. An N.C.O., now commissioned, Sgt. Marsh also won the Military Medal.

Of several officers and men of other ranks who went to North Africa for battle experience, Lieut. J. W. Sharp was severely wounded. He was mentioned in dispatches.

He paid tribute to the commanding officers of the reserve battalions, Lieut.-Col. W. E. Macfarlane, M.C. and Lieut.-Col. H. A. Johnston, D.S.O., for the efficiency of their units.

Traditional Ceremonies Feature Annual Reunion of Black Watch

Traditional ceremonies and customs that go back to the first Highland Regiment were observed Saturday night in the armory of the Black Watch, R.H.C., when the annual Reunion Dinner took place in the officers mess.

Officers mess call was followed by pipes and drums as the commanding officers and guests were escorted to the mess. As the main course of the dinner was served the sounding of the pipes announced the escort march of the haggis. It was placed in front of Col. Paul Hutchison who cut it in the traditional manner with his dirk; the haggis and the almost equally famous Drambuie were then served, as the pipes played around the mess.

After the port was poured the mess president proposed the Toast to The King; as it was drunk the brass band played "God Save the King." The Toast to The Queen, proposed by Col. Hutchison, was followed by "Hieland Laddie" on the pipes. In deference to the guest speaker, Maj.-Gen. Sherman Miles, Col. Johnston proposed the Toast to the President of the United States of America and the brass band played the Star Spangled Banner.

The snuff was passed around in the ancient manner—carried on the traditional Ram's head — and the pipes wailed the Lament. Later the Quaich Cup was passed and the president turned the mess over to the commanding officer who made the annual report to the members of the regiment.

Welcoming the guests, Col. Hutchison spoke of friendly relations between Canada and the United States as evidenced by the presence of a distinguished soldier from the latter country. He said that Canada must be the connecting "link "between our friends to the South and our kinsmen in the Old Land," and added that "moreover we all know that today our American Ally has become the senior partner in the present great struggle against our common enemies.

He also specially welcomed Maj.-Gen. E. J. Renaud, District Officer Commanding Military District No. [illegible] present at the Mess for the first time, and Maj.-Gen. F. R. Phelan, [illegible] Reserve [illegible] In h[illegible]son st[illegible] the w[illegible]proved, but "we are still a long way from our ultimate goal of victory." He told the mess that today about 400 Black Watch officers and some 4,000 men are on active service with many units of the three armed services.

The Main interest of the regiment continued to centre in the 1st Battalion overseas. Excepting for a few individuals from it the Battalion has not been in action, Col. Hutchison said, much to the regret of all its ranks. Its largest numbers fought at Dieppe when casualties numbered were two died of wounds, 160 wounded and 54 taken prisoners. Probably one of the five officers at Dieppe returned, Maj. A. J. Macklin, who was mentioned in despatches and awarded the French Croix de Guerre. Several groups of officers and N.C.O.'s from the battalion have been sent to North Africa, Sicily and Italy for battle experience, and one of them, Lt. J. W. Sharp, was severely wounded last winter while attached to the 8th Argyl and Sutherland Highlanders. He also was mentioned in despatches.

He stated that the Battalion was in a high state of efficiency and during the year was inspected by its former commanding officer, Brig. K. G. Blackader; by "our Colonel-in-Chief, Her Majesty Queen", and "at his personal request by that great Black Watch soldier, Field Marshal H. E. the Lord Wavell of Winchester".

RESERVE NEED NOTED

Reviewing the 3rd and 4th (Reserve) Battalion, under command of Lt.-Cols. H. A. Johnston and W. E. Macfarlane, Col. Hutchison remarked on the emphasis placed in the last year on advanced training. "As a result I doubt that the Reserve or N.P.A.M. part of the Regiment has ever been as efficient, as well trained, or as ready for any eventuality as it is today except in one respect. The one respect in which the reserve unit gives us real worry at the present time is in our numbers. A year and a half ago we had some 1,600 on the strength of the reserve, which was about authorized strength, but today we are down to below the thousand mark." He added that lately recruiting results, despite constant effort, have been extremely poor and greatly insufficient to replace the numbers constantly struck off strength when they move to the Active Force.

He then proposed the Toast to The Regiment and following this introduced the guest speaker Maj.-Gen. Miles. Gen. Miles, he said, was the distinguished son of a distinguished father, one-time commanding General of the United States Armies, and a nephew of General Sherman. Col. Hutchison stated in his introduction that "It is a particular source of satisfaction to me personally to have you as our guest tonight, since my maternal grandfather had the honor to command his regiment under your uncle on the famous march from Atlanta to the Sea."

Recalling the close associations [illegible] Black Watch with our neighbors in the United States he said that of the original 35 officers of the 3rd Battalion in the last war seven of us had American mothers." He also told the general that the American color hanging in the Mess was presented the regiment at a parade in the City of Boston and "We carried it proudly during the trip alongside the King's and our Regimental Color." He also spoke of the Americans who had served in 'our ranks' during the last war and particularly mentioned Robert E. Sherwood, American playwright whom he spoke of as "Corporal Sherwood, a truly remarkable figure in the kilt with his lanky six feet and five inches."

Maj.-Gen. Miles, who had previously advised that his remarks were not for publication, then addressed the regiment.

Among those present in addition to officers of the regiment were Maj.-Gen. W. W. P. Gibsone, Brig.-Gen. G. E. McCuaig, Brig. K. M. Perry, Col. Sir H. Montagu Allan, Lt.-Col. G. S. Cantlie, Lt.-Col. W. H. Clark-Kennedy, V.C., Col. Paul Grenier, Col. W. H. Kippen, Col. J. Echenberg, Col. A. A. Magee, Lt.-Col. L. Lalonde, Col. R. L. H. Ewing, Col. D. R. McCuaig, Lt.-Col. G. L. Ogilvie, Col. J. D. Macpherson, Col. H. M. Wallis, Col. A. L. S. Mills, Col. W. S. M. McTier, Lt.-Col. Andrew Fleming, Col. A. T. Howard, Lt.-Col. H. M. Jacquays, Lt.-Col. I. L. Ibbotson, Lt.-Col. G. S. Currie, Lt.-Col. I. M. R. Sinclair, officer commanding the 13th Battalion in the last war, and Captains H. A. Cochrane, M.C., of New York, and William Hale, M.C., Utica, N.Y., medical officers respectively of the 13th and 42nd Battalions in the last war.

Maj. McEachran Is Promoted

Star — Dec 11/43

Black Watch Officer Named 2nd in Command

Appointment of Major D. C. A. McEachran as second in command of the 3rd (R) Battalion, The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, and various changes in personnel consequent on the appointment, were announced today at regimental headquarters, Bleury street.

Capt. J. S. B. Pemberton succeeds Major McEachran as officer commanding Support Company, Capt. N. J. Gordon becomes second in command of "B" Company; Lieut. W. J. Piper second-in-command of "A" Company; Lieut. L. J. Brown second-in-command of "D" Company. Lieut. S. B. Millen has been appointed unit Intelligence Officer.

It was also announced that CSM D. Hossack qualified at the recent Battle first-aid course.

The Black Watch Association will hold a smoking concert in the armory, December 18, to which all members as well as all former members of the regiment are invited. This applies to everyone who has worn the Black Watch tartan, in peace or war. Lt.-Col. E. B. Q. Buchanan, E.D., formerly of the 13th Battalion, is the Association's president.

4th Black Watch Redesignated 2nd

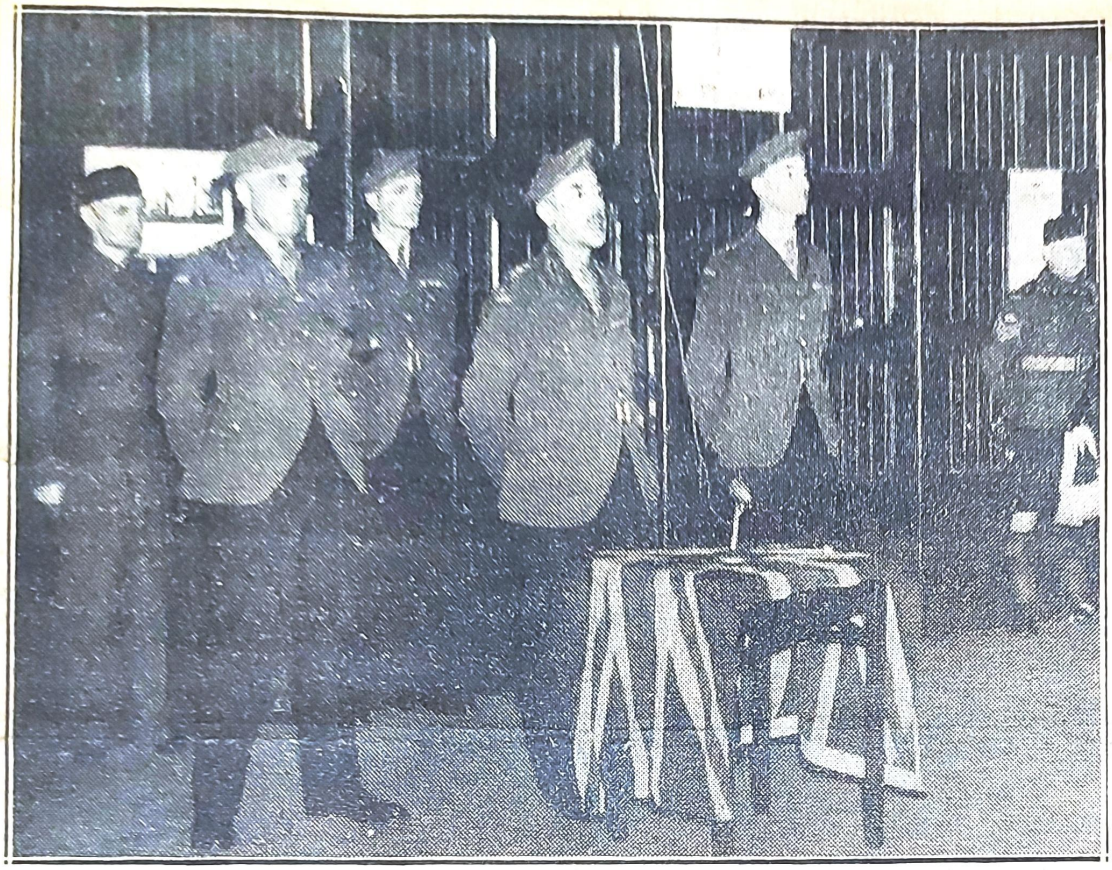
Star — Dec 11/43

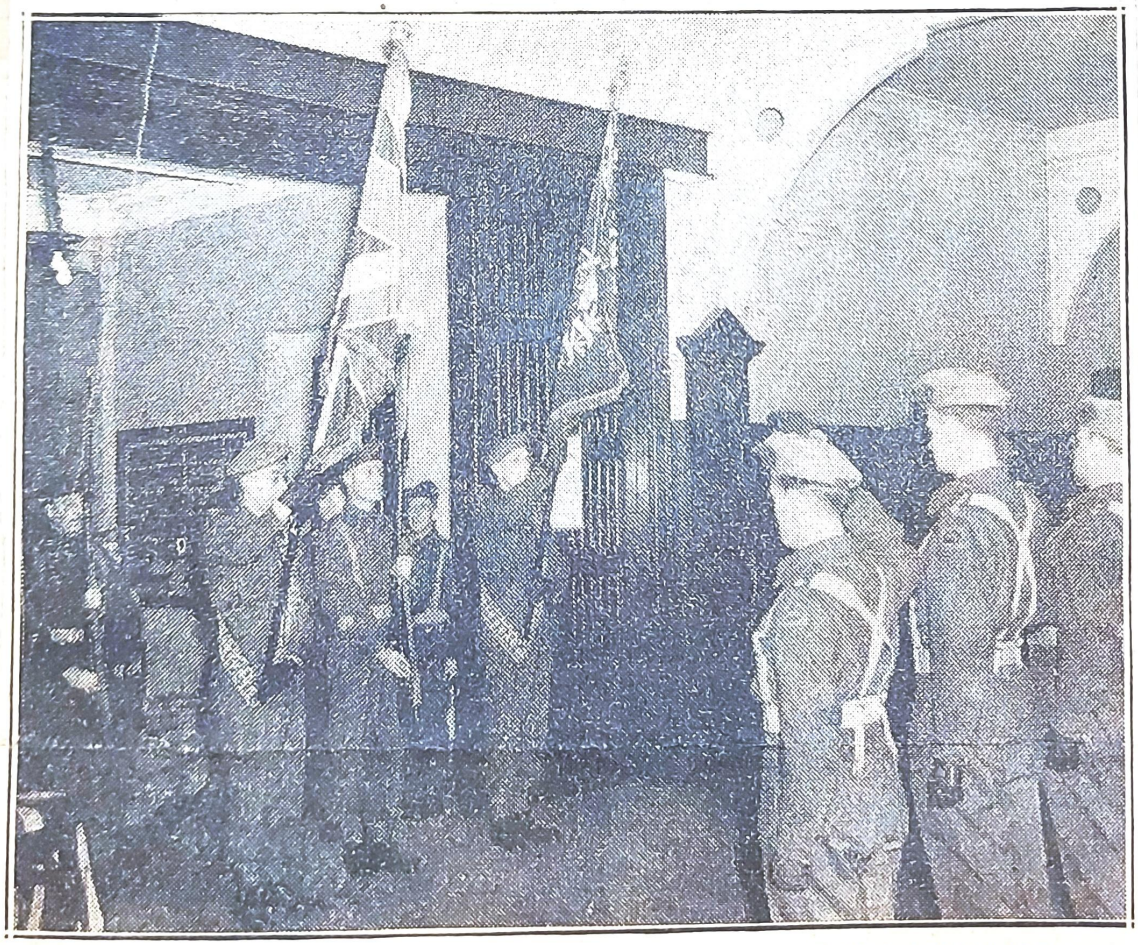
The Fourth (R) Battalion, The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, commanded by Lieut.-Col. H. A. Johnston, D.S.O., M.C., has been re-designated the Second (R) Battalion, replacing the number that was expunged on the disbandment of the Second Battalion of the Canadian Active Army.

Remaining in the records are three battalions—the first, overseas; the new Second (R) Battalion, the command of which Colonel Johnston retains, and the Third (R) Battalion, commanded by Lieut.-Col. W. E. Macfarlane, M.C. The Black Watch was previously one of the very few regiments in Canada to have four battalions.

Colonel Johnston also announced that Capt. F. C. Smith would remain as his mobilized adjutant, and that Lieut D. F. Rennie, of the active force, would be the training officer. Capt. A. L. Summers, former commanding officer of "D" Company, has taken command of the basic training company and has charge of all recruits, instruction and instructors of the training staff of the battalion.

BLACK WATCH FOURTH BECOMES SECOND





COL. P. P. HUTCHISON, E.D., regimental commandant of the Black Watch, last night told the men of the new 2nd (R) Battalion of the traditions of the old 2nd. They had originally been formed in 1906 and the Black Watch were then one of the two regiments in Canada with two battalions. The lower photo was taken by The Gazette photographer as the color party entered the armory and the battalion stood at the 'general salute.' The officers were drawn up in front of the parade and stood at stiff attention as the colors went by in a modified form of the trooping of the color. The full trooping

Gazette Photos. (Copyright reserved).

4th (R) Battalion, Black Watch, Becomes 2nd in Colorful Parade

In a ceremony steeped in tradition the 4th (R) Battalion of the Black Watch last night officially became the 2nd (R) Battalion, replacing the 2nd (active) Battalion disbanded with the 7th and 8th Divisions of the Canadian Army.

The Bleury street armory of the regiment, already decorated for the Christmas season, was crowded with troops as the 4th Battalion paraded for the last time and heard their old march past song 'Edinboro' Toon' played by the band as Col. P. P. Hutchison finished a brief address. He had traced the history of the battalions from their formation and told the men that when the 2nd Battalion was disbanded it was felt that its reserve counterpart, the 4th, should carry on the number and the traditions.

The battalion was paraded in 'guards', rather than companies, for the occasion, with Lt.-Col. H. A. Johnston in command. An order was given and the battalion grounded arms; another order, and they were picked up again—this time by the newly-constituted Second Battalion. The brass band played The Garb of Old Gaul, followed by O Canada, and then the troops saw a modified form of the trooping of the colors.

The color party entered the armory and wound around each of the guards in turn as the pipe band played the Prince of Wales Mallorca for them to 'slow march.' When the colors first entered there was a general salute and the band played the new march past song of the Second Battalion Wha Sae the Forty-Second. The newly-numbered battalion commemorates the 42nd Battalion of the last war, and the song is the marching song of that unit.

As Col. Hutchison, regimental commandant, finished his address, he turned over the parade to Lt.-Col. Johnston and marched to one side of the armory accompanied by Capt. F. C. Smith, regimental adjutant, Lt. Clive Mathewson, regimental orderly officer, and RSM. G. P. Morrison.

Officers of the new battalion, besides Col. Johnston, include Maj. D. Carstairs, second-in-command; Capt. A. L. Curror, M.C., battalion adjutant; Lt. D. F. Rennie, former intelligence officer who has recently returned to the unit after a year's active service and is now battalion training officer; and BSM Macfarlane. The official color party was comprised of Lt. F. S. Auger, Lt. J. F. Stewart, CSM. Camp, Sgt. Clark and Sgt Collister

Following the ceremony an efficiency cup was presented to 'C' Company and was presented to Capt. A. B. Proven, M.M., accompanied by CSM. Walker. Turkeys and prizes in the rifle shooting competition were also awarded to the various company winners.

Two former battalion sergeant-majors were honored when each was presented with a silver tray and tea service in memory of their time with the unit. William Munday, M.M., had returned from the 2nd Battalion to help organize the 4th and had remained until forced to retire by illness. His place had been taken last spring by J. W. Courtney and recognition of their services was made in brief speeches by Lt.-Col. Johnston and the present BSM Macfarlane.

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SERVING WITH BLACK WATCH

Six French-Canadians serving in Britain with a Canadian Highland unit, the Black Watch, are shown above. Front row, left to right, **CAPT. and QM. JEAN DUCHASTEL de MONTROUGE, LT. GREGOIRE LAVIOLETTE** and **LT. PIERRE ARCHAMBAULT**, all of Montreal. Second row, left to right, **LT. EDMOND ARCHAMBAULT, CAPT. and PAYMASTER GEORGES DEMERS and LT. JACQUES CARDINAL**, of Montreal. Canadian Army Overseas Photo.

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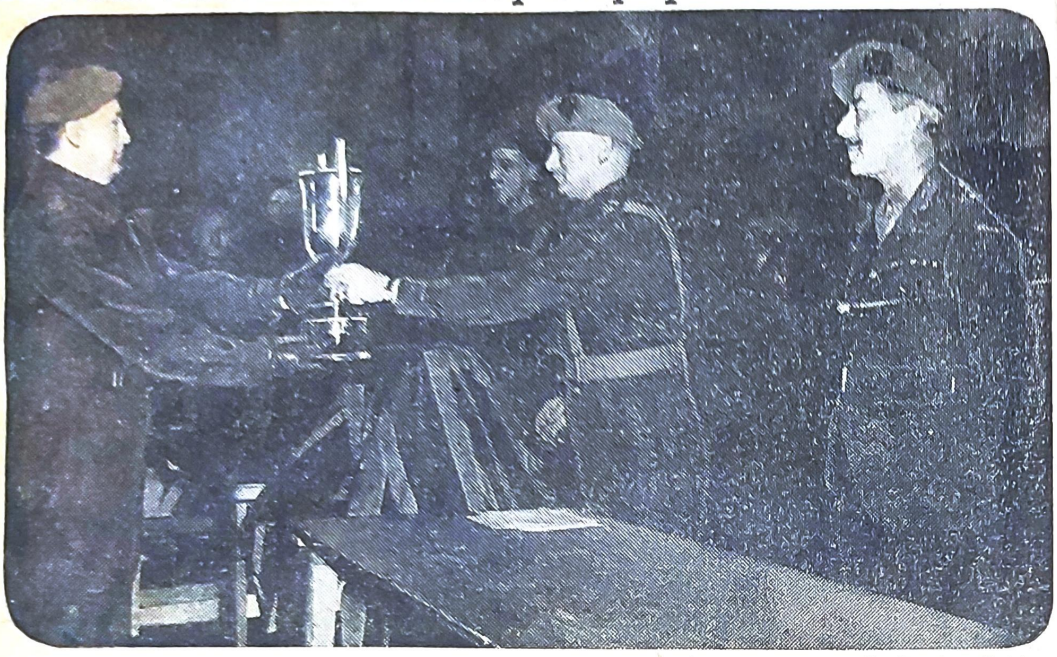
Daily Star.

DECEMBER 21, 1943

BLACK WATCH: Efficiency Trophy Is Presented



(Canadian Army Photo)

During a parade last night of the newly-constituted 2nd (R) Battalion, The Black Watch, the inter-company efficiency trophy was presented by Lieut.-Col. H. A. Johnston, D.S.O., M.C., commanding officer, to Capt. A. B. Proven, M.M., commander of the winning "C" Company, as shown above. Col. P. P. Hutchison, E.D., regimental commander of The Black Watch, looks on during the ceremony in which Captain Proven is shown, accompanied by CSM A. Walker.

4th Battalion Reconstituted

Becomes 2nd During Colorful Ceremony

In an atmosphere of skirling pipes, kilts and flashing red hackles, and amid the vibrant strains of military marches, the 4th (R) Battalion, The Black Watch, last night grounded their arms, then, at a word of command from their commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. H. A. Johnston, D.S.O., M.C., picked up their rifles again and became the 2nd (R) Battalion of the famous Canadian Highland regiment.

The reconstitution of the battalion in order to perpetuate a regimental tradition that goes back to the organization of a second battalion in 1906, was explained by Col. P. P. Hutchison, E.D., regimental commander, as necessary in view of the disbanding of the active 2nd Battalion this year.

In keeping with time-honored ceremony, a modified form of the trooping of the colors was carried out, the color bearers parading the regimental standards up and down the long lines of the battalion at a slow march to the tune of Mallorca played by the pipe band under Pipe Major R. Hannah.

It was the brass band under Bandmaster J. D. Jones, however, that played the 4th Battalion's march, Edinboro' Toon, for the last time, and later, played the Garb o' old Gaul and O Canada, during the general salute. Then, at the close, it struck up with 'Wha saw the Forty-Second.'

The color-bearers were Lieut. F. S. Auger and Lieut. J. F. Stewart, with CSM S. A. Camp and Sgts. J. Clark and J. V. Collister acting as the guard to the colors.

The commandant was accompanied by Capt. F. C. Smith, regimental adjutant, Lieut. Clive Mathewson, regimental orderly officer, and RSM G. P. Morrison; while the battalion staff on parade included Major D. L. Carstairs, M.C., second-in-command; Capt. A. L. Curror, M.C., adjutant; Lieut. D. F. Rennie, training officer; and Battalion Sergeant Major Macfarlane.

Presentation of shooting prizes to all the companies, and of the inter-company efficiency trophy to "C" Company, commanded by Capt. A. B. Proven, M.M., whose company sergeant major is A. Walker, preceded the social evening which was held. CSM Walker also presented to two former battalion sergeant majors, W. Mundy, M.M., and J. W. Courtney, silver salvers and tea services on behalf of the Sergeants' Mess, in recognition of their services.

Scots and French Canadians.

(Press Information Bureau)

French-speaking Canadians have always had a warm feeling for Scotsmen. In this regard, they are fond of saying that on the evening of the Battle of the Plains of Abraham, the soldiers of Wolfe and those of Montcalm, fraternized by speaking Gaelic, ignoring on both sides both French and English. In the last issue of the **Progres du Golfe**, Mr. Henry Deschamps gives an account of the good relations which have always existed between the French Canadians and Scotsmen:

"The first Scotsman of whom there is any mention in our national archives is this old pilot Abraham Martin, nicknamed the Scotsman, to whom we owe the Plains of Abraham which became the battlefield where France and England measured blows in 1759 and 1760. And so as not to remove ourselves too far away from this historic field of battle, let us remember, that after the death of Wolfe, in a corner of Abraham Martin's field, the command devolved upon General Murray, another Scotsman. Finally, when at the other end of the field Montcalm almost at the same moment as his conqueror, breathed his last, a Scotsman, General de Ramezay, who for long had served with the French army, took over the command of the town. Quebec was then in ruins. The bulk of the French army under command of the Chevalier Johnstone, also a Scotsman, had retired towards Montreal. By chance, one or two days after the battle, there was the curious sight of one Scotsman handing over to another Scotsman the arms and the keys of a town which belonged neither to the one nor to the other." Gazette Feb 2/44

NOTES VITAL ROLE OF AUXILIARIES

Col. P. Hutchison Addresses Annual Meeting of Black Watch Women's Group

The importance of regimental women's auxiliaries lies not only in providing added comforts for the men on active service, but in serving them and their families in a great variety of ways, Col. Paul Hutchison stated at the annual meeting of the Women's Division of The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, held yesterday in Kildonan Hall.

Donations from the 2nd battalion of the regiment, sergeants' mess committee, The Black Watch Association and other friends of the regiment were announced by Mrs. Q. C. D. Bovey, chairman of the finance committee. She also noted talent money received from Mrs. A. D. MacTier and Mrs. F. J. Smith.

Reporting for the war work committee, Mrs. H. S. Bogert stated that 4,364 knitted articles had been made during the year. She also noted a donation of 365 articles received from the Ladies Association of the Victoria Rifles of Canada.

Mrs. D. C. A. McEachran announced that a total of 4,050 articles had been sewn during the year including 3,,220 dressings, 90 pairs of pyjamas and 700 pairs of flashes. She also mentioned an additional 45 knitted garments, bringing the total number of articles made by all the sewing and knitting groups to 8,459.

Mrs. S. S. T. Cantlie reported that 3,228 knitted articles, 7,812 chocolate, 66 tins of cleasing powder, 100 yards of adhesive tape, 1,600 bars of soap and 524,400 cigarets were sent overseas. She also noted special comforts shipped at Christmas time.

Ten next-of-kin meetings were held during the year when entertainment programs were arranged, wool given out to knitters, refreshments provided and children supervised, Mrs. Cantlie stated. The success of the joint Christmas party held under the auspices of the Montreal Soldiers' Wives' League was noted. The convener of the Black Watch section was Mrs. E. R. Bennett.

Mrs. J. Colin Kemp, convener of the visiting committee noted regular vists paid during the year, especially to families where casualties occurred. Forty-seven visits to Ste. Anne's Military Hospital were announced by Mrs. F. Griffin.

Reporting for the prisoners of war committee, Mrs. R. W. Pilot noted 39 pairs of pyjamas, 193 knitted articles and 41 balmoral given to relatives to include in their parcels. In addition 172,800 cigarets, as well as games, stationery, books and sports equipment have been provided, she said.

Chief work of the welfare committee has been sending children to camp and supplying warm clothing, Mrs. T. A. Somerville said. She noted that the work of the committee has become largely advisory due to the government organizations now functioning for the benefit of the dependents of men on active service.

Members were welcomed at the meeting by Lady Allan, honorary president, and Maj. the Rev. George H. Donald, D.D., V.D., chaplain of the 2nd and 3rd Battalions, The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada (Reserve). Mrs. Paul Hutchison, the president, acted as chairman.

Lady Allan was named honorary president, and Miss A. H. Blackader, honorary vice-president. Officers elected were: Mrs. Paul Hutchison, president; Mrs. W. E. Macfarlane, Mrs. D. L. Carstairs and Mrs. S. S. T. Cantlie, vice-presidents; Mrs. L. C. Drummond, recording secretary; Mrs. E. R. Bennett, corresponding secretary; Mrs. E. R. Chambers, treasurer, and Mrs. C. T. Ballantyne, assistant treasurer.

BLACK WATCH RESERVES BACK FROM CAMP

Gazette July 21/44

Browned by the July sun and hardened by a fortnight of army training at Farnham, the 2nd and 3rd (R) Battalions, Black Watch, (RHR) of Canada march along Sherbrooke street on their way from Windsor Station on arriving home Saturday. After two weeks of tough battle training, three-day schemes and tactical manoeuvres, the march from the station to the barracks was as nothing to the troops.

Gazette - July 22/44

Capt. Ron. Bennett, Peer's Nephew Tells of Hard Fighting in France

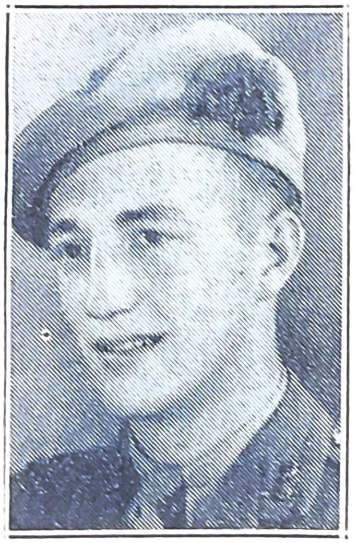
By LOUIS V. HUNTER

With the Canadians in France, July 27. — (C.P. Cable)—In the annals of a famous eastern Canada regiment the fighting this week will be recorded as some of the hardest the unit ever engaged in, and it will be said of every officer and man in the battalion that he performed magnificently.

The story of the fighting was told to me by Capt. Ron Bennett. 27, of Montreal, who was in charge of the battalion's assault company.

(Capt. Bennett is the son of Capt. and Mrs. R. V. Bennett, Sackville, New Brunswick and a nephew of Lord Bennett, former Prime Minister of Canada. His wife is the former Janet Dobell of Montreal who is residing at present at 1300 Redpath Crescent here. Capt. Bennett was educated at Bishop's College School and was a second year student in the faculty of law at Osgoode Hall, University of Toronto, when he enlisted in 1939. He went overseas with the second division three and a half years ago as a member of the Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada).

The battalion started out from an orchard east of St. Andre sur Orne, five miles south of Caen, just before daybreak Tuesday. The men moved into wide open ground with walled gardens and apple orchards just outside the town. The Germans were dug in behind big hedgerows and ditches and had lots of machine-guns.



CAPT. R. BENNETT

The Canadians advanced in single file and took out one machine-gun post after another until about a dozen were cleaned out. Their advance was slow and as they approached a track they came under heavy fire from gun-nests on a sloping ridge on their left and from two or three machine-guns hidden in a grainfield on their right.

Two forward companies had been knocked out, so the battalion regrouped in the centre of St. Andre and started out for the next objective between 10 and 11 a.m. The troops set out in an almost direct line for their objective, moving cautiously up the graudal slope to the enemy-held ridge.

They were supported by tanks, but as soon as the Shermans came out from behind the houses where they had been harboring they were pinned down by German 88-millimetre guns. The tanks made a do-or-die effort to give the troops the support they needed but couldn't because of heavy enemy fire.

The Canadians advanced in the face of a halfcircle of enemy fire from 88's, machineguns and tanks and succeeded in going over the crest of the ridge and were pinned down. They dug in and hung on. Beyond the crest of the ridge a terrific fight that couldn't be seen from our lines went on, Bennett said, but the easterners had won their objective

Before the Canadians reached that far they sent back one batch of 30 or 40 German prisoners. The Germans were hidden in a wheat field. First the rattat of a Sten gun was heard and then Canadian Brens and machine-guns laid down a wall of fire in the field and up popped a line of Germans, their hands high in the air.

Capt. Bennett spent most of Tuesday and Wednesday in St. Martin, about a mile east of St. Andre, which was under enemy fire, but, he said, there were only "interesting minor squabbles." Canadian ambulance and jeep drivers made repeated trips under heavy fire with wounded in the opening stages of the fighting.

Pte. Richard Stanford, 30-year-old Montrealer, said he had done about 30 trips. "On one of them I was chased down a road by an 88," he said. He told of two other men who labored to get casualties back right from the forward line to a regimental aid post—Cpl. Bill Steel and Piper Johnny Mitchell, both of Montreal. "They did wonderful work," said Stanford. "They were in and out of machine-gun and mortar fire all the time."

Collapse Rumors Don't Affect Front

By GERALD CLARK

Standard War Correspondent

With Canadians in Normandy, July 29—You can talk all you want about the Germans folding up once we've made a break through, but until that break through comes fighting is terribly hard and sometimes terribly costly. I have just seen Canadian troops who've been fighting for the last five days—since the renewed attack southeast of Caen started on Tuesday.

You'd fill with pride, seeing what they's done and hearing incidents of their heroism, but you'd also fill with sadness, knowing of those who sacrificed themselves in unbelievably brave acts.

There's a twenty-five your old Major from a Quebec infantry unit who took over the leadership of the men after his commanding officer and next two senior officers were casualties. Though he'd been in action only a week, he acted with the skill and coolness of a veteran. He was last seen lading his men over the crest of a hill in the face of devastating machine gun and mortar fire, crying, "Forward, we've got to keep going."

And they went forward, bayonets fixed, short of ammunition, and hopelessly outnumbered. His name cannot be disclosed because there is yet no knowledge of what happened to him or to the privates and NCO's who moved beside him through the tall grass and bullets covering the hill.

I can tell you names of others who distinguished themselves in the last few days, because they have come back—tired, dirty, and worried about companions they have lost sight of. There is Captain Ronald Bennett of Montreal, (care R. Dobell, 1300 Redpath Crescent), who is twenty-seven and was a law student when war broke out.

"Talk about my men, don't talk about me," he says. His men all say "Talk about Captain Bennett. He brought us through."

Spied Germans

Captain Bennett was the commander of twenty infantrymen, most of them Montrealers who were assigned to wait in the village of St. Andre sur Orne, which was in their own lines, while the rest of the battalion went forward. That was at three-thirty in the afternoon, and Bennett and his men chose a corner of the village consisting of two battered houses and an orchard surrounded by a stone wall perforated by shell holes. They were settled there comfortably when they spied Germans skulking through a wheatfield a couple of hundred yards away. That's the way fighting goes. You figure you're in an area clear of enemy, when up they pop. Bennett wasn't taking any chances with a handful of men, so he sent back to brigade headquarters where the battalion's cooks, drivers, batmen, and others had congregated — men whose normal job didn't call for them to be front line infantrymen.

The whole gang now totalled forty, and they dug in slit trenches behind a stone wall.

That night was quiet. "We had six hours of complete silence, not even the usual mortaring," they say. "That was most nerve-wracking, because we didn't know what would happen."

When dawn came they found to their horror that the village had been evacuated by our troops in other sections, and Germans were infiltrating in. Then firing started and went on all that morning, and part of the afternoon — forty Canadians — many of them now gaining their first experience against many more Germans who covered their front and rear.

"There was only one thing to do," Bennett said, "Hold them off until relief came." So he assigned men to cover every hole in the wall through which Germans were trying to penetrate. They used rifles, but also machine guns left there conveniently by Germans who had been killed by other Canadians the day before.

Fighting Cobbler

Lying in slit trenches behind the wall were such men as Private Clair Atherley of Montreal, who, at thirty-eight years old was supposed to be the unit's cobbler and not one of its battlers. Atherley, a husky soldierly type, says he doesn't want to go through the experience again.

"Here we were practically surrounded. I had fired a rifle a couple of times on ranges, but never thought I would use it against Germans. I did though."

At one point, while he was keeping an eye on the gate in the wall, a bullet went through the shell dressing bandage which every soldier carries in the net on his helmet.

"I turned around and saw through the hole in the wall a tree fifty yards away. I figured a German must have been hiding in that. I don't know if I got him. Anyway, no one sniped at me again."

Out of Touch

All this time the cornered men were out of touch with brigade headquarters, because their radio had been shot up. So every once in a while someone would creep around the corner of the wall, dodge through rubble in the village and make way by foot to the rear with a message. Sergeant Bernard Benson of Montreal (4833 DeGranpre street) made this round trip six times.

"Sure they were firing on me," he admits reluctantly, "but I think you can be hit by a street car just as soon as a bullet."

Captain Bennett, rather than ask the men to do something he wouldn't do, made the trip once as well.

That afternoon, after they'd held off from constant mortaring and one concentrated attack in which they killed about twenty-five Germans, they were rescued by French-Canadians.

That was one incident in five days of attack and counter-attack but it serves to show how one minute you have control of a village, and in the next, the Germans are disputing that honor.

History is but the development and revelation of providence. —Kossuth.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, AUGUST 1.

THE BLACK WATCH SEES ACTION.

The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada has come into action with the enemy. It has suffered severe losses. But it has acted with its old spirit and has made yet more sacred its high traditions.

Trained through the years of this war, it was one of the regiments reserved for the invasion of Normandy. In the recent move against the enemy, two of its companies were sent forward into an advanced position. This advance was to be supported by tanks. But, in a mischance of war, the tanks were blocked by enemy fire, and the two companies had to defend their exposed position in the face of superior enemy attack. They put up a courageous resistance, but paid the price of their gallantry.

As an old regiment, with its roots deep in the life of this city, the Black Watch has been served by succeeding generations of Montrealers. In October, 1937, when it was marking its seventy-fifth anniversary, Col. P. P. Hutchison, who had made an extensive study of the regimental records, pointed out that many grandsons and grand-nephews of former officers and men were serving in the regiment, and that the tradition of family service had been very strong throughout its seventy-five years.

❖ ❖ ❖

Certainly this fact was never more strikingly or more poignantly illustrated than in the death of the man who, until a few days ago, was the regiment's commanding officer. Learning of the difficulties which the two advanced companies had encountered, Lt.-Col. Stuart S. T. Cantlie was determined to move forward himself to join them. In this attempt he came under the enemy's fire and received the wounds that led to his death.

Lt.-Col. Cantlie had been on active service with the Black Watch since the outbreak of this war. He held various staff posts of importance. When the time for invasion arrived, he became the regiment's commander to lead it into action. It was full service for the man whose father, the late Lt.-Col. James Cantlie, had commanded a Highland battalion, and whose uncle, Lt.-Col. George S. Cantlie, led the 42nd battalion of the Black Watch of Canada in action against the same enemy in the war of 1914-18.

The name of the regiment's commander stands at the head of a long casualty list that will bring sorrow to many families. For a number of the regiment's officers and men have been killed or wounded in this first clash with the enemy.

But with sorrow comes honor. One of the most historic regiments of the land, composed for the most part of the men of a new generation, has fought with the same unity of officers and men, and has faced danger with the same courage and the same sacrifice.

Gazette - Aug 11/44

Lt.-Col. Stuart S. T. Cantlie, 36, Of Black Watch, Killed in France

LT.-COL. STUART S. T. CANTLIE

Lt.-Col. Stuart S. T. Cantlie, 36-year-old officer commanding the 1st Battalion, Black Watch (RHR) of Canada, has been killed in action on the Normandy front, according to official word received here yesterday by his wife, the former Muriel Jamieson, of 3065 Cedar avenue, who is at present at Metis.

A son of one of Canada's most prominent military families, and the third of his family to command the Black Watch, Lt.-Col. Cantlie had a brilliant military career and was head of this crack unit since last April when he replaced Col. G. P. Henderson, M.B.E., who had replaced the late commander's cousin, Lt.-Col. S. D. Cantlie, only the previous year.

No details are known here as only the official Ottawa telegram giving notice of his death has been received. The unit has not yet been officially posted as one of those on the Normandy front but it is believed that they are serving in that theatre.

The son of the late Lt.-Col. James Cantlie, who commanded the Cameron Highlanders of Winnipeg during the last war, and of Mrs. Cantlie, who lives at 3464 Mountain street, Lt.-Col. Cantlie had been with the regiment since leaving Royal Military College, Kingston, in 1929. His uncle, Lt.-Col. George S. Cantlie, who joined the regiment in 1885, was commander of the 42nd Battalion, Black Watch, during the last war and his cousin took command of the First Battalion in December, 1941.

Lt.-Col. Cantlie received his early education at Selwyn House and Appleby School. He graduated from R.M.C. in 1929 as B.S.M. and won the Sword of Honor as an outstanding student. He was promoted to captain in militia days and went active with his unit in 1939. He was posted for a while on guard at the Lachine canal and went overseas as captain and adjutant with the regiment in the summer of 1940.

Returning to Canada as an instructor at R.M.C. in 1941 and following 'a senior officers' staff course at Kingston, he returned overseas again in 1942, and was posted to the Headquarters Staff of the 4th Division. He was later transferred to Headquarters Staff of the 3rd Division. He served for a short time as battalion commander last year and was again posted to staff duties with the Canadian Army Headquarters. In April this year, he was reposted to command the 1st Battalion, Black Watch.

Leaving the firm of Hartt & Adair Coal Company Ltd., when he went active Lt.-Col. Cantlie had formerly been with the firm of Oswald & Drinkwater, which he joined in 1930, and in 1935 represented the Canadian Commodity Exchange.

Besides his wife and mother, he is survived by two young sons, James and Colin; and a brother, George, living here.

Black Watch Warriors Horrified At Hun Murder of 19 Canadians

By L. S. B. SHAPIRO

With the Canadians in Normandy, August 2. — (By Wireless). — (Delayed). — Today Canadian soldiers all along the front heard Lt.-Gen. H. D. G. Crerar's message announcing that 19 Canadian assault troops had been deliberately murdered June 8 while they were prisoners of war in the hands of the German army. The summons of the troops was mandatory. The men came away from slit trenches, their cookhouses and office tents; they left guns and mortars unattended for a few moments to hear their officers read the factual details of the war's most meticulously documented atrocity.

I was with a group of Montreal's famous Black Watch Regiment when a junior officer spoke the general's words in a toneless voice. The moment the first words reached their ears the men knew what the message contained because the story for many weeks had been traveling around the front like a grapevine. And yet, a heavy silence lay upon the men long seconds after the officer folded the document and dismissed the parade. Here was a statement—not an accusation or a rumor or oratory—a plain statement about murder.

Afterward the men talked among themselves and the reaction was extraordinary—as though the war suddenly had fled and they were back at their shops, soda fountains and factory benches, viewing the murder with horror and speaking of it in hard, embittered tones. It was difficult to realize that these were fighters in the front line, where life is as cheap as a brass-backed bullet and death as common as a subaltern's command, and where a shell sometimes so smashes your comrade that there is nothing left for you to bury.

For a few moments they were peaceful citizens, stunned by an act of murder, desolated by a deed outrageously foreign to their simplest beliefs.

"War is one thing," muttered an apple - cheeked youngster, "but murder — say, that's something else."

The youngster was tall, blond and sinewy—in appearance not unlike, it seemed to me, the German gangsters who weaved their sputtering Schmeitzers across the chest line of their 19 defenseless prisoners. I had seen a dozen stalwarts from the Twelfth SS division come through our cages; perhaps I had looked unknowingly upon the actual murderers.

These SS youngsters were very much alike, moulded from a single pattern inspired by Hitler and designed by Alfred Rosenberg. They were poured into the mould at the age of six and removed from it as perfect Nazis when they were sixteen. As the finest flower of the Hitlerian experimentation, much superior to the non-conditioned Nazis, their cold, cruel mind does not recognize the difference between war and murder.

These Canadians however, recognize the difference with sure instinct. That is why this morning they came away from their industry of death and stood appalled at the act of murder. In a few moments they returned to their positions, and their guns shattered anew in the morning sky. Now more than two armies were in conflict, two worlds were at war.

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The subject who is truly loyal to the Chief Magistrate will neither advise nor submit to arbitrary measures.—JUNIUS.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1944

In the Family Tradition

Word has reached Montreal that the famous Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, one of the most storied regiments in national history, has suffered heavy losses in the Normandy fighting. Details of the action have not been released. But, according to information received by the Montreal Gazette, two companies of the regiment, which only recently went to France, had pushed forward to an advanced position. Their movement was to have been supported by tanks. This support, as must sometimes happen, was blocked by enemy fire. The Black Watch units were left to hold an exposed position against a superior enemy force.

Though release of the casualty list must await notification of the next of kin, it has been announced that Lt.-Col. Stuart S. T. Cantlie, the regiment's commanding officer, was among those killed. Known to the Germans of the last war as "The Ladies From Hell," it is in the tradition of the Black Watch that it should meet the enemy in an "advanced position." It is in the tradition of the regiment that its officers be, and die, with their men. Lt.-Col. Cantlie received the wounds from which he died while making his way to the exposed units.

Like the 48th Highlanders of Toronto, the Black Watch is essentially a "local" unit, almost a family unit, recruited from the young men of Montreal and district. The story of the regiment goes back more than 80 years, to 1862, when it was gazetted. Actually it goes back much further, for the Montreal regiment is a direct descendant of the original Black Watch, or Royal Highland Regiment, oldest in the British Army, which fought in the Seven Years' War and took part in the capture of Montreal.

There is nothing in that city's long span in which it can take greater pride than the fighting record of its own Black Watch. For the most part the lives of its brilliant young officers and men were cradled there. They grew up in the atmosphere of the regiment, joining it in the years of peace, as their fathers and grandfathers had done. They trained and drilled through those years under the guidance of veterans of another war, veterans whose valor and gallantry they have held high in Normandy.

Perhaps no other Canadian fighting unit has the same rich background of family service. Lt.-Col. Stuart Cantlie, third of his family to rise to command of the Black Watch, was a grandnephew of Lord Mount Stephen, first president of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Black Watch is studded with young men who carry old names, links with some of the most outstanding families in Canadian life. The tradition which the regiment has built under fire is inseparable from the tradition of community and national service which those families have maintained.

All those young Montrealers who fell with their commanding officer were soldiers of Canada, committed to serve their country — all classes of it—however and wherever they could serve. They are of the true nobility, that classless society which can be entered through only one door. The pride that is felt in their heroism, the gratitude which is expressed for their sacrifices, rises from all classes and all sections, because no man is more humble than another in the shadow of their devotion to country.

In their gallantry those young Canadians have again given proof that the unquenchable spirit of service, by which every nation must live and grow, is the prerogative of no single group or breed. Is it not, then, a tragedy that in their greatest hour efforts should be made to destroy the very thing for which they stood by separating and segregating the homes from which they came—branding them "big interest"? Is there any greater contribution which any family could make to the cause of unity in the nation than these young men have made? What wickedness that the nation should be stirred by appeals to avarice and class hate, to set those families apart as something unworthy of Canada, something to be shunned and despised?

"NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSET"

UNITS of the First Canadian Army which are supplying General Montgomery's always famous "left hook" in springing the hinge of the German line in France have not been identified yet, but the probability is that somewhere in the thick of the battle beyond Caen are the fighting "Ladies from Hell" of Montreal's Black Watch. They were in the spearhead of the first push from Caen and, despite casualties of no little consequence, attained vital objectives against the most stubborn enemy resistance.

Deeds of heroism in time of war are common. In a regiment with such a heritage as that possessed by our Highlanders, gallantry is taken as a matter of course, and seldom do senior officers draw particular attention to specific feats of gallantry. Last week they did, however. On the basis of what they told him at their bivouac, Sholto Watt cabled that without the successful achievement of a river crossing assignment by Lieut. Robert A. Austin, "the next phase of our operations could not have been undertaken." Under intensive enemy fire, this young officer rallied his men into launching a boat and forcing the crossing. He was wounded several times by the relentless hail of bullets. He completed his assignment—and died.

At the same time, officers singled out two Montreal stretcher-bearers, Piper J. Mitchell and Cpl. W. G. Steel. To speed evacuation of wounded from the battle area, they came into possession of a jeep in a way soldiers understand. One after another they drove these "obtained" jeeps to destruction under enemy shell-fire. But they kept going, saving the life of many a man.

Multiply those deeds time and again, and you have a picture of what stuff our famous regiments are made. With men of such selflessness, could the ultimate end ever have been doubted? "Nemo me impune lacesset." Those are the words of the Black Watch motto. As the men in the ranks freely translate it: "Strike me if you dare!" The Black Watch has struck and been struck. Woe betide the Hitlerites opposite!

Star - Aug 2/44

Star Aug 4/44

Montrealers Show Class

3 Regiments Do Good Job In Caen Front Struggles

Given Assignment of Taking Springboards for Present Attack

(Sholto Watt, war correspondent of The Montreal Star, now is in Normandy with the Canadians of the British 2nd Army. He arrived in France this week following a brief furlough in Britain, after spending more than a year with the Canadians who stormed through Sicily and up the Italian boot beyond Rome.)

By Sholto Watt

The Star's War Correspondent

CAEN, Aug. 3—(Delayed)—Three Montreal regiments have distinguished themselves in their first serious action in Normandy: Les Fusiliers Mont-Royal, The Black Watch and the Regiment de Maisonneuve.

Prior to the current push, these regiments, with two others, were given an assignment to occupy six villages south of Caen along the River Orne, against opposition of most serious order. Despite the worst the enemy could do, they attained their objective and the positions ever since have been ours.

These villages, which already have figured in the news, are Fleury sur Orne, Ifs, Basse, Etavaux, St. Andre sur Orne and St. Martin de Fontenay. This country was by no means easy. It was criss-crossed with hedge-rows and dotted with little woods, while elsewhere there were fields of standing grain where the Germans could conceal themselves.

Lieut. Robert A. Austin

Fatally wounded forcing a river crossing below Caen, Lieut. Austin completed an assignment without which, according to Correspondent Watt, "the next phase of our operations could not have been made."

Close Quarters

Fighting was often at very close quarters and very mixed.

The Black Watch absorbed considerable losses in its thrusts, as casualty lists issued in Ottawa must have made clear. Officers told me the principal reason for the regiment's losses was that the land south of Caen, an iron mining area, was full of sunken shafts and passages, and Germans would be found behind the lines, when the area had been considered clear.

One of the outstanding deeds of heroism on a front where heroes are legion, was attributed to Lieut. Bob Austin, of Montreal, of the Black Watch. He was ordered to effect a river crossing. Under heavy fire, his men went to ground. He rallied the lot and launched a boat.

On the crossing itself, he was wounded three or four times but carried on. In spite of the fiercest opposition, the crossing was made due to Austin's leadership.

And without that crossing, the next phase of our operations could not have been made.

(Watt apparently was writing in anticipation of the push launched by Canadians yesterday aiming at Nazi communication lines.

(While he did not identify Lieut. Austin further, the officer was identified here as Lieut. Robert A. Austin, son of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Austin, of 243 Clarke avenue, who was mortally wounded on July 19, succumbing two days later. He went to The Black Watch on transfer from the Victoria Rifles and had been overseas since May of last year. Previously he was an employe of National Breweries.

Officers also gave high praise to two stretcher bearers of the "Ladies from Hell" who were getting the wounded out by jeep from the battle sector near the village of Ifs and St. Andre sur Orne.

"Where they got the jeeps, nobody knows," the officer commanding the regiment admitted. "But they got them, one after the other. Just as soon as one vehicle was knocked out, they'd pop up with another."

These brave men were Piper J. Mitchell and Cpl. W. G. Steel, both of Monteral.

When I visited the Black Watch, the unit was based around a large French farmhouse where farmers from surrounding cottages had given them the kindliest welcome. They presented a side of beef and offered milk and cider. Some of the old originals of the regiment gave me in graphic phrases instances of extraordinary happenings and sights which they had known since arriving, and here they are:

Pte. C. W. Palmer, Montreal—"The strangest thing I saw was the way the children were playing around on the fields while there was a battle not far away and shells were coming over. We were under cover, but the kids were still scampering around."

Pte. George Breckenridge, Montreal—"The thing that shook me most was suddenly hearing German soldiers speaking within a few yards from the place we had crept up to. No sir! We didn't know—we'd got into their lines."

Getting Mail

Pte. J. Watson, Montreal—"Getting our mail on the day we arrived—that was certainly a surprise."

Pte. J. Wilson, Montreal—"I saw bombers go over to hit Caen. Then I saw the results. Now I believe what I read in the newspapers."

Pte. A. S. Baird, Lachine—"The way they brought wine out of the rubble of Caen to give to us was the strangest thing I've ever seen in my life."

Pte. R. Stanford, Montreal — "The first prisoner I saw was only about 15 and just a miserable little fellow. I said to myself: 'That's no superman'."

Lieut. R. E. Tessier, Montreal—"I saw an enemy soldier coming out of a wood, his hands up, saying: 'No Deutscher.' Funny how often that they say they're not Germans, and in the German Army just by accident—more than it is true."

Quartermaster Douglas McEwan, Montreal: "Our kitchens were way up in the front, and I mean right up in front, giving the boys hot meals and hot drinks. I never thought I'd see anything like that."

Sgt. V. B. Blanke, Outremont. "Some of our boys had to take cover from shelling. They found Germans in some of the shelters, but those Heinies caught it before they knew what happened. I never expect to see anything happen quicker than that."

Mixed Fighting

More details of the mixed fighting were provided by officers and men of the Maisonneuves during a visit to their section of the front.

Maj. Georges de Granpre, Montreal, told me, for example, that he was looking back over an area supposedly occupied by our troops when he saw men moving about. He thought he would reprimand them for carelessness about taking cover.

So the Major looked at them through his field glasses to make sure. At the same moment one of the others, a German N.C.O., was peering at him the same way. Grandpre dropped behind a wall and ordered up some of his company and had the Nazis out of there in short order.

In the close fighting, men would often disappear and be lost for hours, or even days, and turn up later after hair breadth escapes or useful work in individual killing of Germans.

The Maisonneuves are in very high spirits now. The boys were somewhat "trigger happy" at first. They were liable to fire unnecessarily and they often caused sniper scares by firing captured German weapons with distinctive sounds, well behind the lines. This, however, appears to have been a general experience in all units.

High Morale

Men of the regiment are conscious of having done a good job, and this has raised morale to an historic high. Furthermore, Maj. Jules Bibeau, Montreal, second-in-command, said health of the men was good. He felt, however, that incoming mail was not quite satisfactory. According to standards in Italy, nevertheless, the men here are getting outstanding mail service.

The adjutant, Capt. Cyril Cuddihy, reported that reinforcements of high quality have come up to replace losses and nearly all are from the Province of Quebec, thus maintaining the character of the regiment.

Despite the French character of the regiment, however, there is the case of Maj. Grandpre's runner, Pte. Patrick Charbonneau, of Ottawa. He was transferred to the Maisonneuves from another regiment, because of his obvious racial descent. That was two weeks ago. But Pte. Charbonneau does not know one word of French. Despite that, he says he never has had such a good time in his life and he swears that the Maisonneuve Regiment is the best outfit in France.

Maj. Grandpre was host at one of those front line parties which are cheery and the most appreciated hospitality in the world. We were in a wood on a bluff overlooking a river valley. On an opposite bluff was another wood with Germans in it. We had a dugout handy, in case of trouble, but it was a nice quiet day—that is, we were shelling and mortaring German positions and they were doing nothing in reply.

Refreshments for the party had been supplied by local French people. After an initial uncertainty, the French have been very kind and helpful to French-Canadian units and in some areas they almost take it for granted that any Canadian can speak French. They have been, says Maj. Grandpre, "tres chic."

Another guest at this little party was the brigade chaplain Rev. Guy Laramee, of Montreal. Hosts, besides the major, were Lieut. Marcel Dussault, Montreal, who had been with the Royal 22nd in Italy until March; Cpl. Adrien Blanchette, of Hartford, Conn.; Pte. Arthur Lemay, Montreal; Pte. George Cloutier, Quebec City, who has two brothers who are officers with the 22nd; Pte. Oswald Carriere, Lachute, and Pte. V. J. Laforest, Toronto.

Trapped Black Watch Unit Fights Until Last Man; Asks for No Aid

Gazette Aug 12/44

By RALPH ALLEN
(Globe and Mail War Correspondent)
(Copyright)

With the Canadians in France, July 27.—(Delayed)—Here is the epitaph of a regiment. Three words only—"Don't send reinforcements."

From the four rifle companies that comprised almost the full fighting strength of the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders of Canada), the rest was silence. Trapped on a barren ridge just above May-sur-Orne on July 25, in the heart of a powerful German tank, gun and infantry position, all that was left of their gallant spearhead was swallowed up, platoon by platoon, section by section, and finally man by man. Their ammunition ran out as a ring of German heavy guns and lighter automatic weapons went about its deadly work with the calculated precision of a firing squad. Finally, even the thin trickle of wounded, half-walking, half-crawling to the rear, came to an end. As a desperate little party of headquarters and support personnel prepared to fight its way forward in the forlorn hope of making a partial rescue, the last man out, a badly-injured captain, bore this message from the battalion's 24-year-old acting commanding officer: "Don't send reinforcements. We have too many man here now".

Little else is known about what happened on the far side of the ridge where the rifle companies of the Black Watch met their death.

"Only a handful of men who crossed the ridge ever came back," an officer of the regiment said today. "Those who are still alive are in hospitals. Half a dozen were shell shocked and the rest wounded."

Today, I talked to some of the men who fought for 36 hours a mile behind the main body of the battalion to keep a thin escape route open. For two nights and a day they could prevent the Germans from sealing the last crack in their trap of steel so that somehow the rifle companies might make their way out. When that hope disappeared, these 40 or 50 covering troops — many of them cooks, batmen and drivers—made ready to advance and join the valiant valedictory that was being written on the hillside up ahead. It was then that Phil Griffin, the 24-year-old major from Vancouver, who had taken command of the battalion after his two immediate seniors were killed, sent back the order that no more men must be brought forward.

Captain Ronald Bennett, 27-year-old former Osgoode Hall law student, commanded the secondary battle along the line of advance. As one of the three officers who fought throughout the engagement of July 25-26 and came through it unscathed, his was the most complete and detailed story of an action whose compete details perhaps will never be known.

"We hit a great deal of trouble before we ever reached our start line," Capt. Bennett said. "According to the plan, the two villages on our left flank, St. Andre-sur-Orne and St. Martin-de-Fontenay, were to have been cleared before we set out for our objective beyond the ridge just east of May-sur-Orne. The battalion working on our flank ran into heavy opposition itself, and the whole operation fell behind schedule. The minute we stepped into St. Andre, we came under heavy machine gun fire.

"Their guns were sited at very short range in the orchards and along a long broken wall just on the east of St. Andre. From there we fought our way ahead, foot by foot. The colonel was killed. Another officer replaced him, and he was killed. When Major Griffin took over the battalion, it was still 1,000 yards short of the point where our part of the battle was to start and the casualties were fairly numerous. In each of the rifle companies, just one officer was left. Two of the acting company commanders were captains and two were subalterns. The platoons were commanded by sergeants or corporals.

"I can't tell you enough about Major Griffin. We had some tanks with us and they became involved in a nasty fight with German self-propelled guns and anti-tank guns that dominated them. The tanks did grand work but they were too busy with their own problems to give us much immediate support. The delay in getting forward also meant that the artillery program that had been directed against our objectives 1,000 yards away was virtually useless. Major Griffin set the whole battalion an example I just can't describe. He got men under cover in St. Andre while he arranged for a new artillery program, and if he ever thought twice about the possibility that the attack would have to be cancelled, he never showed it. His orders were to go ahead and as he moved among the companies under constant fire from machine guns and mortars, giving his last orders, we were all infected by his coolness and his air of absolute confidence.

"When Major Griffin gave orders to move, the men sprang to their places behind their corporals and sergeants and as they swung off into the wheat fields under that severe fire, the battalion was as orderly and well-disciplined and completely organized as it ever was on parade back in England.

"I stayed behind with the carrier platoon and whatever assorted personnel I could pick up, to see what could be done about cleaning out St. Andre." Bennett said. "That job kept us pretty busy through the rest of the night and morning, all day, and the next night and the morning after that. So all I know about what happened to Major Griffin and the rifle companies from then on is what I saw of the corner of my eye or heard from the casualties who came back in the early stages.

"Their route was uphill. The tanks tried to go with them, but even in the streets of St. Andre and the factory area of St. Martin they could hardly move without being pasted by self-propelled 88's. The tanks gave the rifle companies as much supporting fire as they could by shooting over their heads, but once the infantry got over the ridge they were absolutely on their own.

"All the way up the slope, they were under observed fire," Bennett said. "By the time they got to the crest, all their wireless sets had been hit and there was no communication with the rear. They went over the crest carrying only their hand ammunition, hand weapons, and water bottles. The whole ridge was a solid mass of enemy armor and self-propelled guns, with infantry dug in all round.

"We have since heard that before the attack went in, the enemy had tripled his defences. It would be sometime around noon on Tuesday that the rifle companies cleared the crest. Some men were still fighting up there on Wednesday morning. They were completely pinned down, with only wheat fields for cover. God knows how many men it would have taken to bail them out. My little gang were all for trying, but before we could get moving a wounded officer came back and said no more men were to attempt to cross the ridge. It was probably a wise order. Certainly it was the kind of order of which the kind of men who were up there would approve, although it meant the end of their own last thin chance of coming back alive," Bennett said.

That is about all that any one can tell about the epitaph of a regiment. Already a new Black Watch regiment is being formed

Gallant Last Stand Of Black Watch Revealed

TORONTO, Aug. 12—(C.P.) — Ralph Allen, Globe and Mail war correspondent, told in a dispatch today from France of a gallant but futile stand of the four rifle companies which composed almost the full fighting strength of the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders of Canada from Montreal). Allen said the unit was trapped on a barren ridge above May-sur-Orne July 25 and "All that was left of their gallant spearhead was swallowed up, platoon by platoon, section by section, and finally man by man."

He quoted an officer of the regiment as saying that "only a handful of men who crossed the ridge ever came back" and told how 24-year-old Major Peter Griffin of Vancouver, who had taken command of the Battalion after his two immediate superiors were killed sent back a message: "Don't send reinforcements. We have too many men here now."

Star Aug 12/44

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"DON'T SEND REINFORCEMENTS"

The Black Watch is among the more famous of the great Highland regiments which have made glorious history on battlefields all over the world. Nowhere in the chronicles of Scotland's Black Watch is there a finer chapter than you can find in a war correspondent's recital of the superb heroism of that regiment's younger brother, the Black Watch of Canada, in the fighting on the Orne.

Ralph Allen, Toronto Globe and Mail correspondent, tells the story:

"Here is the epitaph of a regiment: Three words only—'Don't send reinforcements.'

"From the four rifle companies that comprised almost the full strength of the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders of Canada), the rest was silence. Trapped on a barren ridge just above May-sur-Orne on July 25th, in the heart of a powerful German tank, gun and infantry position, all that was left of their gallant spearhead was swallowed up, platoon by platoon, section by section, and finally man by man. Their ammunition ran out as a ring of German heavy guns and lighter automatic weapons went about its deadly work with the calculated precision of a firing squad. Finally, even the thin trickle of wounded, half-walking, half-crawling to the rear, came to an end. As a desperate little party of headquarters and support personnel prepared to fight its way forward in the forlorn hope of making a partial rescue, the last man out, a badly-injured captain, bore this message from the battalion's 24-year-old acting commanding officer: 'Don't send reinforcements. We have too many men here now.'

"Little else is known about what happened on the far side of the ridge where the rifle companies of the Black Watch met their death.

" 'Only a handful of men who crossed the ridge ever came back,' an officer of the regiment said today. 'Those who are still alive are in hospitals. Half a dozen were shell shocked and the rest wounded.' "

"Don't send reinforcements." Does that "epitaph of a regiment," as the correspondent calls it, mean that the Black Watch of Canada has passed into history? No; for in the same dispatch Allen writes: "Already a new Black Watch regiment is being formed around the hard core of those who are left. The rear and support echelons escaped relatively lightly—although to give an idea of how bravely they fought, of eight company clerks two were killed and three wounded trying to give what aid they could to the lost riflemen. In a quiet little field just back of the front, those who are left were busy today polishing their mortars and cleaning their rifles, before they stretched out in the sun to get a little rest."

So the "epitaph of a regiment" will become a battle cry instead, inspiring the successors to the heroes of May-sur-Orne as they go into the fight and on to victory. "Scorn of death," as Philip Gibbs once wrote, may have been "born in the Highlands" of Scotland, but it lives in the hearts of Canadian Highlanders, too.

Buffalo ~~Courier-Express~~

Gazette Aug 16/44

BLACK WATCH, FMR TO RECALL DIEPPE

Fusiliers to Hold Anniversary Mass Thursday, With Kin, Vets Attending

RAID WAS 2 YEARS AGO

Highland Regiment Plans Drumhead Service Later, to Honor Also Those Who Fell in Normandy

To many Montrealers next Saturday will mean little more than another half holiday, another weekend to get out of the heat ridden city, but to many more it will be a day of far greater significance—a day of memories tinged with both regret and pride. Saturday is the 2nd anniversary of the Canadian Commando raid on Dieppe.

On August 19, 1942, Canadians, both French and English, wrote the first stanza of a glorious story that has expanded into an almost unequalled epic in the annals of warfare. It was the first baptism of fire for the Canadian Army in this war, when the 5,000-man combined operations force — 90 per cent. Canadian — swept onto the gravel beaches of the north Normandy port, struck for the first time at the boasted Nazi-fortressed Europe, and carrying their dead and wounded, returned to England knowing that despite their heavy losses, the sorrow that was to come into many Canadian homes from the St. Lawrence to the Pacific; they had accomplished their mission with honor and glory. They knew Europe could be attacked and conquered.

There were two local units at Dieppe, a battalion of Les Fusiliers Mont-Royal and one company and a platoon of the 1st Battalion Black Watch (RHR) of Canada. Their story alone will long be remembered and talked of in the armories and the homes of the Montreal and Quebec men who "met their first enemy fire like veterans of the line," to quote a war correspondent who accompanied them onto the beaches.

SERVICE ON THURSDAY

Tomorrow at 9 a.m. the next of kin and surviving members of that combined force, in uniform or in civilian dress will gather at the invitation of the 2nd (R) Battalion Les Fusiliers Mont Royal at the Church of St. Louis de France to pay homage to the fallen at Dieppe. There will be no impressive parade, no bands, only those who remember with pride and sorrow will gather to honor those men.

During the month of September the 2nd and 3rd (R) Battalion Black Watch will hold a similar ceremony, but theirs will have double meaning. It will be a memorial service for the men who carried their regimental colors at Dieppe and for those "who went over a barren ridge and never came back" — somewhere south of Caen. The plans for this service are not yet completed but it is expected to be held as an open air drumhead service.

There is the story of Pte. Pierre Dubuc who rescued his commanding officer in his dash to the disembarkation barges after his clever ruse had made it possible for himself and 10 others to escape their Nazi captors—there are many individual stories that will be recalled and maybe told someday by the men who were there.

Stories of the blood-drenched gravel beaches, streets strewn with German and Canadian dead, the attack on the Casino, the heroic rear guard action of Les Fusiliers—almost cut to pieces they fought back to the smoke screen on the beach that their comrades might escape. Stories of the heroic attack of "C" Company Black Watch, the screen of mortar fire laid down by their mortar platoon. The bravery of the French padre who raced among the fallen administering the last rites to dying French boys from Montreal, Quebec City and the little hamlets on the river and in the mountains.

It is a long story and even the great victories, the many tales of heroism that have come out of other campaign to the glory of the Canadian fighting tradition will not fade the memory of that one-day raid.

Many of those men have since returned to Canada. They are in civies now and live civilian lives or serve to train other men to take their places. These men like the next of kin and friends of those who will never come back and those who fretfully eke out the war in hateful imprisonment have not forgotten that single day's action and they will gather for years to come in large and small groups to honor those who dared the might of Germany in such small numbers.

Montreal Aug 26/44

'Classic' Attack Led by Cantlie Praised by Westmount Veteran

A classic, "text-book" attack, perfectly coordinated, on German positions in Normandy was made by the 1st Battalion Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada—and Montreal's own—under the late Lt.-Col. Stuart S. T. Cantlie, commanding officer, on July 22, according to an eye witness, Capt. William Doheny of Roslyn avenue, Westmount, and son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Hugh D. Doheny, of Montreal.

Capt. Doheny, 24, and three years overseas with the Black Watch, was at Bishop's College School from 1930 to 1938 and at McGill University until 1939, when he joined the Provisional Officers' Training School and went overseas in February, 1941. Capt. Doheny, in France with the advance party from the first of the invasion until July 25, has been sent back to Canada to take a staff course at Kingston.

Capt. Doheny, who was intelligence officer on the brigade staff commanded by Brig. W. J. Megill, of Ontario, that included the Black Watch, landed in France with the advance party on June 28. The Black Watch, Capt. Doheny's own regiment, was posted first at Franville, about two miles behind the line. On being sent into the advanced line, at the Caen attack, one of the first casualties was Capt. the Rev. R. J. Berlis, Regimental Chaplain and former assistant minister of the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, Montreal. Capt. Berlis had, by his Christian camaraderie, created in the regiment an impression that was close to the romantic ideal of the army chaplain, Capt. Doheny said. When he became a casualty—though not seriously wounded—it was the first general shock that the regiment had.

While still in the same area, A Company of the Black Watch under Maj. Philip Griffin, 24, of Vancouver and St. Anne de Bellevue, was sent to clean up a German sniper's nest, which it did with great efficiency and some calculated loss. On the night of July 18, when the great attack started, the battalion, including the Black Watch, forced a crossing of the river Orne near Caen. The attack was superbly supported by 2,840 Allied heavy bombers.

Strategically and technically this was a perfect job of work, for which the credit was earned by Lt.-Col. Cantlie, according to Capt. Doheny.

The fighting was difficult, the enemy fire heavy. Lt.-Col Cantlie, in complete command of the situation and of his men, made such arrangements as were necessary to achieve the objectives in view. The next day the regiment moved into Ifs, where the German shelling was unusually severe.

The South Saskatchewan Regiment was badly shot up at Ifs, and had to be withdrawn; another, neighboring battalion had to be taken out of the line, and the situation for the Allies was grave.

Into this breach the Black Watch was thrown as a safety measure in order that all that had been gained might not be lost. The Black Watch here made a fine uphill attack that has been described by a high ranking officer as a perfect "text-book" approach. Again, Capt. Doheny credited the late Lt.-Col. Cantlie for the perfect coordination of this attack.

After that the regiment had relative quiet for two or three days. Then, on the morning of July 25 came the big Allied attack which ended in the breakthrough of the German lines. The Calgary Highlanders led off the attack, which started at 3 a.m. That regiment met with bitter opposition, and probably suffered more casualties than the Black Watch. As support and replacement, the Black Watch was sent into the line on the off-chance that reasonably fresh troops would drive out the Germans since the first attack had failed to do so.

The fresh attack, fierce as it was, failed in that the Germans did not withdraw. Instead they increased their fire. Regimental headquarters plotted some 80 German mortars and 25 machine guns on their own relatively restricted front. It was in this attack that Lt.-Col. Cantlie, commanding officer of the 1st Battalion, Black Watch, was killed. Struck in the back and skull by a bursting shell, Col. Cantlie died within a few minutes, long before he could be carried to the nearest casualty dressing station, about a mile distant. He, together with other Black Watch dead, were buried where they died.

In Capt. Doheny's opinion, nothing before had so hurt the battalion. Col. Cantlie, his character, his understanding and his appreciation of his men, his comprehension of their possibilities and of their limitations, had so impressed the men that they had freely indulged in something very like hero worship of their commanding officer.

Maj. Eric Motzfeld, of Montreal, acting second in command was hit by the same shell that killed Col. Cantlie, and thus command of the battalion came to Maj. Griffin.

Maj. Griffin stopped the attack until he had made his own plan to meet the new circumstances. He coordinated tanks and artillery with his infantry, forged ahead and gained his immediate objective.

When Capt. Doheny left France on July 25 on orders to take a staff course at Kingston, the battalion was badly cut up, and spread out in isolated bunches on the other side of what has now become famous as Hill 67.

Capt. Doheny concluded his remarks with a tribute to French-Canadian troops overseas. "I cannot say too much of the superb fighting that has been done by French-Canadian regiments," he said. "They are first rate." He had served with the Regiment de Maisonneuve and considered the men of this unit "very good soldiers indeed."

"They have done their share and more than their share," he went on.

Capt. Doheny also pointed out that Gen. Montgomery had personally briefed every officer to the rank of lieutenant-colonel as to the objectives in the invasion, with instructions that all lower officers and other ranks, save those in the front line, should be similarly informed as to the specific aims of the battles contemplated.

"Don't Send Reinforcements"

The Black Watch's World War I record includes names like the Somme, Arras, Amiens, Canal-du-Nord, Saint Julien. All three of the Regiment's battalions swarmed up Vimy Ridge together. At bloody Passchendaele, they shed their muddy kilts, charged across no man's land with shirttails flying. Like other kiltie regiments, they were known to the Germans as "Ladies from Hell." Of the Regiment's 11,954 men of all ranks who went out with the C.E.F. 2,613 were killed, 6,014 wounded, 821 were decorated, six got coveted Victoria Crosses. Last week Montrealers soberly watched mounting casualty lists, knew that the blood of the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada was being shed again.

BLACK WATCH'S GRIFFIN
His orders were to go ahead.

In peace, the Black Watch is one of the Dominion's most social regiments, officered by men from Montreal's top-drawer families. It sports kilts and tartan trews, bagpipes and neat black Highlander caps with red hackles. In war it now wears khaki battle dress and is one of the fightingest regiments. Its men, some of them veterans of Dieppe, are now in Normandy. On July 25 they had been ordered to take a ridge just east of May-sur-Orne. But something went wrong. Toronto *Globe and Mail* Correspondent Ralph Allen told what happened.

"Their route was uphill. The tanks tried to go with them, but . . . could hardly move without being pasted. . . . Once the infantry got over the ridge they were absolutely on their own. . . . The ridge was a solid mass of enemy armor. . . ."

Lieut. Colonel Stuart Cantlie of Montreal, third in his family to command the Regiment, was killed. So was the officer who took his place. Command then went to Major Phil Griffin, only 24, of Vancouver. "His orders were to go ahead. . . ." They did—smack into a German trap.

"Their ammunition gave out. . . . Only a handful ever came back. . . . The last man out brought this message [from Griffin]: 'Don't send reinforcements. We have too many men here now.'"

The Better 'Ole

Frederick Albert Howell learned about wartime economics.

Sturdy, freckled and 5 ft. 3, Howell used to be an apprentice printer in the Regina, Sask. *Leader-Post* composing room. In 1942, he quit and went to war. At the R.A.F.'s big Moncton, N.B. station he learned to repair instruments, became a leading aircraftman. One day he learned that any serviceman who had worked at an "essential" job and who could produce a letter from his former employer stating he was needed, could get a discharge.

Off to Regina Freddie Howell went on his very next leave. His employers, scraping the bottom of the manpower barrel, were delighted to see him. Sure he could get his job back. Pay? He would have to start at the regular union rate that he was getting when he left: $13 a week. Freddie protested. He was a man now. He had a girl, too. He could not live on $13 a week, much less get married.

Howell did some quick addition. In the R.C.A.F. he got roughly $60 a month, and if he married while in the service there would be about $37.50 more. Total: $97.50. Last week Freddie Howell was headed back to Moncton and the R.C.A.F.

Many Didn't Come Back

This is how the Black Watch went into a battle report that tells something o Monty calls the infantry "the guts of the

By GERALD CLARK
Standard War Correspondent
WITH THE CANADIANS IN NORMANDY

THEY CAME BACK from battle — weary after ten sleepless nights, dirty after all those days in mud and dust — and worried. Not about themselves, but about the Major and his men. "Is there any word?" they asked, and when they were told there was none they held their heads low, walked away and said nothing.

They said very little all that day, and very little for the next few days. When you have seen your battalion go through hell and emerge without many of your comrades you cannot speak. You go about your job and prepare for the next battle. It is a grim job, picking up the bits and pieces, regrouping, getting new equipment, meeting reinforcements, steadying your mind to the fact that you will face fire again and again.

This was like the last war in one way. You fought for a certain length of time—perhaps five days, perhaps ten. Then when you were so battered that you can fight no longer you were pulled out and others took your place in the line.

That is as far as the similarity goes. The line is not like the line in the last war—then it was static. The soldiers fought from fixed trenches and when they were relieved they walked down those trenches and along dirt roads through their own positions to where they could rest properly.

Now they fight in trenches, too, but they are different kind of trenches. They are slit trenches, the kind you dig in an hour, just big enough for you and a companion. You may stay in that trench for a couple of hours, then advance to another position, and dig another trench. And when you are pulled out of the line, you travel over roads in what we like to call our positions—but the enemy tries to make those his positions, too, because he is constantly infiltrating through orchards and wheatfields.

And when the soldiers come back they are only a couple of miles from the real fighting, in mortar and shell range, and never clear of the bombers that fly over at night when they are trying to catch up on sleep.

IT IS SAD to see them when they come back. I am talking about the Black Watch of Montreal, but I might be talking about any Canadian infantry unit. I am talking about infantry because they are the ones who are bearing the brunt of the fighting. General Montgomery himself admitted that a while ago at a press conference. He spoke of the infantrymen "who bear heat and burden of battle the way no other arm does, and who don't get the play because they are not a spectacular arm."

"But they are the guts of the whole thing," the Commander-in-Chief said. "You hear about artillery's barrage and the armor, but you don't hear much about the infantry, without which you could do nothing, nothing at all."

Nothing at all . . . And you wonder whether they realize that about themselves, because whenever you speak to an infantryman he talks of the other arms. "These tankmen, I wouldn't want to be in a tank under fire." Or "those bombers, they catch hell when they run into flak."

Now look at what happens to an infantry battalion when it goes into action, and when it comes out for a brief rest and essential refitting. I cannot use many figures, they would give information the Germans want. You'll have to take my word for it that they put up, in ten days' fighting, one of the greatest fights of all time.

They came into the line just a few weeks ago, after four years of training and waiting in Canada and England. They were the usual mixture you find in a Canadian unit—young men who left school at the outbreak of war or who were just getting a foothold in business—clerks, lawyers, salesmen. Now they were about to taste war for the first time. You figure a lot of things will go through your mind—whether you'll crack, or whether you'll come out alive. Well, as any soldier will tell you, when you're under fire you're far too busy to think of these things. You do your job, which consists of two things—protect yourself, because you're no use to anyone as a casualty, and kill the enemy. Sometimes the two things aren't compatible. You have to expose yourself if you want to kill the enemy, and that's the time you stand the most chance of becoming a casualty.

As I say, they went into the line for the first time just a short while ago. That was in the big Battle of the Orne. Other Canadian and British troops were to sweep across the river farther up, while the Black Watch had the job of fording it around Caen itself. They lived in the rubble of the city for a few days, preparing. The physical preparation is one thing, and the mental is another. They told themselves they would not be afraid and they would not fall down on the job. They didn't fall down on the job.

Getting across the river was no easy task. The attack started around dawn, as the first light showed in a red sky—red, at first, from the gun flashes, and later from the sun filtering through particles of dust. And loud with the roar of artillery and a few thousand aircraft. The statistics were something like 3,000 bombers. You forget. All you remember is that there were lots of them, and they raised dust and killed Germans—but not enough. Because there were still plenty of Germans to oppose you.

The Black Watch went across the Orne—a quiet and narrow river normally, and a pretty one. But now unbelievably wide and unbelievably noisy. Some of them paddled the kapok floats, while others fired at the Germans on the opposite bank. A lot of our men were hit, but the kapok floats got across, and when they linked together they made a bridge and many of other Black Watch men swarmed over, and cleaned up the Germans on the other bank.

For a couple of days there was comparative quiet. After a while you make everything relative. In relation to the river crossing, this was comparatively quiet, because now they had the job of holding Vaucelles, or the remains of Vaucelles, while other Canadians went on to other objectives. There was mortaring and shelling, of course, and not so many casualties because they were in their slit trenches. But there were casualties anyway.

THEN the next phase started when they went into the little village of Ifs. This time the Black Watch men were lucky. Aside from occasional sniping they were able to get into Ifs unopposed. They still lived in slit trenches; mortar bombs and shells fell. A slit trench is a funny thing. When you were on manoeuvres in England you dug one reluctantly, according to what the book said—about three feet deep and two and a half feet wide. In France you dig one willingly and you make it six feet deep, and narrow—about 18 inches—so it won't cave in.

If you're lucky you stumble across a former German slit trench. The Germans are masters at slit-trench digging — they have more time, of course, being on the defensive. They line their trenches with canvas, and they put on a tin roof covered with dirt so that only a direct hit will knock them out. You sleep in those trenches. You eat in them—unheated compo rations, tins of sardines or cold stew out of a can which is thrown to you in a chain-like delivery system from the trench just in back. And the ever-present hardtack, and an English chocolate bar that is pretty tasteless. All this time you can't even think of taking off your boots or washing.

You can see why you don't take your boots off. Though the Germans aren't supposed to be around you never know when they'll show up. This is a peculiar war. The ground is flat and filled with tall grass. You can be in one orchard and think other Canadians are in the next, but they might be Germans. The Germans figure the same, with the result that there's a mixture of friends and enemy all in the radius of a rifle bullet.

HERE'S A CASE to illustrate this mixed type of warfare. It happened on the night of July 23, when the Black Watch were in slit trenches at a place called Hill 67, near Ifs. "Hill" is a polite way of describing it, because it's not much more than a gentle

Lt.-Col. Stuart Cantlie of Montreal, Black Watch commander who was fatally wounded undertaking personal reconnaissance in the Normandy battle.

men were in their slit trenches, trying to catch up on sleep. It was a black night, so black that a German patrol got lost and stumbled smack into the Black Watch position. They knew they had made a mistake, and though they were more startled than the Black Watch they put up a fight. Rifles flashed in the night and it was tough to tell who was shooting at who.

There was one corporal, 29-year-old Jack [illegible] of Montreal, who was in his slit trench dreaming. As he later put it, "I was dreaming sweet dreams when the first thing I knew I heard shots and someone landed in the slit trench beside me. The next thing I knew he was jabbering in German and I knew something was wrong. This was a Jerry all right. He had jumped into my slit trench thinking it was empty. Like a fool I had left my rifle on the ground above, and the German was about to let me have it when Otto jumped in."

Otto was a 33-year-old Dane who had left Denmark in 1939 to work as a houseman in a large home in Montreal. His second name is Bulow. He has a large moustache and doesn't like the Germans after what they did to his country. Otto jumped in, as Jack says, and while he was grappling with the German, Jack managed to climb out and get his rifle and bayonet. "I tossed it in and Otto caught it and stuck the German — but stuck him good." Otto then sank back and relaxed for a moment. Meanwhile, the other Germans had hidden in the tall grass, and Otto stood up and shouted in German: "German soldiers, come in; we won't shoot you." At first a few came in hesitatingly, and when the others heard there was no firing they gave themselves up too. Total bag: 18 dead Germans, 36 prisoners. But the Black Watch lost some as well.

A couple of days later, July 25, their second battle started. The Black Watch men were ordered to make for a village that lay south of St. Martin. They were supposed to pass through St. Andre-sur-Orne, which was to have been cleared of Germans. But other units that had the job of clearing St. Andre ran into trouble, and the Black Watch had to fight their way down, through territory that was supposed to be in our hands, which goes to show again that you never know where the Germans will appear.

The battalion came to a crossroads outside St. Andre and the commanding officer, Lt.-Col. Stuart Cantlie of Montreal, himself went to reconnoitre. He was caught in the fire of German machine guns, and died on his way back to a casualty clearing station. Going into St. Andre, two other company commanders were casualties, and on the slim shoulders of 25-year-old Major Philip Griffin of Ste. Anne de Bellevue, fell the responsibility of leading the rest of the battalion. So many officers were killed or wounded that many platoons were commanded by corporals. And they still had 1,000 metres to go before they'd reach their start line.

They've always spoken of the Major with awe and respect. One of the youngest majors in the Canadian army, he was also one of its most brilliant. Before he enlisted at the age of 21, he was completing his studies for a Ph.D. at Macdonald College. His men and fellow officers—those who are left—cannot speak too highly of him.

Well, led by the Major, a large portion of the battalion fought its way through the night, into orchards, digging in between walls, advancing a few yards at a time, always in line of mortar and machine-gun fire. Far behind schedule, because of the unexpected opposition, Major Griffin had to stop and regroup his men, and call for new artillery support. There was some question of whether they should have stayed in St. Andre since three senior officers were gone and the original plan had been frustrated. "We will go on," the Major said simply, and in the morning they went on—a couple of hundred of them. On the way they killed 50 Germans and took 50 prisoners. All the while they had to go without benefit of tank support. Tanks tried to help them, but they were knocked out by German 88mm. guns.

And then they came to the slope, which lay in the path of their start line and which turned out to be a main German strongpoint. And they went up the slope, though they were in the direct line of fire of machine-guns. When they got to the top, 88's and dug-in tanks that waited on the other side opened up. Now they were out of touch with rear headquarters because their wireless sets had been knocked out of commission—but they continued on.

A FEW stray casualties came back—men too wounded or shell shocked to tell what really happened to the remnants of the battalion when they went up the slope. Only one man could give an account. He was Pte. Thanning Anderson of Edmonton, who had to return when he was cut off from the rest.

"The top of the slope was flat," he said, "and below there was a little valley. Germans were all along the top. The blast of an 88 knocked me down and before I could get up I saw Germans cutting around our men from some bushes a hundred yards away. All the while their machine-guns were firing like mad. Our men went forward with fixed bayonets, and the last I saw they were going across the top of the slope while the machine-gun bullets and 88's were falling all around them. Major Griffin was at the head and the last I heard him say was: 'Forward, men! We've got to keep going'."

Gazette - Sept. 16/44

Black Watch Memorial Service To Be Held Sunday September 24

A drumhead service in memory of the officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men of The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, who have been killed during the present war, will be held on Sunday evening, September 24, at 7.30 o'clock at Molson Stadium, McGill University. Honor will be paid on this occasion to all those of the regiment who fell during the invasion of France and to those others who gave their lives at sea, on land or in the air in the European and other theatres of war.

This old and honored local regiment has been maintaining its best traditions in this war as it did in the last. The 1st Battalion, which was speedily organized at the outbreak of war, went overseas in a few months time, and its record in training in England placed it high among Canadian units. One company and its mortar platoon fought at Dieppe, and many officers and men moved on to other units and saw action with Canadian and British forces.

But the 1st Battalion did not get into action as a whole until the invasion of Normandy. Here they quickly became engaged in the terrific fighting around Caen where the most decisive engagements of the whole Battle of France were fought. The Black Watch was in the thick of it, and the battalion suffered heavy casualties, including its commanding officer, Lt.-Col S. T. Cantlie, E.D.

The sacrifice of Col. Cantlie and his men will be reverently honored at the service next Sunday as will that of all the officers and men who have served with the Black Watch at any period during the present war. The regimental records show that 177 men of all ranks and 18 officers have been killed; 209 other ranks have been wounded, as well as 39 officers; and one officer and 56 men have been classified as missing.

Places of honor at the service will be reserved for the next-of-kin and close friends of those who have made the supreme sacrifice. The four centre sections at the stadium, Section G, H, I and J will be placed at their disposal.

Military leaders of this district will be invited to attend, as well as members of the Black Watch Association. The Black Watch Association will parade with the regiment at the armory, and invites the attendance of all former members of Black Watch units. They will wear their decorations and medals. Lt.-Col. E. B. Q. Buchanan, K.C., E.D., is president of the Montreal Branch of The Black Watch Association A detachment from the Victoria Rifles of Canada, many of whose men have served with the Black Watch; returned personnel of the 1st Battalion and the 2nd and 3rd Reserve Battalions of the Black Watch will parade to the stadium with the Pipe and Brass bands; other Black Watch officers and men stationed in this district; friends and relatives of Black Watch men, and any of the general public who are interested.

An hour's service will be held, conducted by Major the Rev. Dr. G. H. Donald, chaplain of the regiment, and it will be of an entirely non-denominational character. Military ceremones traditional to the regiment will also take place.

In case of rain it is planned to notify the public as early as possible by radio.

Meanwhile forty other Black Watch men —batmen, cooks and drivers—held off Germans who surrounded them in St. Andre, held them off so their companions could come back that way if they should have to retreat. But they didn't retreat, and when they didn't come back the others knew they were either dead or prisoners.

And when these batmen and cooks and drivers returned to the rear, after a night and morning under German attack, they asked about the Major and his men in the hope that they found some other route of escape. And when they were told they had not come back they bowed their heads and said to themselves: "We can be proud of the show, but we are very sad."

When I saw them they were in a "rest" area after being relieved of their front line position, but even then they were not very far from the Germans because you could hear the steady broomph of mortar fire. And for a while they still held hope that their comrades would somehow show up, then after another day they were forced to admit there was no hope — because the Major and his men had only enough ammunition and water to last 24 hours.

THEN THEY TURNED their energies to regrouping and reorganizing, so that what remained of the battalion could soon go back into battle. They were regaining their energy in a large farm, where there were orchards and goats and cows that made the warlike setting seem out of place. For the first time in ten days they could take their socks off and wash properly — that is, if you can use the word "properly" when you take a bath by standing on one foot at a time in a biscuit tin 15 inches wide and nine inches deep while someone empties another biscuit tin of cold water on your head.

And they still used slit trenches for homes, though this was supposed to be behind the lines. German shells occasionally dropped their way and they had learned in their brief battle experience that the first thing to do wherever you are is dig a slit trench. They ate compo rations — spam for breakfast, steak and kidney stew for lunch, soup and bread and jam for supper, because fresh rations had not yet started to come in.

They took their minds off other things by washing their socks in those ever-useful biscuit tins and by replacing their uniforms that had been torn and covered with Normandy mud. And going through the personal belongings of companions whose bereaved families would want the snapshots and diaries and other prized momentoes that would live in the years.

The few officers who remained, haggard and sad-eyed, looked their roll lists over to see who were left, and marked some for promotion to fill the gaps. And the men who the day before were privates and who now were sergeants were not happy over promotion because it meant that someone else was dead or prisoner.

While they sat around in silence, cleaning their rifles and wiping the caked dirt from their Bren guns, the reinforcements started to come in — wide-eyed youths who soon were going to taste their first battle. Shy, uncertain whether they would be able to take the places left by other soldiers. There were many replacements, because many idn't come back.

Black Watch to Pay Tribute to Gallant Dead

ONE of the most famous regiments in the history of the Canadian militia, The Black Watch (H.R.H.) of Canada, will pay tribute to the memory of its dead of the present war at a service to be held in the Molson Stadium at 7:30 p.m. on Sunday. Next-of-kin will be accommodated in specially reserved seats.

Though less than four months of fighting have taken place since the regiment became fully engaged in the present conflict, reports from overseas reflect the opinion of those who saw the First Battalion in training in Britain, that it would worthily carry on the traditions of the Great War and honorably uphold the inheritance it had received from the history of the Imperial units.

The Molson Stadium service will specially recall the magnificent epic written by the First Battalion during the last fortnight of July in this year, when it first went into action in full force in this war.

* * *

COMMANDED by a "gallant officer and gentleman", scion of a noted Montreal military family, the battalion, which had received its baptism of fire a week early, was ordered in the middle of the month to effect a crossing of the Orne river beyond Caen. In this operation, though the unit's plan was excellent, "B" Company's casualties were heavy owing to the stiff German opposition. "A" Company escaped comparatively lightly.

In the capture of Ifs, the battalion again suffered heavy casualties from German shell and mortar fire. Shortly afterward —within a day or two—the battalion was again heavily engaged in restoring the line near Vaucelles. All accounts from overseas indicate that this second major engagement in which the battalion had been involved was carried out in the finest traditions of the regiment.

One report states: "The battalion restored the line and held it for 2½ days during which the enemy threw everything it had against them without breaking our line.' More than 15 German counter-attacks were repulsed in those two days.

AS the month began to draw to a close, the Black Watch received orders to make a third attack with the object of taking a ridge east of May-sur-Orne. To carry out this operation it was necessary to pass through St. Andre which had been reported cleared of the enemy. On reaching the town, however, it was found to be heavily garrisoned by Germans, and the battalion had to fight its way through before launching its attack.

In the grim hand-to-hand fighting that followed, Colonel Cantlie and many of his senior officers became casualties. Major Griffin took charge and reached the objective, but at heavy cost, as the German defenders had tripled their strength, which partly explained Griffin's message "Don't send reinforcements".

The magnificent showing made by the battalion bore rich fruit when British and Canadians finally broke the Caen hinge, after which the great advance through France began.

Star - Sept. 22/44

Extract from letter dated 2nd August, 1944, from Sgt. J. McOuan 1 R.H.C. to his parents.

I've finished my Penicillin injections and I'm not sorry because my arms were getting to be like a pin cushion. This stuff saves a lot of lives though and is very expensive. I think it's about $25 a shot. I had about 20 of them!

I've cut a piece out of the paper today just to show you that all I've said about the Canadians isn't all eye-wash.

I can now tell you where we were fighting and whereabouts I was wounded.

We were the first Battalion across the Orne river in our section and pushed Jerry away from Caen. We took over from the, well I won't mention the Battalion's name because they didn't do a job of it. In went the Black Watch to plug the gap as usual. We cleared Jerry off the position and held it for two and a half days against counter-attacks, infiltration at night, snipers, mortar fire, shells, 88 mm. guns and tanks, plus his Moaning Minnies, that's his 6-barrelled mortars. They scare the day-lights out of you. Well, just when we thought we were going to get a much deserved rest, we attacked early one morning after being bombed by his bombers. We really were glad in a way to attack because that way, you manage to get some of your own back and how our lads gave 'em hell.

Our Colonel was magnificent, cool and truly a very brave man. Lieut.-Col. Cantlie, S.S.T.

We attacked this first town, in the front again and it was strongly held by Jerries. Our boys began house clearing and street fighting like mad. Our Colonel grabbed two grenades and made for a machine gun nest but they got him. I've heard he was killed but I'm not sure. I saw him fall and he was alive when last I saw him. He was a brave man and did a wonderful job. I'll bet he gets decorated, you wait and see.

Well, that was the Town I too got hit but after we'd cleaned the town. You can also bet we made them pay a heavy price for their defence. We took a lot of prisoners. All young fanatics, some about 17 years old. All S.S. troops but they're plenty scared and very timid when we catch them. They know what they get if they make a wrong move!

Black Watch To Honor Dead

Star - Sept. 23/44

Tickets will not be required for the regimental memorial service of The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, to be held at the Percival Molson Stadium of McGill University, at 7:30 p.m. tomorrow, it was emphasized today.

Seats, however, will be reserved for the next-of-kin of those who have fallen in the service of their country, and for their friends. They will occupy seats in sections G, H, I and J of the stadium.

Other times and the schedule to be followed, are:

6:30 p.m. The regiment will parade in the armory. The parade will consist of the pipe band, the brass band, regimental headquarters, the 3rd (R) Battalion with colors encased, with a detachment of the 1st Battalion in front, active force personnel, detachment of Victoria Rifles of Canada, the Black Watch Association and former members of Black Watch units, detachment of the Bishop's College Cadets, and the 2nd (R) Battalion.

6:45 p.m. The parade leaves for the Stadium.

7:15 p.m. Colors will be uncased and delivered to the two battalion commanders who will deposit them after the drums have been piled. Sentries will then take post.

7:20 p.m. The parade, drawn up in line on the centre of the stadium, will march to their seats in the stadium.

8:30 p.m. Postludium. This will constitute the end of the service, and the dismissal of the parade. There will be no formal march back to the armory.

During the service, to be conducted by Major Rev. George H. Donald, V.D., chaplain of the regiment, assisted by Col. P. P. Hutchison, E.D., regimental commander, who will read the Lesson, the pipe and brass bands will be drawn up on either side of the dais. A choir of 50 voices of the Montreal Masonic Choir will occupy the rear of the dais.

Regimental dress will be: Officers, Balmoral, kilt, serge tunic with cloth belt, gloves; warrant officers, staff sergeants and sergeants, the same, but with web waistbelt; other ranks, Balmoral, battle dress and web waistbelt only.

Decorations and medals will be worn by all ex-service men. In case of inclement weather radio announcements will be made over CFCF and CBM between 4 and 6 p.m. as to any postponement.

A Drumhead Service

in memory of

The Officers, Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men

of

THE BLACK WATCH (ROYAL HIGHLAND REGIMENT) OF CANADA

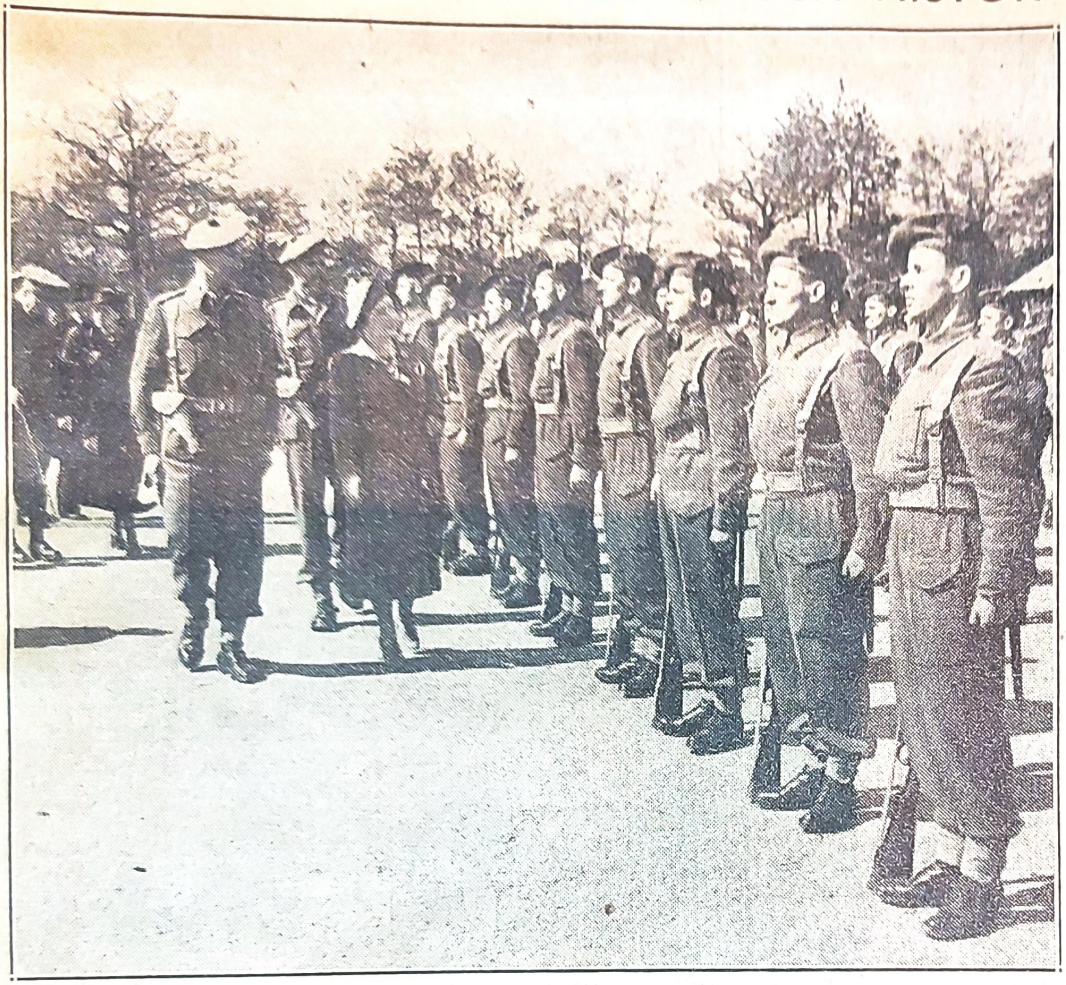
who fell during the invasion of France, and who gave their lives at sea, on land and in the air during the present War, will be held on Sunday, the twenty-fourth of September at seven-thirty in the evening at The Percival Molson Stadium of McGill University, Pine Avenue—Entrance by University Street. The relatives and friends of these gallant officers and men, and other friends of the Regiment, are invited to attend. Those attending are requested to be in their seats by 7.15 P.M.

F. C. Smith, *Captain*
Regimental Adjutant

Star - Sept. 16/44

Gazette - Sept 23/44

MARK CHAPTER IN BLACK WATCH HISTORY



In England, on May 7, a year ago, the 1st Battalion of the Black Watch (R.H.R.) is inspected by **HER MAJESTY, THE QUEEN.** Tomorrow, at Molson Stadium, next-of-kin and friends of those of the regiment who fell at Dieppe, in the Battle of France, and in other theatres of war will be remembered in an open-air memorial service. Behind Her Majesty is **LT.-COL. S. S. T. CANTLIE,** O.C. of the 1st Battalion, who was killed in the fighting in Normandy.

Black Watch Memorial Service At Molson Stadium Tomorrow

Tribute to the memory of officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, killed during the present world conflict, will be paid at the Percival Molson Stadium of McGill University, Pine Avenue, tomorrow evening at 7.30 o'clock.

In balmoral and battledress, with the officers wearing the traditional kilts, the order of march, it is announced, will be as follows: pipe band, brass band, R.H.Q., 3rd Reserve Battalion, active force personnel, Victoria Rifles detachment, Black Watch Association and former members of Black Watch units, a detachment of the Bishop's College School COTC and the 2nd Reserve Battalion.

The regiment will parade from the armoury, Bleury street, to the Stadium, leaving the armory at 6.45 o'clock. The service will be a drumhead one, and the colors will be deposited on the drums by the battalion commanders prior to the service.

Next-of-kin and friends of those in the regiment who have fallen in the present war will be seated in a special section of the Stadium, and honor will be paid to all those of the regiment who fell during the invasion of France, and to those others who gave their lives at sea, on land and in the air in the European and other theatres of war.

Especially remembered will be the gallant work of the Black Watch at Dieppe and in the Battle of France, when among many others the commanding officer, Lt.-Col. S. S. T. Cantlie, E.D., paid the supreme sacrifice.

The regimental record shows that 177 men of all ranks and 18 officers have been killed in the present war; 209 other ranks have been wounded as well as 39 officers; and one officer and 56 men have been classified as missing.

The service itself will be conducted by Major, the Reverend Dr. **George H. Donald, chaplain of the** regiment and pastor of the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, but it will be entirely of a non-denominational character.

Traditional military ceremonies will precede and follow the religious portion of the ceremony.

No tickets are required and all friends of the regiment and members of the general public are invited.

In case of rain notice of postponement of the ceremony will be made by radio between 4 and 6 p.m.

Canadian Captives Are Freed in Europe

BY GERALD CLARK

Standard War Correspondent

With The First Canadian Army, Sept. 23—(By Cable)—Wherever you go you bump into Canadian soldiers and airmen who have been in hiding in France and Belgium during the German occupation. In almost any newly liberated town you enter a strong Canadian voice shouts above the cheers of the crowd. "Hey fellows! I am one of you."

Then from the throng steps an excited, overwhelmed young man in ill-fitting civilian clothes. His story is similar to others you have heard dozens of times in the last few months.

He was sheltered by French or Belgium patriots and lived in fear under the noses of the Germans. Now, he wants to get word to his family.

Quite a few soldiers have been freed from prison hospitals. I remember meeting one group of eleven soldiers in a hospital in Paris. For some vague reason the censor wouldn't permit the story to be told at the time but now the ban has been lifted.

I ran into them quite accidentally one morning after the liberation of Paris. A civilian casually remarked that he knew of some Canadians in L'Hopital de La Pitie. We went out by jeep and it was an emotional reunion because I was the first Canadian they had spoken to since their capture and I recalled seeing some of them go into action around Caen not many weeks before.

Most of the men were from Montreal's Black Watch — such men as Private Sydney Tongue of 6319 Des Erables street, and Private Arnold Campbell of Clarenceville, Quebec. They had been wounded in the bloody fight for the hill near St. Martin on July 25 in which the Black Watch suffered heavy casualties.

Well Treated

German medical people treated them well they said. Early in August they were taken to L'Hopital Beaujon in Paris. The week before the city's liberation the Germans decided to clear out and announced that the wounded would be moved to Germany. But Paris FFI men stepped in with submachine guns and said that Canadian and American wounded would be left in care of French civilians. The Germans, who were thinking only of packing personal belongings, agreed.

Then our men were shifted to L'Hospital de La Pitie.

"The French treated us marvellously," said Private Tongue. "They deprived themselves of food so we could eat well. They even found English magazines and books for us."

The first that the Canadians knew of the approach of Allied Forces was the false report of the Paris liberation. They heard it on the BBC on August 23.

"That was quite funny," said Tongue, "because while the radio was broadcasting the report a terrific fight was going on between the Germans and the FFI in the street outside."

The next night a French tank commander came in and shook hands with everyone in the ward and they knew that their deliverance had really come. Nurses brought in champagne and the hospital assumed a night club atmosphere.

PTE. SYDNEY TONGUE

In the ward with the soldiers were four Canadian pilots — among them Squadron Leader Jerry Philbin of Valleyfield, Quebec—as well as American soldiers and airmen and six Russians who had been captured at Kharkov in May, 1942. I saw American ambulances drive up to take them all to American Military hospitals.

Meets Airman

In Brussels it was just a case of walking along the street and having young men in civilian clothes run up and shout that they were Canadians too. Twenty-year-old Flying Officer Bill Elliott, of Ottawa is an example. He was piloting a bomber in a raid north of Brussels on May 28 when he had to bail out. After two days in swamps and woods without food he sat down beside a canal and figured all was lost.

"Then, a youth came along and told me to stay where I was and he would return," Elliott said. "He came back next day with civilian clothes and then brought me to a farmhouse. I ate and slept well and the following morning went to Brussels by bicycle. One farmer rode in front and one behind in case Germans should stop me. I was supposed to be the son of one of them."

For six weeks Elliott lived in Brussels. Only twice was he allowed on the streets where he had the strange experience of walking alongside Germans. Once he was stopped by a German and the man he was with said Elliott came from Brittany and didn't know the Brussels dialect.

Another day when he was moving to a new home by car a German officer hailed a lift. Elliott sat silently in one corner until the officer got out.

Captured Again

It was in this new home that he met Sergeant Maurice Muir, 22-year-old Englishman from his own squadron. That was a happy reunion—but short lived. A German agent learned of their presence and the Gestapo picked them up.

Elliott and Muir were taken into prison camp at St. Gilles, four kilometers from Brussels, and spent a month there. The Gestapo said they were being held as spies as they were dressed as civilians and would be shot unless they told who helped them.

"You know very well we are fliers," they said and gave only their name, number and rank. Twice they were supposed to be transferred to Germany but each time the train couldn't go—once Allies bombed the station and the second time the White Brigade derailed the engine.

"The Germans vanished and left us behind," Elliott said. "I jumped from the train with a bunch of fellows and we wandered through the streets. Then I heard a Belgium shouting 'Les Anglais sont ici'. I saw some Tommies in a tank and nearly pulled them apart. Their officer wanted to help me but I said I would wait for some Canadians. I went to Place de Brouckere and one of the first people I met was a Canadian liaison officer."

From then on Elliott was on his own for a few days and with comrades celebrated appropriately. Then he prepared to discard civilian clothes and to don a fresh RCAF uniform.

No one will say officially how many Canadian airmen and soldiers have been freed but, when the full story can be told, we probably will have some striking figures.

BLACK WATCH REMEMBERS ITS DEAD.

Tomorrow evening in the Percival Molson Stadium of McGill University a drumhead service will be held in memory of the members of the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada who have given their lives in the present war. This service will provide an opportunity not only to honor the Regiment's dead, but to recall the importance of the fighting for which their lives were given. For in this war, as in the last, the Black Watch has been assigned to tasks of critical importance, and now, as then, it has justified the confidence with which it was honored.

The greater number of the Regiment's dead are the casualties suffered in the fateful struggle in the Caen sector. This struggle and its losses were not confined to any one point nor to any one occasion, but were spread over many days and over a wide terrain. With the German left flank being pressed back by the Americans from the Cherbourg Peninsula, the hope of the Germans for an orderly withdrawal, and the hope of the Allies for a decisive victory, became bound up with the possession of the Caen Hinge. Looking back upon the strategy of the campaign, it is now possible to see how accurately both the enemy and the Allies realized the importance of the struggle for this objective. So long as the Germans held their position at Caen, the annihilation of their forces was kept from the Allied grasp; once the Hinge was captured, the outcome of the French campaign was determined.

The 1st Battalion of the Black Watch was one of the units assigned to breaking the German line at the Caen Hinge. From July 10, when the battalion approached Caen and came under shell fire, until July 26, when it broke through the enemy's final defences, it was in the thick of some of the heaviest and most momentous fighting of the war. Not only did the enemy cling to every inch of ground in their slow withdrawal, but they repeatedly counter-attacked. Indeed, at the action near Vaucelles the Black Watch had to hold out against more than fifteen counter-attacks launched in only two days against their newly-won position.

The peak of the fighting was reached in and beyond St. Andre on July 25 and 26. It represented the final intensity of the German resistance. It was in those last days of the advance that Lt.-Col. Cantlie and young Major Griffin and many others became casualties. But after St. Andre fell and the Black Watch helped to establish positions beyond, the enemy gave way and the Caen Hinge was breached and taken. The German forces, losing their chance for an orderly retreat, collapsed into the disintegration that loosened the enemy's grip on French soil.

Tomorrow evening's service will be a solemn tribute to all whose names stand on the roll of the Regiment's dead. It will be a tribute to the members of the 1st Battalion's "C" Company and the members of its mortar platoon who took part in the Dieppe Raid and so few of whom returned. It will be a tribute to all others of the Regiment who have died in the air or at sea in all the inevitable chances and necessary services of war. And lengthening the roll of the earlier casualties are the names of those who died in helping to transform the confined operations on the Normandy beachhead into the triumphal sweep that has carried the armies of liberation onto the aggressors' own soil.

At tomorrow's service, with the victory still widening and with the light beginning to stream into so many long-imprisoned lands, Montreal will remember its dead of the Black Watch with sorrow for their loss, with admiration for what they endured, with pride in what they achieved.

Gazette - Sept 11/44

7,000 Join in Impressive Tribute To Memory of Black Watch Heroes

Under the dark blue dome of a Canadian night, with the first crisp touch of autumn in the air, more than 7,000 voices lifted in the praise of God for whom their loved ones had fought and died, as the next of kin, friends and members of the 2nd and 3rd Battalions, Black Watch, Royal Highlanders of Canada, gathered at the Percival Molson Stadium last night to honor the memory of officers, N.C.O.'s and men of the Black Watch "who fell during the invasion of France, and who gave their lives at sea, on land and in the air during the present war."

From the far side of the green field, the mass that crowded the stadium lost shape and individuality in the glare of the lights above them. They became one as their massed voices rose in the words of the remembrance hymn, Oh Valiant Hearts.

These were the voices of homage to the 177 men and 18 officers listed as dead on the records of the Black Watch, to the 209 ranks and 39 officers who have been wounded, and to the one officer and 56 men still listed as missing.

The service was in memory of the men who went over a ridge south of Caen and never came back.

"The story of the 1st Battalion has not yet been told in full, but their action was long, and notwithstanding great difficulties they went into the attack time after time with valor in keeping with the tradition of their regiment. Trained to a hair they went to battle with the impetousness of youth into one attack after another . . . and with others of their breed they freed France".

Thus spoke Major, The Rev. Dr. G. H. Donald, of the church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, and regimental chaplain, who conducted the religious ceremony.

Led by the Pipe and Brass Band of the unit, the 2nd and 3rd Battalion, accompanied by a detachment of the Victoria Rifles, Active Service personnel, members of the Black Watch association, and a detachment of Bishop's College School, C.O.T.C., marched into the Stadium shortly after 7 p.m. and ranged behind the speakers' platform. Drums were piled and the ceremony began.

The colors, under command of Lt.-Col. A. Weir Wright, E.D., were carried encased to the stadium by color officers Lt. W. A. Westwood and Lt. G. Mowat, both 1st Battalion officers, guarded by CSM. G. B. Smith and CSM. J. Broadhurst. They were presented to the two battalion commanders, Col. H. A. Johnston, D.S.O., M.C., and Col. W. E. Macfarlane, M.C., who stepped forward to drape the piled drums.

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Maj.-Gen. E. J. Renaud, C.B.E., D.O.C., M.D. No. 4; Maj.-Gen. F. R. Phelan, D.S.O., M.C., V.D., Director General of the Reserve Army, representing the chief of staff, and Mrs. Phelan; Brig. K. M. Perry, D.S.O., E.D., and Mrs. Perry; Mrs. Prince, of New York; Col. Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O., V.D., honorary colonel R.H.C., and Lady Allan; Lt.-Col. G. S. Cantlie, D.S.O., V.D., honorary lieutenant-colonel of the 1st Battalion, R.H.C.; Mrs. James Cantlie; Mrs. Stuart S. T. Cantlie; Lt. and Mrs. George Cantlie; Master James Cantlie; Col. P. P. Hutchison, E.D., and Mrs. Hutchison; Lt.-Col. W. H. Clark-Kennedy, V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O., honorary colonel 3rd Battalion, R.H.C., and Mrs. Clark-Kennedy; Col. H. M. Wallis, D.S.O., M.C., V.D., N.D.H.Q., Ottawa, and Mrs. Wallis; Col. S. Echenberg, E.D., O.C., No. 4 District Depot.

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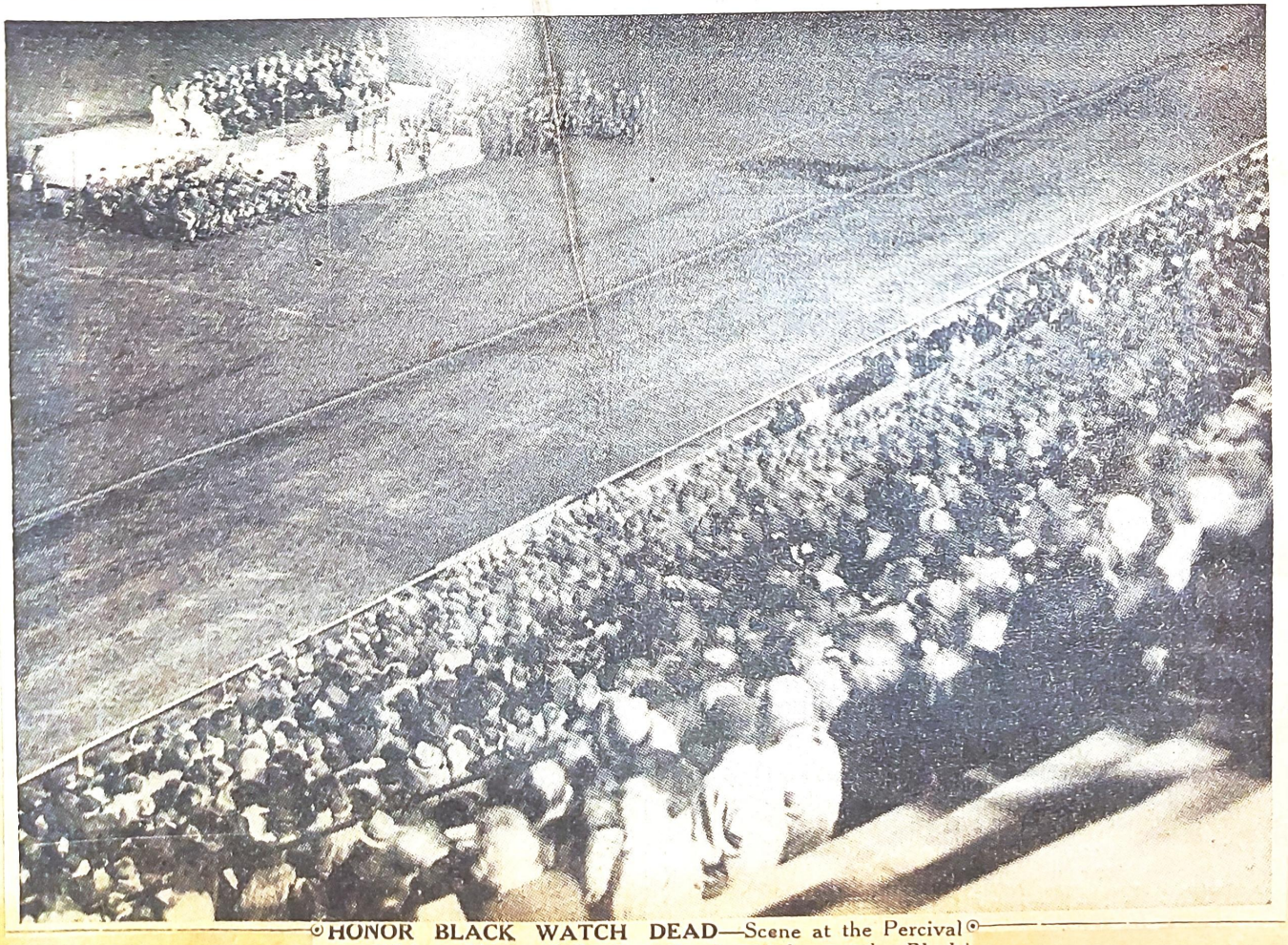
Lt.-General E. W. Sansom, C.B.E., D.S.O., and Mrs. Sansom; Maj. and Mrs. Walter Molson; Maj. and Mrs. John H. Molson; Maj. and Mrs. D. C. A. McEachran; Maj. and Mrs. D. C. Carstairs; Capt. and Mrs. Percy Ackerly; Capt. and Mrs. A. W. Worley; Maj. and Mrs. H. Newman; Capt. and Mrs. J. C. Stuart; Maj. and Mrs. J. T. Shum; and Maj. T. W. Taylor, Royal Montreal Regiment; Brig. G. E. McCuaig, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D. honorary lieutenant-colonel 2nd Battalion R.H.C., and Mrs. McCuaig.

Lt.-Col. H. D. Rolland, E.D., Canadian Grenadier Guards; Lt.-Col. J. A. Guidon, Les Fusiliers Mont Royal; Lt.-Col. I. H. Eakin, M.B.E., E.D., former O.C. 1st Battalion Victoria Rifles; Lt.-Col. J. Brosseau, M.C., Le Regiment de Maisonneuve; Lt.-Col. J. M. Morris, M.C., V.D., McGill C.O.T.C., and Mrs. Morris; Lt.-Col. Andrew Fleming, V.D., H.Q. Staff M.D. No. 4, former Commandant R.H.C., and Mrs. Fleming; and Mrs. George Donald.

The Regimental Sergeant Majors of the Canadian Grenadier Guards, The Victoria Rifles of Canada, the Royal Montreal Regiment, Les Fusiliers de Mont Royal, Le Regiment de Maisonneuve and the McGill contingent C.O.T.C., representing the warrant officers, N.C.O's and men of their respective units.

Col. R. L. H. Ewing, D.S.O., M.C., former O.C. 42nd R.H.C. and commandant R.H.C.; Col. W. S. M. MacTier, M.C., V.D., former Commandant R.H.C., and Mrs. MacTier; Maj. J. D. Cleghorn, E.D., H.Q. Staff M.D. No. 4, and Mrs. Cleghorn; Lt.-Col. E. B. Q. Buchanan, E.D., President The Black Watch Association, Montreal, and Mrs. Buchanan; Capt. F. C. Smith, Regimental Adjutant and Mrs. Smith, Lt. Clive Matthewson, Orderly officer R. H. C.; and

THE MONTREAL DAILY HERALD, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1944



HONOR BLACK WATCH DEAD—Scene at the Percival Molson Memorial Stadium Sunday night, as the Black Watch Drum Head service honored those of the regiment who fell in the Battle of Caen.

The Montreal D
MONTREAL, MONDAY, SEPTEMB

(News Pictures: Sperling for Herald)

TELLS OWN STORY—A picture that tells its own story is this scene of the Drum Head service of the Black Watch at the Molson Stadium Sunday night. Far below, under the glare of the spotlights the service goes on, while the figure of a Black Watch soldier is silhouetted, sentinel of silence and remembrance of his comrades who have fallen.

Black Watch Dead Are Honored Here

More Than 6,000 Assemble to Witness Drum Head Service

Paying solemn, heartfelt tribute to 252 officers and men of The Black Watch of Canada listed as missing and killed and to 248 men who were wounded in the bitter fighting near Caen, France, this summer, more than 6,000 members of the regiment, relatives and friends gathered last night at the Molson Stadium to attend a drum-head service in memory of the fallen.

Daily Herald

ER 25, 1944

Honoring Montreal's hardest hit regiment in the present war, Maj. the Rev. Dr. G. H. Donald, regimental chaplain, who conducted the impressive rites, said of the men who had been cut down on the ridge south of Caen, "Training to a hair they went to battle with the impetuousness of youth into one attack after another . . . and with others of their breed they freed France.

"The story of the 1st Battalion has not yet been told in full, but their action was long, and notwithstanding great difficulties they went into the attack time after time with valor in keeping with the tradition of their regiment."

The memorial service began shortly after 7 p.m. as The Black Watch 2nd and 3rd Battalions marched into the stadium, accompanied by a detachment of the Victoria Rifles of Canada, members of The Black Watch Association and a detachment of Bishop's College School C.O.T.C. The units formed up behind the speakers' platform.

CARRY COLORS

The colors, under command of Lt.-Col. A. W. Wright, E.D., were carried to the stadium by two 1st Battalion officers, Lt. W. E. Westwood and Lt. G. Mowat, and presented to Col. H. A. Johnston, D.S.O., M.C., and Col. W. E. Macfarlane, M.C.

After the two officers had draped the flags over piled drums, the religious service opened with the playing of the preludium by the full pipe band. Then, led by the 50-voice Montreal Masonic Choir, the entire gathering rose and sang "Oh God Our Help in Ages Past".

Following prayer by Maj. Donald the Scripture lesson was read by Col. Paul P. Hutchison, E.D., regimental commandant. The chaplain gave his address after a short prayer of intercession.

Without recalling in detail the actions fought by The Black Watch in France, which was too well known to the families and friends of those who had made history in the invasion, Maj. Donald simply asked the people assembled to live up to their faith and to remember that God, for whom they died, was the one source of comfort for the loss of loved ones.

"They, following in His train, died as Christ died to defeat sin and restore honor among men.

"What is now left for those of us whom these gallant crusaders leave behind," Dr. Donald concluded, "Is that we may strive to make ourselves worthy of this sacrifice by ordering our future lives accordingly; for though they themselves may not have realized it, they assuredly restored the Kingdom of Christ on earth, as did the Savior in his time, when he gave up his own life in its full promise for precisely the same principles and purpose."

HAUNTING LAMENT

The playing of the haunting lament, "Lochaber No More," by the pipe band followed the address of tribute, and then six buglers sounded the Last Post.

As the last note died away, not a sound was heard from the gathering in the stadium, standing with bowed heads in silent tribute.

The sounding of reveille was followed by the singing of the hymn of remembrance, "Oh Valiant Hearts", and the National Anthem. The colors were marched off and the ceremony concluded with the postludium.

Guests of honor at the service were the next-of-kin of the regiment's 1st Battalion, which suffered so heavily overseas. Officers and former officers of the 1st Battalion present were: Lt. Randall Gault, Capt. William Doheny, Capt. Charles Askwith, Capt. Fred Rea, Maj. G. H. Eadie, Maj. W. J. Anderson, Capt. John Sherpe, Maj. D. Williamson, Lt. J. Gibb-Corsley, Lt. G. Mowat, PO. R. G. Draper, Lt. W. A. Westwood, Lt. D. A. Allan, and Capt. A. L. Smith.

Other special guests included high-ranking officers of M. D. 4 and the commanding officers and members of other regiments in Montreal.

Nov — Aug 31/44

Canadians Win High Praise For War Role

Only Volunteer Army Fighting in W. Europe

By Ronald Clark

WITH CANADIAN FIRST ARMY, France, Aug. 31 — B.U.P.) — "An army few in numbers but great in spirit." That remark by a British brigadier sums up the Canadian Army — the only volunteer army fighting in Western Europe — which is now playing a most important part in mopping up areas west of the Seine through which it drove in the last ten days in one of the swiftest drives of the war in France.

Units of the Canadian Army have been given the toughest jobs since D-day and the Third Division with which I landed, had the task of spearheading inland between United Kingdom and American thrusts. It was the Canadian Third Division, grimly hanging on before the German ring of outpost villages guarding Caen-Grouchy, Buron and Authie — which smashed first major German attempt to push through to the coast and split the Allied bridgehead.

While the United States forces were advancing by miles, the Canadians and British with them had to stick their necks out and ask to be hit.

Thus they drew to themselves the major portion of the enemy armor in Western France making possible the American sweep through to Paris, further south.

* * *

IT was Canadian troops alone who took Carpiquet, the key to Caen and the Canadians also took part in some of the bloodiest fighting of all in the great two-day battle for Caen.

When this job was done they still had the task of smashing through the hinge which held the German positions to the Channel coast.

It was known that the Germans would fight for this hinge harder than they fought for anything else and the Canadians were given the task of breaking it off.

St. Andre-sur-Orne, May-sur-Orne, Fontenay le Marmion and Tilly la Campagne—the latter finally taken by United Kingdom troops—were merely a few of the most toughly-contested villages of this war which they had to capture before smashing through to Falaise.

Only then did the Germans begin to withdraw, a movement which was followed so closely by the Canadian Army that instead of being an unmolested retreat, the enemy was forced into a series of rearguard actions, in each one of which he lost increasing numbers of men and material.

Service

In memory of The Officers, Warrant Officers,
Non-Commissioned Officers and Men

of

THE BLACK WATCH
(ROYAL HIGHLAND REGIMENT)
OF CANADA

who fell during the invasion of France, and
who gave their lives at sea, on land and in
the air during the present war.

The Percival Molson Stadium of McGill University

1944

Address of Tribute

by Major the Reverend G.H. Donald V.D., D.D.

REGIMENTAL CHAPLAIN

at a service held on Sunday, September 24th, 1944, at the Percival Molson Stadium of McGill University, in memory of the Officers, Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of

The Black Watch R.H.R. of Canada

who fell during the invasion of France
and who gave their lives at sea,
on land and in the air
during the war

✠

The Black Watch R.H.R. of Canada

SERVICE OF REMEMBRANCE, 24TH SEPTEMBER, 1944

WE ARE assembled here tonight to honour our blessed dead: those valiant lads of hallowed and undying memory, who made the great surrender, at sea, on land and in the air. We salute them here and now; we drape our colours in token of our grief; we bow our heads in reverence, conscious of their Christ-like sacrifice. Our eyes are filled with tears; but our hearts beat with pride as memories come flooding over us; all they hoped for, all they had, they gave to save mankind; scornful of self, with clear purpose, defiant, courageous, they fought and died for us who remain, unworthy though we be.

¶ The story of the last great adventure of the 1st Battalion of The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada has not been told yet in full; that it was fierce and prolonged was evident; evident too that our men were up against the most seasoned troops of the German army; notwithstanding they went into action again and again with stern resolve, and under sterling leadership. The action continued for several days. Casualties were high. The steadiness of officers and men in the heat of battle

was said to be magnificent as became their tradition—trained to a hair, all of stout heart, efficient soldiers who knew their job, and were ready to carry it out without hesitation or doubt as to its vital necessity. With the unquenchable ardour of youth they plunged forward on one impetuous attack after another, and, though suffering terrible casualties, they stayed the course and held up the enemy, and finally helped to break his defences, and to free France, on which soil again will be erected memorials of their brave deeds. ¶ By sea and land and air our lads have proved their high mettle of endurance and resistance, like many others of similar breed, who fought and died, or who are fighting still. Therefore our sorrow tonight is touched with pride, silent pride for each and all who fell.

> Oh valiant Hearts, who to your glory came
> Through dust of conflict and through battle flame;
> Tranquil you lie, your knightly virtue proved,
> Your memory hallowed in the Land you loved.

¶ Now what comfort can I give you who are mourning today? You want, you need comfort—comfort to ease the smart of your wounds: to scatter that dark doubt which saps the nerves, to fortify your mind, now in such a state of chaos that you cannot think straight, nor go about your daily business with any zest. ¶ You need comfort: yes: and you can get it. Your friends come with their love and sympathy and you are comforted. Your faith quietly, shyly creeps into your heart in silent moments and re-assures and comforts you. The thought of the gentle loving Jesus, the man of sorrows and acquainted with grief—who went to the cross as your beloved have—He gives you

comfort and consolation. ¶ But may I remind you that comfort is not only a consoling word, but it is one that arrests, and commands and fortifies. It is a strong word—comfort means "to make fully and completely strong." And if I may interpret your feelings that is what you want to be, and what you mean to be. To comfort a person is not simply to sit down beside him and her; it is to pull them to their feet. To be comforted is not to shuffle about in tears, and misery, and discontent, but as it were to face life bravely, tread the course with courage; it is to rise out of your misery and distress, and carry on, as your beloved would wish you to do, and to go forward with God, conscious of the spirit of His Son strong in you, reinforcing day by day, hour by hour, and encouraging you to watch and strive, until the day break and the shadows flee away. ¶ So the Church of Christ offers you the comfort, not of sympathy only, but also of strength—strength to bear the load bravely. And this strength comes only from truth.The truth which the Church has to give is twofold. ¶ First that the cause for which so much sacrifice is given is worth the awful price paid. Unless there is a clear and conscious sense of the greatness of the issues, no comfort is possible. The most torturing of all doubts is that which lingers about the suggestion of futility. The disciples felt that about our Lord: "All for nothing" they thought at first. How wrong they were, as history proved! He died when He was young, and for the greatest of all causes. Those we have lost follow in His train. Never forget, you who mourn this day, that your beloved also died for the greatest of all causes, as Christ did. They fought that the Rule of Christ might be re-established among the nations of the world. They fought to defeat sin

personified in all its ugliness: they died to establish honour again among men: they are the Christian martyrs of our generation: and, though they were conscious of it or not, they gave their all that Christ might reign again in the world, and in the lives of the men and women of this modern and progressive age. Re-charge your hearts therefore with these facts, and take comfort. ¶ But with the strongest conviction about the greatness of the cause for which these lives have been laid down, there remains the question as to what has happened to them. Again the answer the Church has to give is clear. It is that these lives are not lost: they have passed to something greater, to a sphere in which God follows them and in which there is a career of usefulness. It is in the strength and greatness of that message that true comfort is to be found. ¶ For these two reasons then take comfort and fortitude, and lay them to your heart, and go out and face life bravely, courageously, assured that God is with you all the time. ¶ Also, and this is important, practice God's Presence. It may be that you have not done that in the past: well begin now: come to His House of Prayer: bring your children there: teach them at your own knees of Christ's Love and Victory over the Cross. Dedicate yourself and them to Him, and nothing, neither life nor death nor things present nor things to come, can break your courage or unseat your faith. He is waiting to receive you: and He is sufficient for every need. Let me tell you about a little girl who was asked to recite the first verse of the 23rd Psalm—"The Lord is my Shepherd I shall not want." She was hesitant at first, and then out came these words with complete assurance: "The Lord is my Shepherd—that's all I want"

Comfort there: that's all I want: all I need: He is sufficient. ¶ Some people tell me that they have lost their faith. One might enquire whether they ever had it, or practiced it. The Christian Faith has suffered loss in these days of war: it has been by-passed and ignored: and the exigencies of war have wounded it and trodden it in the mud. But nothing can kill faith: it abides as truth abides: it reigns as the sovereign qualities of heroic manhood and womanhood remain: and no death-dealing devices of the devil can kill it. ¶ But you say to me, "God has let me down: I prayed that he might save my beloved: but He did not." ¶ I sympathize with you, but I ask you now in the midst of your sorrow to analyse your faith and test it. If it is based on false ideas of God and Christ it will come to ruin: but if it is based on the truth, as you may come to learn it, then it will stand the assaults of tragedy, and all earth's woes to the end, strong, unassailable, rooted deep, steadfast, even amid loss and pain. ¶ Listen to this appeal, written by one who suffered as you have done:—

> "God, though this life is but a wraith,
> Although we know not what we use,
> Although we grope with little faith,
> Give me the heart to fight—and lose."

¶ Faith—to fight and lose, and to rise up, and go on and on undaunted, steadfast in the faith. None can survive pain and loss without faith in God. Trust God: He is a God of Love: let your broken heart rest there. ¶ So then let us in this hour of sorrow, or in some future hour when many more like us will suffer loss, vow to be worthy of our beloved dead, who have

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The Gazette

MONTREAL, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1944.

7,000 Join in Impressive Tribute To Memory of Black Watch Heroes

Under the dark blue dome of a Canadian night, with the first crisp touch of autumn in the air, more than 7,000 voices lifted in the praise of God for whom their loved ones had fought and died, as the next of kin, friends and members of the 2nd and 3rd Battalions, Black Watch, Royal Highlanders of Canada, gathered at the Percival Molson Stadium last night to honor the memory of officers, N.C.O.'s and men of the Black Watch "who fell during the invasion of France, and who gave their lives at sea, on land and in the air during the present war."

From the far side of the green field, the mass that crowded the stadium lost shape and individuality in the glare of the lights above them. They became one as their massed voices rose in the words of the remembrance hymn, Oh Valiant Hearts.

These were the voices of homage to the 177 men and 18 officers listed as dead on the records of the Black Watch, to the 209 ranks and 39 officers who have been wounded, and to the one officer and 56 men still listed as missing.

The service was in memory of the men who went over a ridge south of Caen and never came back.

"The story of the 1st Battalion has not yet been told in full, but their action was long, and notwithstanding great difficulties they went into the attack time after time with valor in keeping with the tradition of their regiment. Trained to a hair they went to battle with the impetousness of youth in-

to one attack after another . . . and with others of their breed they freed France".

Thus spoke Major, The Rev. Dr. G. H. Donald, of the church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, and regimental chaplain, who conducted the religious ceremony.

Led by the Pipe and Brass Band of the unit, the 2nd and 3rd Battalion, accompanied by a detachment of the Victoria Rifles, Active Service personnel, members of the Black Watch association, and a detachment of Bishop's College School, C.O.T.C., marched into the Stadium shortly after 7 p.m. and ranged behind the speakers' platform. Drums were piled and the ceremony began.

The colors, under command of Lt.-Col. A. Weir Wright, E.D., were carried encased to the stadium by color officers Lt. W. A. Westwood and Lt. G. Mowat, both 1st Battalion officers, guarded by CSM. G. B. Smith and CSM. J. Broadhurst. They were presented to the two battalion commanders, Col. H. A. Johnston, D.S.O., M.C., and Col. W. E. Macfarlane, M.C., who stepped forward to drape the piled drums.

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Other invited guests were:

Maj.-Gen. E. J. Renaud, C.B.E., D.O.C., M.D. No. 4; Maj.-Gen. F. R. Phelan, D.S.O., M.C., V.D., Director General of the Reserve Army, representing the chief of staff, and Mrs. Phelan; Brig. K. M. Perry, D.S.O., E.D., and Mrs. Perry; Mrs. Prince, of New York; Col. Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O., V.D., honorary colonel R.H.C., and Lady Allan; Lt.-Col. G. S. Cantlie, D.S.O., V.D., honorary lieutenant-colonel of the 1st Battalion, R.H.C.; Mrs. James Cantlie; Mrs. Stuart S. T. Cantlie; Lt. and Mrs. George Cantlie; Master James Cantlie; Col. P. P. Hutchison, E.D., and Mrs. Hutchison; Lt.-Col. W. H. Clark-Kennedy, V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O., honorary colonel 3rd Battalion, R.H.C., and Mrs. Clark-Kennedy; Col. H. M. Wallis, D.S.O., M.C., V.D., N.D.H.Q., Ottawa, and Mrs. Wallis; Col. S. Echenberg, E.D., O.C., No. 4 District Depot.

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Lt.-General E. W. Sansom, C.B.E., D.S.O., and Mrs. Sansom; Maj. and Mrs. Walter Molson; Maj. and Mrs. John H. Molson; Maj. and Mrs. D. C. A. McEachran; Maj. and Mrs. D. C. Carstairs; Capt. and Mrs. Percy Ackerly; Capt. and Mrs. A. W. Worley; Maj. and Mrs. H. Newman; Capt. and Mrs. J. C. Stuart; Maj. and Mrs. J. T. Shum; and Maj. T. W. Taylor, Royal Montreal Regiment; Brig. G. E. McCuaig, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D. honorary lieutenant-colonel 2nd Battalion R.H.C., and Mrs. McCuaig.

Lt.-Col. H. D. Rolland, E.D., Canadian Grenadier Guards; Lt.-Col. J. A. Guidon, Les Fusiliers Mont Royal; Lt.-Col. I. H. Eakin, M.B.E., E.D., former O.C. 1st Battalion Victoria Rifles; Lt.-Col. J. Brosseau, M.C., Le Regiment de Maisonneuve; Lt.-Col. J. M. Morris, M.C., V.D., McGill C.O.T.C., and Mrs. Morris; Lt.-Col. Andrew Fleming, V.D., H.Q. Staff M.D. No. 4, former Commandant R.H.C., and Mrs. Fleming; and Mrs. George Donald.

The Regimental Sergeant Majors of the Canadian Grenadier Guards; The Victoria Rifles of Canada, the Royal Montreal Regiment, Les Fusiliers de Mont Royal, Le Regiment de Maisonneuve and the McGill contingent C.O.T.C., representing the warrant officers, N.C.O's and men of their respective units.

Col. R. L. H. Ewing, D.S.O., M.C., former O.C. 42nd R.H.C. and commandant R.H.C.; Col. W. S. M. MacTier, M.C., V.D., former Commandant R.H.C., and Mrs. MacTier; Maj. J. D. Cleghorn, E.D., H.Q. Staff M.D. No. 4, and Mrs. Cleghorn; Lt.-Col. E. B. Q. Buchanan, E.D., President The Black Watch Association, Montreal, and Mrs. Buchanan; Capt. F. C. Smith, Regimental Adjutant and Mrs. Smith, Lt. Clive Matthewson, Orderly officer R. H. C.; and Col. Paul Grenier, E.D., O.C. 34th Infantry Brigade Group, and Mrs. Grenier.

Normandy and Old Scotland

(By D.S.R. in Toronto Telegram.)

When visiting the Italian army in 1918 as The Telegram's correspondent, I met Captain Georges Scott, the celebrated French artist whose drawings of battle scenes graced the pages of L'Illustration of Paris. A typical dark Frenchman, picturesque in his uniform of the Chasseurs a Pied, he assured me that he did not speak a word of English. He acknowledged his Scottish extraction and may well have been the descendant of some Scots soldier who had taken service with a medieval king of France.

The incident recalls the traditional link between Scotland and France, and is brought to mind by an article entitled "Scotland in Normandy" by the Baron de Brix. The baron, who belongs to the Norman family of de Brus, which became Bruce in Scotland, tells of Scottish associations with Norman towns and villages whose names have been recently so familiar to Canadians. The article appeared in the more than 200-year-old Scots Magazine, published at Dundee, a copy of which was kindly lent by Mr. Bob Fleming of Toronto, whose father, the late Sir John Fleming, was sometime Lord Provost of Aberdeen.

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When you land at Dieppe, where Canada's sons fought so valiantly against hopeless barriers in 1941, you are immediately in Scotland's Normandy. You stroll along the rue d'Ecosse, a name given in memory of the many Scots who have resided at different times on that street. In Dieppe Castle Bourbon Henri IV received a reinforcement of one thousand Scottish soldiers. In the Church of St. Jacques is the Chapel of St. Andrew, where, in 1870, were discovered coffins containing the remains of the Bishop Reid and the Earls of Cassilis and Rothes, the Scots ambassadors who represented their government at the marriage of Mary Stuart to the Dauphin of France at Notre Dame de Paris in 1558. John Knox, a priest at first, but a strong Protestant at the time, preached from February, 1559, to April, 1560, in the old Chapel of La Madeleine de Janval at Dieppe.

At nearby Bailleul, well known to the C.E.F., during the last war, lies in a church under a slab the remains of Jeanne, sister of Edward Balliol, King of Scotland. Not far away is Mortimer, whence came the Mortimers at the Conquest, to blossom into an English-Scotch noble family.

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Boville was the cradle of the Boswells, who went first to England and then to Scotland in the reign of David I. From Melvill came the progenitor of the Scottish Melvilles. Limesay in Normandy, says the Baron de Brix in his narrative, was the original home of the Scottish Lindsays of Crawford. It was a Scot, William Lesley, who in 1640 built the organ of the Church of St. Godard in Le Havre. The British and Scotch family of Vernon sprang from a Norman village of that name.

Verneuil is famous for its battle of 1424 when the Scots-French army met the English near the town walls. It is recorded that many of the Scottish archers in the French king's service perished on that bloody field where the Earls of Buchan and Douglas, a son of the latter, and Alexander Lindsay and Robert Stuart were slain. In memory of this tragic event the Chapel of St. Denis, now destroyed, was erected on the field. From not far distant Ferrieres came the ancestor of the Scots Ferrers family, at the time of the Conquest.

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From St. Germain de Montgommery stemmed the Scotch Montgomerys, of whom Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery is a scion. Alexander de Montgommery was a cousin of King James I of Scotland. Alexander's grandson became a captain of the Scottish lifeguard of Francis I of France, and Alexander's great-grandson, Gabriel, had the misfortune to wound mortally at a tournament Henri II of France—for which Catherine de Medici, the monarch's widow, never forgave Montgommery.

Near Caen's outskirts is, or was till lately, the castle of Fontaine, which belonged to the d'Oilliamsons—the Scottish Williamsons—several of whose members were captains in the French king's Scots guards. From the little harbor of Dives, of which we have been hearing lately, set out in 1066 a fleet of 3,000 vessels and an army of 50,000 men for the conquest of England—an adventure that Hitler had hoped to emulate. The event is commemorated by a shabby column atop an adjacent hill, and in the neighboring church were inscribed the names of many of the chiefs on that fateful occasion. Among these Norman names are those which eventually became the Scottish ones of Balliol, Bruce, Montgomery, Mortimer, Sinclair, etc.

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The tiny village of Rots (Ros) preserves the name of the Scottish Ross family. Robert de Ros settled in England and his descendants went north. Summervieu, among the orchards and hedgerows of the old Norman dukedom so long ruled by English kings, is the ancient home of the Scottish Somervilles we are told, and from Herries emerged the family of that name which grew great in Scotland. The Scotch Agnews derive from the Norman hamlet of Agneux. The Avenels, one of whom appears as a Scots border baron in one of Sir Walter Scott's novels, originated at Bois Avenel. St. Germain de Tournebu is associated with the Scotch Turnbulls and Nevill with the great British family of Neville.

It is more than one thousand years since the hardy Northmen or Vikings came ravaging down to settle in Normandy, give the land their names, intermarry with the French and acquire the language and many French customs. Just who actually crossed the Channel with William the Conqueror has long been debated. The famous Roll of Battle Abbey at Hastings, compiled much later, has been denounced by historians, who maintain that most of its names are largely surmise and that there are few contemporary records to substantiate the personnel. But there are notwithstanding innumerable links between France on the one side and England and Scotland on the other. In Scotland, besides family names, witness the old castles with their Gallic turrets, and many words and expressions from across the sea.

Gazette — Nov. 8/44

Initial Walcheren Push Led by Black Watch

With the Canadians in Holland, November 7. — (C.P. Cable)—The Black Watch Regiment from Montreal made the initial attack along the narrow causeway from South Beveland Island to Walcheren Island, one of the key advances in the now-closing battle to clear the Scheldt estuary approaches to Antwerp, it was permitted to report tonight.

The Black Watch men carried out this spearhead assault in the face of very heavy German fire, fighting all day through a storm of machine-gun bullets, mortar bombs and shrieking 88 shells which swept the 1,100-foot-long causeway.

They got right up to a concrete-walled dyke at the Walcheren end of the highway and held their ground in spite of fierce Nazi opposition while a western battalion thrust through their positions and established the first bridgehead on Walcheren Island.

Maj. Bill Ewing and Maj. Bob MacDuff, both from Montreal, led the two leading companies in this action which was just about as rugged as any the battalion has fought in this campaign. The Black Watch men captured Goes, the principal town on Walcheren.

Before the unit went to South Beveland it fought in half a dozen actions north of Antwerp, notably around Woensdrecht and Hoogerheide, just east of the mainland causeway to Beveland.

Star — Nov. 8/44

Black Watch Led Initial Assault On South Beveland Causeway

By Ross Munro

WITH THE CANADIANS IN HOLLAND, Nov. 8—(C.P. Cable)—The Black Watch Regiment from Montreal made the initial attack along the narrow causeway from South Beveland island to Walcheren Island, one of the key advances in the now-closing battle to clear the Schelde estuary approaches to Antwerp, it was disclosed last night.

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The Glorious Seventy-Second

Canadian Seaforth Tradition Dates from 1778

AMONG Canadian regiments now on active service in European war theatres, none is more affectionately regarded than the Seaforth Highlanders of Vancouver. Not only has this historic Canadian regiment served with great distinction in the two world wars, but its tradition springs from the brilliant record of British parent units dating back to the eighteenth century.

It is a stirring story. Kenneth MacKenzie, grandson of the Earl of Seaforth, whose estate and title had been forfeited because of his part in the 1715 rebellion, received government restoration and confirmation of the family title in the year 1771. Kenneth felt duly grateful and, in 1778, offered to raise a regiment on his estate for His Majesty's general service. The offer was gladly accepted by George III. A corps of 1,130 men was raised, principally by gentlemen of the name of MacKenzie and members of the Earl's clan. Nine hundred were Highlanders, the rest Lowlanders, including a few English and Irish. Regimental Headquarters was at Elgin.

In May, 1778, they embarked at Leith for service in the Channel Islands, where they remained until 1781. In that year the regiment, now known as "Seaforth's Highlanders," assembled at Portsmouth and set sail for a tour of duty in the East Indies. In 1798 they returned after a long period of service in India and the East, under Lt.-Col. Hugh Fraser. In 1802, it is recorded that the regiment consisted of a very efficient party of young men, "possessing as pure and true a spirit as any corps. One-quarter of the officers and men were of English and Irish extraction and three-quarters were of Scottish Highland ancestry. Singular as it may seem, the former were as fond of the kilt and pipes as the latter and many of them entered completely into the spirit of the national feeling."

It was this early period of Seaforth history and the Scottish customs of the times which inspired the creation of Seaforth Toiletries for Men. The ancient sac cup has been imitated for the design for the shaving mug; the older stone whiskey jug has been copied for the sturdy jars containing the after-shaving lotion, talc, cologne, hairdressing and deodorant. These unique and handsome masculine stoneware jars appropriately contain the subtle Seaforth fragrance blended of Highland bracken and fern. Seaforth Toiletries are, in fact, as Scottish as the Seaforths themselves.

It is no wonder, then, that the colourful ceremonial dress of the Seaforths and the sombre beauty of the MacKenzie tartan should be a prominent and attractive feature of Seaforth Toiletries advertising.

In 1911 the Seaforth Highlanders of Canada was organized in Vancouver, under command of Capt. R. G. Edwards Leckie. They saw active service for the first time in 1914 when they went overseas as part of the C.E.F., known as the 72nd Battalion, though maintaining their Seaforth identity. At the outbreak of war in 1939, the Battalion was immediately mobilized and sent over with the very first Canadian troops to England. They were one of the first Canadian units to see fighting in this war and formed part of the Canadian Division attached to the British Eighth Army in the invasion of Sicily and of Italy. Nearly all the Battalion's junior officers have been killed in action or have been invalided home. One of its officers, now Brigadier Hoffmeister, proved to be such an admirable leader that he is at present attached to the personal staff of Field Marshal Montgomery. A second Battalion of the Seaforths was mobilized in 1940 as a reserve battalion and still functions as such.

The Imperial Seaforths maintain in wartime a footing of nine regiments—five in the field and four in reserve. These great units fought with the celebrated 51st Division in the Sicilian campaign. At one time during the fighting, the Canadian Seaforths Unit joined in with three Imperial Seaforth Battalions and the four regimental bands played Retreat as a massed band—a unique event in Canadian military annals.

The Canadian Seaforths have always maintained direct connection with the home unit. Regulations governing regimental dinners and ceremonials are the same in all Seaforth regiments, in the homeland and in Canada.

Ghosts at Dieppe

by Michael Foran

in The Toronto Weekly Star

Here on the shore beside the Channel waves
Where we have lain these two long, lonely years,
Within the confines of our troubled graves,
Faintly we heard a sound of ringing cheers.

Unseen, we rose, saw soldiers, dusty-brown,
Led by the very men who saw us die,
The Essex Scottish, marching into town
With battle-flags of Canada on high.

The Royals of Toronto, tried and true,
With pride and confidence in every stride,
The boys who knew the hell that we went through
In bullet-swept Dieppe, that day we died.

The Hamilton Light Infantry went by,
The South Saskatchewan, erect and tall,
The men from Winnipeg and Calgary,
The Scottish, and the Watch from Montreal.

Now we can sleep. Now we can dream of this,
No love of base revenge or foolish pride,
But just to know our boys came back to us,
To know they saved the cause for which we died.

"Legionary" - Oct 44

The Pipes of Freedom

(Listening to the radio broadcast of the Scottish Pipers leading the march into Rome.)

I HEARD the Pipes of Scotland
Play down the streets of Rome;
I saw the kilted Pipers
Pass by St. Peter's dome,
And I asked how came they to be there,
Far from their Highland home?

The Pipers they made answer,
In a heather-haunted strain,
We're marching with Montgomery's men
Who fought at Alamein;
Who drove the Huns like scurrying rats
Across the desert plain.

From Alamein to Tripoli
They swept the desert free;
From Tripoli to Tunis,
From thence across the sea,
They smote the fleeing foe and stormed
The shores of Sicily.

From sea and air they smote him,
And like the scourge of fate,
They smashed him at Mount Etna,
And leapt Messina Strait,
And at one swift and shattering stroke
They crashed Selina's gate.

That's what those Pipers chanted
Along the Appian Way:
Where Caesar led his legions
Beneath his tyrant sway,
Old Scotland's Sons of Freedom march,
The Pipes of Freedom play!

J. LEWIS MILLIGAN.

THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.) OF CANADA

OFFICERS' MESS

Annual Regimental Reunion Dinner

SATURDAY THE 25TH OF NOVEMBER

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOUR

Five Nines and Whiz Bangs

By The Orderly Sergeant

THESE here Ambitious Operations that are all the rage in this present unpleasantness may be alright in one, or several ways, but I'm warnin' you, fellas, they're going' to lead up to some queer Legion Conventions in the years to come.

There's one gang o' our kids gettin' ambitious in Italy, another doin' similar stuff in Normandy, an' what about Spitzbergen, Dieppe, an' Hong Kong. The point is that one outfit'll want to talk about the signoras of Santa Monte delli Macaroni, an' t'other'll spread on the mesdemoiselles of Bayeux-sur-Boue. Where's it goin' to end?

With the lingo of the latter, the old stay-homers are familiar. The kids won't have a chance to throw their weight around with them, for no sooner will they begin than the Old Man'll chime up—"Oh, yes, that reminds me of Germaine who used to serve in the estaminet behind the mairie at Bethune—etc., etc."

He'll have sump'n in common with the kids who've gone all the way in France; but he'll just have to stay dumb—and listen, for a change—to the laddie who discants on the olive-flanked slopes of Mount Etna, an' points east.

* * *

I noticed in the papers an American correspondent who told of the glorious 51st Division fightin' alongside our own 3rd Division in Normandy. Well, fellas, if that's so, then Rommel's best bet is just to throw in his chips rightaway. When the Canadians an' the 51st Division got together in the last turmoil there was always sump'n doin'—to the great disadvantage of Fritzie. No matter where we went, the Jocks were around, too, their "r's" rrattlin' like rrivets in a boilerr factorry. An' we just loved to see 'em around, an' a'.

Of course, there were other Scots divisions just as—(I hesitate to say it, but I've got to)—just as good. Now Alec Cairns insists, with a certain amount of ancestral prejudice, I've no doubt, that the 52nd Division was every bit as stout as the 51st. Well, I ain't goin' to argue, suffice it to say that I liked the 52nd Division a whole lot.

* * *

I remember 'way back in 1918, just before we went down to Amiens, we took a final trip in the line just north of the Scarpe; an' the Division we relieved then was the 52nd. It was a "Lowland" Division—although why it should have been called "Lowland" when its whole backbone was made up of good Scottish Borderers, I don't know. But there you are. The War Office had said it was a "Lowland" Division—which goes to show what dumbells some guys can be tryin' to run wars from swivel-chairs.

Just up near Agny I got into the H.Q. communication trench, and the first bloke I spoke to was an old boyhood pal of my own.

"Michty me!" he exclaimed. "It canna' be you."

"No," I observed, snooty as they make 'em. "An' wha' d'ye think it can be?"

That stopped him. We exchanged greetings.

"Weel," he said, at length "we're turnin' the Ridge over just we got it. You know, when we relieved ye a coupla months the Divisional Commander gave us a lecture. He said, the dians captured Vimy Ridge—wi' some assistance, of course, Scotland in the form o' the 51st Division, aboot which nae e've heard vague rumours. Now the custody o' this Ridge e hands o' the 52nd Division. An' may the Laird save ye Canadians if ye dinna turn it back tae them in the same ot it."

tz had tried several times in the course of the summer grip of the 52nd Division away from the Ridge. But no dice. The dear old Jocks were pledged to hang on to it, an' hang on they did.

* * *

I met lotsa old friends that night. I remember stayin' to dinner with the C.O. of the Battalion we were relievin'. Just before, however, the Adjutant, another old Home Town boy, said to me: "There's an old friend of yours in the kitchen, would ye like tae see him?"

I entered the cookhouse, an' there, presidin' over the Headquarters Mess was Wullie Henderson. We had a fine chat over this, that an' the other, about how we used to smoke out wasps up the riverside, an' go guddlin' minnows, an' things like that.

Later, dinner was served; an' I was seated beside the C.O. Ours bein' the first Canadian battalion that had ever relieved them, they made quite a fuss over it. That fact, allied to their native hospitality, resulted in the fuss being centred on myself.

Well, in came the H.Q. mess sergeant—my old pal of boyhood years. He took in the situation at a glance. And obviously he was just proud enough to want to show all these big shots of his battalion that he also knew this Canadian officer that they were all overwhelming. He started with the C.O.

"D'ye wish for some soup, sir?"

"Yes, thank you. I'll have soup," the Old Man said.

Then to the Second-in-Command. Yes, he'd have some soup, too. It was all very deferential. Then he came to me. Leaning confidentially and kindly over my shoulder, he asked in a tone that everyone could hear:

"An' will ye ha'e some soop, tae, Wullie?"

* * *

I haven't exhausted all the Scots divisions, of course. There were the 9th, an' the 15th, an' lots more. Valiant, decent lads. An' the little country north of the Cheviots is bearin' its burden with the same fierce pride, the same spirit of rugged independence that it has always shown. Characteristic is the quip, just after Dunkirk. The two old vets of the last war were exchanging beers in the village pub.

"Things are no' lookin' sae bright, Geordie."

"Naw, they're no'."

"Ye dinna think they English'll mak' a separate peace, will they?"

"Weel, it's hard tae say what the English'll dae. But if they mak' a separate peace it'll certainly mak' things a wee bit tougher for us yins."

* * *

So, there you are. The 51st Division and the Canadians are back in France, finishing off the job that we weren't allowed to wind up the last time. With the glorious traditions of co-operation and mutual confidence bequeathed to them from the last war, they have a background which few forces possess. There isn't a veteran among us whose heart doesn't go out in pride to these brave-hearted youngsters, repeating in this day and generation the achievements of their fathers. That their accomplishments will measure well up to the standard that was set them, following in the pattern cut for them at Vimy and elsewhere, we can have no doubt. Canadian veterans can be forgiven for having a particularly soft spot in their heart for the old Highland Division. Their swagger, their cockiness, their cheerful, devil-may-care spirit, and above all the earnestness with which they approached their job and their complete dependability gave them a place in Canadian esteem that grew with the years.

I ought to wind this up with something in Gaelic; but I can't. But I'll wind it up, anyway.

The Orderly Sergeant.

"The Ladies from Hell": Scottish Regiments in Canadian Army

By HISTORICUS

MANY years ago, when the late John Morley visited Canada, he was so impressed by the number of Scottish names he saw on the shop-windows that he hazarded the opinion that Canada was "a sort of back-yard of Scotland". This of course was not intended otherwise than as a compliment. Canada obviously could not be Scotland: to be a backyard of Scotland was the next best thing.

If John Morley could have taken a squint into the future, and could have seen the Canadian army of today, he would have been confirmed in his opinion.

It is a striking fact (of which, I venture to think, few Canadians are aware) that there are in the Canadian army today no fewer than eighteen Highland regiments; and practically all of these are represented by battalions overseas. It is true that these regiments have been compelled, by an unsympathetic N.D.H.Q., to dispense with the kilt and the sporran, not to mention the skean dhu; but they all wear the Highland bonnet, and they march, even through the valleys of Italy, to the sound of the bagpipes.

These Highland regiments are among the proudest and smartest in the Canadian army. After all, they have a long tradition behind them. The most famous of the regiments that fought under Wolfe at Quebec in 1759 was Fraser's Highlanders, many of whom had fought at Culloden. Many of the officers and men of Fraser's Highlanders settled in Canada; and during the American Revolution they formed the backbone of the Royal Highland Emigrants, who saw service along the Canadian border. During the Rebellion of 1837 two battalions of Highlanders were raised in Glengarry, and took part in suppressing the rebellion in Lower Canada. It was said of them that, while they went out from Glengarry as infantry, they returned as cavalry —just as it was once said of a Highland chief that, when his clan were rudely described as "nothing but a lot of cattle-thieves", he retorted indignantly, "Yes, and they never lift less than a herd at a time!"

In the Last War

In the last Great War, it was three Highland battalions, the 13th (Royal Highlanders of Montreal), the 15th (48th Highlanders of Toronto), and the 16th (Canadian Scottish) that "saved the day" at the second Battle of Ypres; and these and other Highland units in the Canadian Corps played a glorious part in cracking the Hindenburg line in 1918. (It was then, I think, that they came to be known as "the ladies from Hell".) When the Canadians marched into Germany, there were more than half-a-dozen units that followed the music of the bag-pipes playing "Blue Bonnets over the Border".

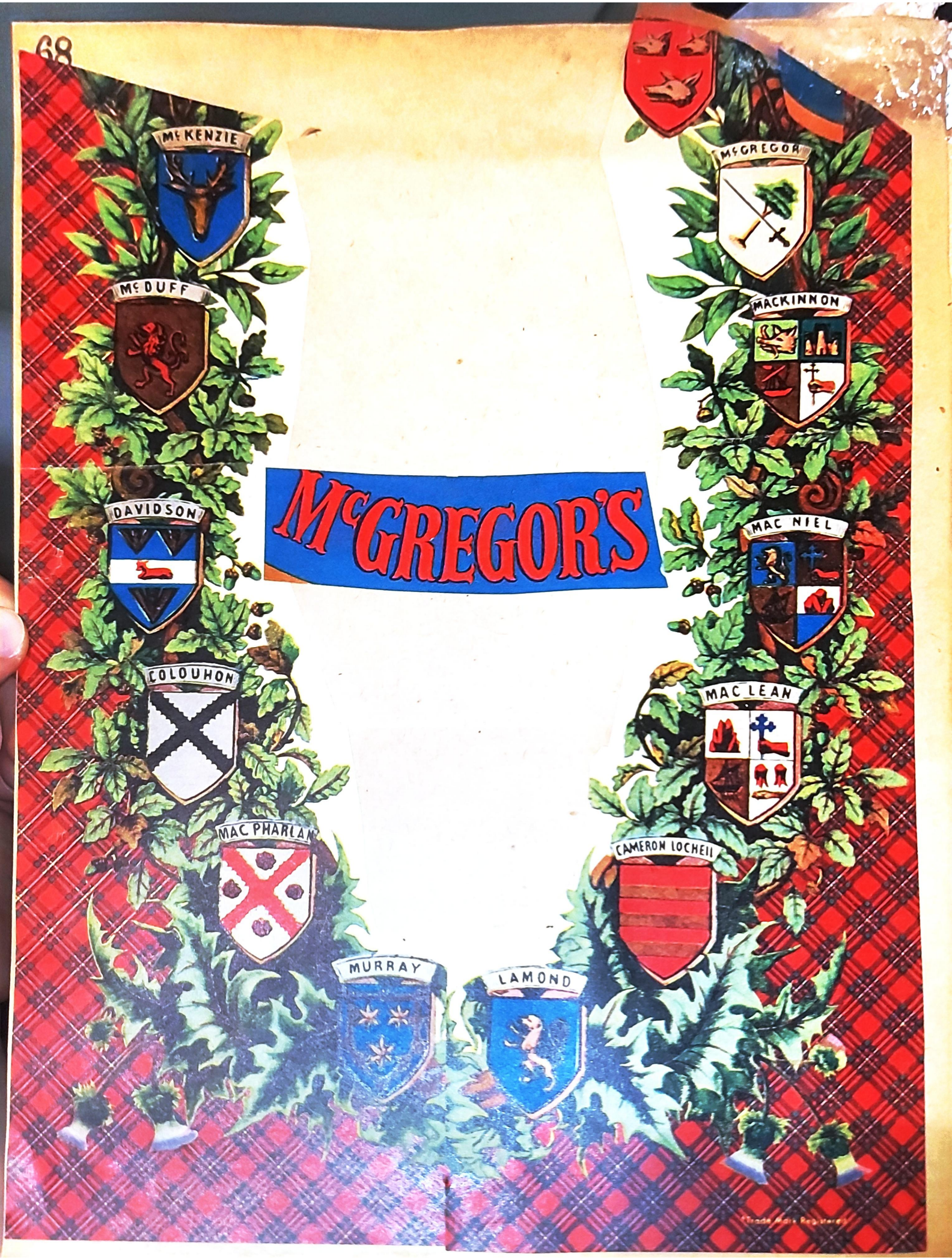
In Quebec there was the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders of Montreal)—the oldest Highland regiment in the Canadian militia. In Ontario there were nine Highland units—the Cameron Highlanders of Ottawa, the Lanark and Renfrew Scottish, the Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry Highlanders, the 48th Highlanders of Toronto, the Toronto Scottish, the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Hamilton, the Highland Light Infantry of Galt, the Scots Fusiliers of Kitchener, and the Essex Scottish of Windsor. In the West, there were the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders of Winnipeg, the Calgary Highlanders, the Seaforth Highlanders of Vancouver, and the Canadian Scottish of Victoria.

Yet it was in the years after the Great War that the Highland regiments in Canada came into their own. In those disastrous years, when pacificism was so rampant throughout the land that the wearing of a uniform was a mark of infamy, the only units in the Canadian militia that did not shrink to a shadow or a skeleton were those that wore the kilt. Moribund units either were reorganized as Highland regiments or were absorbed in Highland regiments; and authority was sought and obtained for several new Highland regiments, especially when it began to be clear that there might after all be another war in the not distant future.

Thus it came about that, when the present war broke out in September, 1939, there were no fewer than eighteen regiments of Highlanders scattered across Canada from Prince Edward Island to Vancouver Island. Four of these were in the Maritime provinces—the Prince Edward Island Highlanders, the Cape Breton Highlanders, the Pictou Highlanders, and the North Nova Scotia Highlanders.

Of these, only the 48th Highlanders of Toronto, the Toronto Scottish, and the Seaforth Highlanders of Vancouver were called up when the First Canadian Division was formed in 1939; and one of these regiments, the 48th which went overseas in 1939, not only saw a brief service in France in 1940, but has added to its battle honors the names of many battles in Sicily and Italy. It was, in truth, the 48th that breached the Adolf Hitler line in Italy. Other battalions have been called up as subsequent divisions have been formed. The Essex Scottish and the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders of Winnipeg fought magnificently at Dieppe. It has been announced officially that the North Nova Scotia Highlanders, the Cameron Highlanders of Ottawa, the Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry Highlanders, the Highland Light Infantry, and the Canadian Scottish are in Normandy. Before these lines are in print, perhaps other Canadian Highlanders will be in action, in Normandy or elsewhere. But wherever the Highland regiments of Canada join battle with the enemy, it is a safe bet that they will give a very good account of themselves. Who indeed ever heard of a Highland regiment that did not give a good account of itself?

I once heard a colonel of the 48th Highlanders of Canada explain at a mess dinner just how the Highlanders fitted into the scheme of things. He admitted that the Army Service Corps had its use, if only to bring up the plum-and-apple jam; and that the Artillery served a useful purpose, if only "to tickle up the heels of the infantry". But, he pointed out, the backbone of the army is the infantry —and then he added, "The cream of the infantry is the Highland soldier."


McKENZIE
McGREGOR
McDUFF
MACKINNON
McGREGOR'S
DAVIDSON
MAC NIEL
COLQUHON
MAC LEAN
MAC PHARLAN
CAMERON LOCHEIL
MURRAY
LAMOND

"May we aye th' Truth an' Faith defend"

Just as it has been good form, since the clans began, to offer a toast with one foot resting on the bare oaken table, it is good form

"May ye LIVE aw th' days o' your life"

Piping in the Haggis

The Haggis, a traditional Scotch ceremonial dish, is always "piped in" together with Scotch Whisky. To glorify this pleasant rite there is a reason for serving Teacher's...

—Standard Photo by Verne Morse.

Tom Reid, British Columbia M.P., "the piper of Parliament Hill".

The Piper Of Parliament

The M. P.'s run for refuge when Tom Reid makes what the Scots call music

By GERALD WARING
(Standard Staff Correspondent.)

THE boys in fifth floor front go to dinner at 6.30. Or perhaps "go" is too mild a word. Better maybe to say they are driven to dinner—driven by the wails of the banshee being tortured in Room 564.

They used to run to 564 and pound on the locked door, trying to make the banshee stop. They were ignored. They tried telephoning, and got no answer. Then they complained to the management, but found the management could do nothing for them. Now they run—run as far from the wailing of the piper of Parliament Hill as they can get.

It's all been a great moral victory for Tom Reid—his successful assertion of his right to make what he calls music in his House of Commons office every evening between 6.30 and 7. And a sight he is to see—providing you like the pipes—as he paces the length of the office with measured tread, his cheeks puffing, his fingers fluttering, giving vent to the wild Hieland music in his soul.

Maybe he'll start off with Loch Katrine and then swing into the 79th's Farewell to Gibraltar. Or maybe it'll be Road to the Isles followed by Flowers of the Forest and Lord Alexander Kennedy, or perhaps Mallorca, the slow march composed by Piper Edward Windsor when he was Prince of Wales.

But whatever it is, it makes the French-Canadian and the English-Canadian M.P.'s at Ottawa grit their teeth, grab their hats and run. That's one reason why the House of Commons restaurant is so crowded between 6.30 and 7—Tom Reid's pipes make some of the members' offices all but untenantable.

Reid, a 57-year-old farmer from New Westminster, is one of that little bloc of semi-independent Liberals which represents British Columbia in Parliament. With a record in the West Coast's iron and steel industry and with nine years of municipal politics behind him, he came to Ottawa in 1930. So did his pipes.

IN electing him, and in re-electing him in every general election since then, the people of the Pacific province, Reid believes have sent the first piper to Parliament in at least the recent history of British parliaments.

Tom Reid has been playing the pipes since he was 11, when he joined a boys' brigade band in his little native town of Cambuslang, near Glasgow, Scotland. Later he played in a Scottish militia band before he emigrated to Canada in 1909 and crossed the continent to make his home and build his future in British Columbia.

His pipes and his music won him ready acceptance by the Scotsmen of Vancouver, and by 1910 he was pipe leader of the Clan McLean band there. A man somewhat under medium stature, Reid piped for years in British Columbia Scots bands — piped until 1923, when he entered politics. Since then he's found another use for his wind, and has lost touch with band playing.

But his chest capacity must have decreased despite the oratorical demands of politics. He himself tells the story of how, a few years back, he was persuaded to play at a dance. There were six dance pieces scheduled, but Reid was exhausted at the end of the third.

"First time I ever seen a politician out of wind," a dour old Scot remarked with a twinkle in his eye.

But although he's no longer a band player, he's never given up solo playing, and his pipes are always available for St. Andrew's Day and Burns' Night celebrations and other functions.

He piped the members of the Press Gallery into the Commons restaurant for their annual dinner several years ago, leading a "snake line" of newspapermen. Waiting at the door was one of the guests of honor, the late Lord Tweedsmuir, then governor-general, and with him was one of his aides-de-camp, in dress uniform with sword.

Reid tried to stop a few feet in front of Tweedsmuir, but the newsmen pushed him ahead until his pipes were only a few inches in front of the indignant Governor-General's nose.

"And what would you have done," the ruffled Tweedsmuir asked, "had I ordered this laddie here to stick that bag with his sword?"

Not a sign of emotion crossed Tom Reid's face as he lowered the pipes.

"Your Lairdship," he said in a slow, solemn voice, "have you ever seen a riot?"

Tom Reid is not one of your catch-as-catch-can pipers. He plays from sheet music, and practices both on the pipes and on the chanter to make his shrill music sound sweet to Scottish ears.

The chanter, an instrument about two feet long resembling somewhat the flute with which Indian fakirs traditionally charm their cobras, has nine notes and the same fingering arrangement as the pipes.

He sits at his desk to practice the chanter, but when piping time comes he marches up and down the length of his office rug. Pipers march while playing, he explains with a smile, "because a moving object is harder to hit than a stationary one."

The pibroch's tones—sweet or shrill, depending on how much Scots blood runs in your veins—reverberate not only through the Centre Block when Reid is playing, but out the open windows and down across the spacious lawn to busy Wellington Street. And Ottawans passing by, hearing the pipes faintly in the distance, know from whence the music comes.

"There's Tom Reid at it again," they'll say, and then they'll tell the stranger of the piper of Parliament Hill.

But Tom Reid isn't playing for them. He isn't playing for his fellow members. Tom Reid pipes because there's music in his soul that must come out, regardless of the fact that he drives his secretary out of his office and fellow members from their rooms.

But first it's Kitty Bar the Door. "I've found that it pays," Reid grins.

Hill

12

A Word on "Bobbie" Burns

By PHYLLIS CAMPBELL

Robert Burns was born 185 years ago today, of humble parents, in a small Scottish "biggin". Since then his poems have been read in many corners of the globe and numerous biographies have been written of his short and turbulent career. He was recognized by contemporaries as a man of keen intellect; posterity has testified to his poetic genius, and his own poetry bears witness of his keen sensitivity to every form of beauty in the world about him, and to every emotion of the human heart.

Poems written by Burns on controversial matters of his time, in spite of their sharp, discerning wit, are not of great interest today. But when will such poems as "Sweet Afton" and "Scots Wha Hae" lose their human appeal, and when will the world stop singing "Auld Lang Syne"?

One critic says that Burns lived all his life the inward life of a poet. Thoughts came to him vibrant with warmth and passion. Consider how great is the sympathy expressed in the lines:

Ye banks and braes o' bonie Doon,
How can ye bloom sae fresh and fair?
How can ye chant, ye little birds,
And I sae weary fu' o' care!

The grief of the speaker is made the keener by contrast with the singing birds.

Only a kindly heart and a truly refined mind could have made of a coarse drinking song, the beautiful poem, "John Anderson My Jo." The words are well known:

John Anderson my jo, John,
When we were first acquent,
Your locks were like the raven,
Your bonie brow was brent;
But now your brow is beld, John,
Your locks are like the snaw,
But blessings on your frosty pow,
John Anderson my jo!

John Anderson my jo, John,
We clamb the hill thegither,
And monie a cantie day, John,
We've had wi' ane anither;
Now we maun totter down, John,
And hand in hand we'll go,
And sleep thegither at the foot,
John Anderson my jo!

Thus simply he paints the conclusion of a long and peaceful lifetime of humble love and devotion.

Better known yet, the gentle compassion and humanity of:

Wee, sleekit, cowrin', tim'rous beastie,
O, what a panic's in thy breastie!
Thou need na start awa sae hasty
Wi' bickering brattle!
I wad be laith to rin an' chase thee,
Wi' murdering pattle!

Or the kindly good spirits of:

Gin a body meet a body
Coming thro' the rye.
Gin a body kiss a body
Need a body cry?

Sharp bitterness lurks in many lines, indicative of deep inner wounds. There is the proud misery of:

Is there for honest poverty
That hings his head, an' a' that?
The coward slave, we pass him by—
We dare be poor for a' that!
For a' that, an' a' that,
Our toils obscure, an' a' that!
The rank is but the guinea's stamp,
The man's the gowd for a' that,—

and the sadness and regret of:

Still thou art blest, compared wi' me!
The present only toucheth thee:
But och; I backward cast my e'e,
On prospects drear!
An' forward, tho' I canna see,
I guess an' fear!

But his roguish humor persists in breaking through. His lines on a louse sufficiently presumptious to trespass on the hat of a fine lady have caused many a chuckle.

Ha! whare ye gaun, ye crowlin ferlie?
Your impudence protects you sairly,
I canna say but ye strunt rarely
Owre gauze and lace,
Tho' faith! I fear ye dine but sparely
On sic a place.

"Holy Willie's Prayer" is an example of keen wit. The self-righteous Willie prays:

O Thou that in the heavens does dwell,
Wha, as it pleases best Thysel,
Sends ane to Heaven an' ten to Hell
A' for Thy glory,
And no for onie guid or ill
They've done before Thee!

I bless and praise Thy matchless might,
When thousands Thou hast left in night,
That I am here before Thy sight,
For gifts an' grace
A burning and a shinng light
To a' this place.

Knowing what an unrepentant hypocrite Willie was, the brilliant satire of these verses speaks for itself.

* * *

Infinitely more could be said of Burns, and infinitely more quoted from him, but even the few lines appearing above are a reminder of the legacy this beloved poet has left the world.

"Seaforth" Highlander Advertising Creates Unusual Interest

HIGHLANDERS, and even Lowlanders, all over Canada, have evinced considerable interest in the colourful advertising which has been appearing in magazines, for the popular Seaforth line of men's toiletries.

A feature of the advertisements has been the figure of a Seaforth Highlander officer in full dress. Every detail of his kit has been scrutinized with loving care by Scots all over the Dominion and the selling agents, Lyman Agencies Limited of Montreal, have received many helpful and commendatory comments.

The story of the Seaforths, of which the Canadian Army is proud to claim a regiment, is full of romance. The regimental motto, "Gaber Fiedh," meaning "antlers of the deer," has an interesting origin, according to one correspondent.

Hundreds of years ago, a King of Scotland was attacked by a deer while out hunting. One of the chiefs of the MacKenzie Clan ran to the King's assistance, shouting in Gaelic as he did so—"Cuidich an righ" (variously spelled in English) —or "help the King!" By grasping the deer by the antlers he saved the life of the King, so the story goes.

To reward his rescuer, the King decreed that forever after the MacKenzie badge design would be the deer's head and antlers and its motto "Cuidich an righ." The correspondent goes on further to say that the Seaforths were originally raised by a MacKenzie and wear that tartan; they are the only Highland regiment to carry a Gaelic motto on their colours and equipment.

Montrealers Said Wounded

National Defence Headquarters today would neither deny nor confirm a report from German sources that men of the Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, were wounded by British fighter-bombers while in a German prison camp.

A Canadian Press cable from England reported the German Transocean agency in a claim that "a major contingent of Canadian prisoners of war was attacked by British fighter-bombers from a very low level, and that half their number was wounded, some seriously."

The report, which was without Allied confirmation, and gave no date, added that the Canadians were admitted to a German field hospital and that they were "all members of the third company of the Black Watch of Canada, Fifth Brigade of the 2nd Canadian Infantry Division."

The Black Watch, a Canadian 2nd Division unit from Montreal, was represented in the August 19, 1942, Dieppe raid, and men of the Black Watch were among the Canadian troops which entered Dieppe last September 1 after its capture by the Canadians.

PIPER T. MUIR | PRIVATE GEO. GLEN | PRIVATE DAN McKENZIE | Q.M.S. W. GARDNER

GROUP OF 42ND TAKEN IN DOVER 1856

GARDNER WON THE V.C. IN INDIA 5TH MAY 1858.

H.M. THE KING

Official Photograph by permission of the War Office

MAJ.-GEN. DOUGLAS WIMBERLEY, D.S.O., G.O.C. 51st Highland Division in the Western Desert.

The 51st Highland Division In Africa and Sicily

By Capt. JAMES BORTHWICK,
Officer Observer, 51st Highland Division

When I landed with the 51st Highland Division in Egypt in the black days of August, 1942, with Rommel's armies at the gates of Cairo, I was a member of a division well trained, but unfledged and a wee bit scared and unsure of the tremendous tradition it had to uphold. But we were greeted by the Australians, veterans of desert fighting. "The 51st Highland Division!" they said. "We've been waiting for you. We need you here!"

It was just the tonic we needed. We knew then that no matter what was ahead we couldn't fall short of our tradition—that tradition that was born in the mud of Flanders in 1917, and strengthened and deepened by the gallant and tragic rearguard battle to St. Valery which left Scotland stunned, but proud.

It's been my job in this war to be there when the 51st Division went into action. I might even say I'd seen more of the Division's battles than any member of it, for I moved about from one battalion to another, and when one of them went into action, whether it belonged to the Black Watch, Camerons, Argylls, Gordons or Seaforths, I was looking on.

It was in the sands of Alamein that the "new" Highland Division was put to the test. I'll never forget that morning, nor the young officer, his face white as death, who came to report success.

"I've never seen men fight as our men fought," he said. "They were like men inspired. They were like fiends incarnate. It was men against German machine guns and the men won."

And he told me about the piper who had passed me an hour before. And how he led his men to the mound of sand we called an objective when a mortar bomb burst beside him and wounded him on the legs. He fell to the ground and the music stopped—but only for a moment. Then he struggled to his knees, picked up his pipes, tucked them under his arms and played "The Campbells are Coming." It was that inspired charge that won that part of the day.

For it wasn't an easy victory. We were up against an enemy who was ready to fight to the bitter end; equipped with a cunning and effective defensive plan, prepared to use any device to drive us back. Oh, yes, we got through. We got through machine gun fire and mortar fire and shells. But what had been a company of seventy men was ten, and there were battalions who could account for only 300 men that morning.

And no respite when the objective was reached. These little groups in the outposts under constant fire by day, with enemy counter-attacks at night. Rations short, sleep impossible, till men were so tired they couldn't talk, and to walk about was an effort.

But it was out of that Armageddon the soul of a division was re-born. For even a battle is not all ugliness. It was an ordinary Jock, a Cameron private, who told me, "All the thoughts I had were pleasant thoughts. And when the piper started to play 'The Road to the Isles' I thought to myself, 'I wonder if it is'."

And I'll always remember how our wounded lads cheered on their comrades. And the little Bridgeton laddie who fell, mortally wounded by a shell. His pal leaned over him and asked if he could help. The dying boy raised himself slightly, and said with an effort, "Alec," he said. "Alec. Tell ma mither no' tae greet. I'm no' greetin'."

Alamein was the turning point. St. Valery was avenged and the Highland Division emerged battleworthy and confident, ready to carry the war into the enemy's camp.

That desert chase to Mersa Brega and its mines, and the bleakness and monotony of the

sands and sun, with bully and biscuits for breakfast, lunch and dinner—and the only solace a mug of hot sweet tea, cooked over a petrol fire. It was there that we learned that money has no place in Arab economy, and that a few leaves of tea were worth more in eggs than a week's wages!

But Tripoli was the goal, and on January 14th the Gordons had broken the line at Buerat, and the Division had started on the 300-mile chase to the Libyan capital. In the green hills of Homs Rommell's crack troops were entrenched, knowing if they could hold us there for long supplies would fail and we would have to retreat to Benghazi.

So Black Watch and Seaforths marched eighteen miles along the shore to take enemy in the rear, while more Seaforth Highlanders attacked frontally. But at Corradine the Germans were in strength, the Highlanders, short of food and ammunition, were pinned down.

It was a situation that looked desperate, although bayonet attacks had driven off the first German counter-attacks. But the odds were heavily weighted till a burst of machine gun bullets hit the road.

"The Middies. The good old Middies. They've saved the day," shouted a Black Watch soldier. It was indeed the Middlesex—the Diehards, only English regiment in the Highland Division.

Manhandling their heavy machine guns over wadis and hills they had arrived just in time. The Germans packed into their trucks and fled.

But in their retreat they blew every bridge, and the road in a hundred places. One little group of Highlanders were seated by the side of the road. They had fought and marched for four days, they were just about to have their first hot meal in that time. A jeep drew up. Out jumped General D. N. Wimberley, the commander of the 51st.

"I'm sorry. You'll need to leave your meal," he said. "I need you to help fill up craters."

The men got up and followed, but they were very weary, and grumbled as weary soldiers do. But they started to work, and as they worked General Wimberley, himself wielding a shovel explained. It was important that they should not lose touch with the enemy. Time was valuable. We had to be in Tripoli quickly or lose all we had gained. He knew they were tired. He was tired too. But it would be worth it, and we had a chance of being first in.

And as he talked the men's faces cleared. They whistled, the earth flew, the crater was quickly filled. The advance went on and in the early hours of January 23rd the Gordon Highlanders, on tanks, their pipers clinging on precariously and playing "Cock of the North," were the first infantry to enter the jewel of Mussolini's fallen empire.

The parades and spectacles were a brief interlude. Within ten days the Gordons were driving the Nazis to the Mareth Line. Then nights of terror in the Mareth gap, when the Cameron piper had the bagpipes blown out of his hands.

I'll always see the poppy-red corn-fields of Wadi Akarit, where Colonel Lorne Campbell of the Argylls won the Victoria Cross. I saw him the next day. He had a bandage round his neck. "I cut myself shaving" he told me when I inquired if he had been wounded. It was only a mortar bomb that had burst beside him. Not worth mentioning!

It was there too that men of the Camerons charged up Roumana heights shouting Highland war cries, and the clerks and orderlies and stretcher bearers of the Seaforth Highlanders took up rifles and held off a German counter-attack.

But the day Tunis fell the Highland Division moved round to North Africa to train for a bigger job—invasion. It was a sunny July day that followed the storm at sea, and as we stepped on to the shores of Sicily the people said, "We're glad you've come."

For to the starving peasants, the Highland soldiers weren't men of terror, but ministering angels. Many a kiddie had his first decent meal out of a Highland soldier's mess tin. In Palazzollo the Black Watch captured a waggon-load of flour marked "For the use of German soldiers only," and issued out a liberal ration to every family. In Avollo the M.O. of the Gordons acted as midwife to a young mother.

And as Italian prisoners were marched through Pachino, fed with biscuits by the Highlanders, the stationmaster went into his office, phoned the stations up the line and told them "Be good to the invaders—these English with the funny hats. They're good to our prisoners!"

And in Vizzini and Militello the Italian soldiers refused to fight with their German allies—they preferred to surrender to the Highlanders, of whom they had heard such good reports.

These were days of broiling sun and marching men, of docile peasantry and fight-mad Germans. The Gordons scaled the cliffs at Vizzini, and the Black Watch found the Nazi

parachutists had barricaded the main square.

"They've got machine guns covering each street, and an anti-tank gun," the soldier reported to his company commander.

"Right, get on that roof and direct our fire," said the Black Watch captain. And using the two-inch mortar—the infantry's artillery—the machine gun nests were knocked out one by one. An officer ran forward and fired a grenade into the anti-tank gun crew. The Germans fled and the advance went on.

It was then too that the Seaforths turned the tables on the Germans at Fracofonte. It was a wounded soldier who told me, with pride in his voice, how they had nearly walked into a trap.

"They let us get sae far and then opened up and came oot tae get us," said James Scott, of Fraser Street, Glasgow. "Lt. Cochrane had a German jump at him with a tommy gun. 'You're my prisoner' said the German, 'Am I hell,' said Lt. Cochrane and shot him dead. Hutton Bremner was taken prisoner. So he waited till the sentry turned his head, coshed him ower the nut wi' a stone and walked back tae join us."

I'll never forget the blood-stained field of Gerbini, nor the n.c.o's. and men of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders who took over command when their officers were hit. We found their bodies before the machine gun posts. It was a German officer we captured there who said "Highland Division! Every German soldier knows of the Highland Division. We know you are one of the first-class British divisions. And if it were not so have not Vizzini and Gerbini been sufficient proof?"

On that final day in Sferro Hills, when a Cameron officer held the crest with six men, the Nazi might was broken and their defences pierced. It was not long after, in the vineyards of Sicily, that the farewell order of the day was read to his men from General Douglas Wimberley, their commander during all their battles.

"Alamein and the moonlit night, when you went into your first battle, new and untried as individuals, but bearing in your historic tartans and your pipes an inheritance of centuries of gallantry from your forebears, and each bearing Scotland's banner in your hearts. Mersa Brega, its mines, and our gallant engineers who died as we went on. Buerat, and the rapid advance to Tripoli, when your spirit to get forward, from the leading Highlander to the very back of the Division's administrative services, resembled a living flame. Mareth, when you showed the Highland Division could defend as well as attack. The race for Sfax, that hard fight at Akarit, when you pressed through mines and wire defences, as on a field day, but paid the inevitable price for your gallantry. The Sicilian beaches and now Francofonte, Gerbini, Sferro and its hills—almost still reverberating with the crash of our artillery, as our gunners hammered the Germany infantry and tanks, and as our Diehard machine-gunners fired their belts on the bullet swept tops of San Antonio. All this can be summed up by one verse.

"Ye canna mak' a sodger wi' braid an' trappin's braw,
Nor gi'e him fightin' spirit when his back's agin the wa.'
It's the breedin' in the callants that winna let them whine,
The bluid o' generations frae lang, lang syne."

For you can't speak of the Highland Division and forget the Highland tradition. General Wimberley always worked on the theory: "Tell a man his father fought well, his grandfather fought well—and when it comes to the bit he won't let you down."

And so our men have a good conceit of themselves. Our popular Eighth Army nickname was the "Highway Decorators," because we signed our route with large H.D.s cut out of tin and stuck on a pole. Or if a house was available HD was painted on it in large red lettering with an arrow pointing in that direction.

The morning the Gordons entered Tripoli the General was with them. "Where's the red paint?" was one of his first questions. But there was none to be found, so he went to a hospital and got a supply there. And when the first rays of the sun lit up the main square of Mussolini's jewel of Africa, a four-foot high HD in red lettering adorned the main wall of the main building in the main square.

And the Highland tradition doesn't affect only the Scotsmen. My driver, Harris, joined me at Mareth. He is a Welshman, from near Cardiff. When Mareth had fallen and we went into Gabes, the French people gave us a wonderful reception. When I sought out Harris he was surrounded by a group of French girls and boys. And he was declaring, for all the world to hear, "I'm a Jock, I'm a Jock! The Highland Division is the best in the world."

But the Highland tradition is a deeper thing than that. I used to smile when I heard our Gaels from Inverness and the Isles declare:—"There's more than a man behind the Highland

days and nights they have been under fire. They are tired with the weariness of utter fatigue.

is Scotland's Division, and every man in the 51st holds fast in his heart all that Scotland and Scotsmen hold dear.

Official Photograph by permission of the War Office.

Troops of the Highland Division march past Mr. Churchill, who took the salute, during his visit to Sicily.

Official Photograph by permission of the War Office.

A forlorn procession of German prisoners captured by the Highland Division in the Western Desert.

The Black Watch

It was the little town of Vizzini in Sicily. The Black Watch had fought their way up the precipitous slopes, had seized and taken part of the town.

But the Germans holding the town were members of a first class parachutist division. They had barricaded themselves in the main square, and there had determined to fight to the death.

Five streets led into the square. Each was covered by a German machine gun.

A frontal attack would have been, at the best, a costly business.

Captain John McGregor, from Callander, had another idea.

"Can you climb?" he asked L/Cpl. Willie Low of Forfar.

"Yes," replied Low.

"Right! Climb on to that building and tell me if you can see into the square."

L/Cpl. Low's head appeared over the roof-top a few minutes later. "I can see every move of their eyelids," he replied.

"O.K. Direct the fire."

And the two-inch mortar, the infantry artillery, was brought into play. One by one the German machine-guns were knocked out.

The Germans fled, and the Vizzini line was broken.

A regiment doesn't get the nickname, "the ladies from Hell," for nothing. And though the Black Watch in the 51st Division of to-day only wear the kilt on ceremonial occasions, they have the same fighting spirit as their forefathers.

The Royal Highland Regiment—its members drawn from the mills of Dundee, the villages and crofts of Perthshire and Angus—breeds a tough, hard fighting man, ruthless in battle and good-natured and kindly out of it.

Alamein and its baptism of fire was the test. Captain Charles Cathcart, of Pitcairlie, and his twenty men held on to the outpost ridge against all odds. "We went clean mad," Corporal Drummond of Fife told me afterwards, describing how half a dozen Black Watch men disposed of a fully manned German outpost. It was men against machine-guns, but the men won. Days and nights under fire, cut off from the battalion, on short commons of food and water; but the line was held, the tanks got through, the weary men in the slit trenches were re-invigorated with life. The news was through. The Germans had broken; Rommel was on the run.

On to trucks, on to Mersa Brega, and its mines. The Germans were holding at Agheila, where the hopes of previous sweeps had foundered. A moonlit night when Major Jock McKinney of Ardersier led a fighting patrol to storm the German defences. Next day the German trucks were on the move. We were on the way to Tripoli.

Three hundred miles in seven days brought the Black Watch into the jewel of Mussolini's African Empire; but not without a costly battle—the battle of the Hills at Corradine. The Black Watch stormed "Edinburgh Castle," the hill that dominated Homs. And a battalion marched the twelve miles round the coast to

51st Highland Division in Africa and Sicily—continued

take the 90th Light in the rear. It was there that Sergeant Hunter of Dundee crept to the bridge and removed the German demolition charges from under their noses, and Captain Robin Keltie from Humbie and his six men repelled a German counter attack with bayonets alone. The Nazi rearguard had failed. Tripoli was lost and won.

But Mareth was ahead; Mareth with its palm trees and green hollows; with its patrols and counter attacks, where Lieutenant Nickson led his six men—the remants of the company—to take the objective, and Nazi infantry fell like lambs to the slaughter in Rommel's despairing counter attack.

The chase went on, through Mareth line into Gabes where the Black Watch experienced the cheers and plaudits of a liberated people, and the French heard the strains of "Hielan' Laddie" as the music of freedom; Wadi Akarit, where Colonel Roper Caldbeck drove his jeep through the minefields and led his men to the rescue, and the lads from Angus stormed the heights of Roumana to turn the scale. It was the end in Africa, and Black Watch pipers played through the streets of Tunis in the victory march.

But Europe was ahead, and a stormy June morning saw the landing craft disgorge their red-heckled warriors on to the soil of Sicily. Marching days and sleepless nights. Vizzini, with its craggy cliffs and fight mad Germans. And Sferro bridge, where the Black Watch drove back the tanks and grimly lived under constant fire. Gerbini, with its blood-stained fields, and then the crowning triumph in Sferro hills when the German might was broken and the tyrants were chased to the sea.

But most vivid in my mind was a little service in Sferro hills. The men of the Black Watch were just out of the line. They were tired with the weariness of utter fatigue. But it was the Sabbath. And there under the blue Sicilian sky, with the thunder of the guns for their organ, they sang the psalms of Scotland.

It was the Black Watch at their best.

Official Photograph by permission of the War Office.

Men of the Highland Division coming ashore with guns, tanks and transport to go into action in Sicily.

Official Photograph by permission of the War Office.

A patrol of The Black Watch (Highland Division) cautiously enter Mersa Brega.

The Seaforth Highlanders

It was a hospital in Tripoli. My batman, James Duffy, had just been admitted. He was very ill, but the nurse had had a tiring day, and her temper was frayed.

"What's this? Another Jock who can't take it?" she snapped, though half in jest.

The surgery doors opened, and two stretchers were wheeled through the room. Both men were Seaforth Highlanders, each had lost a limb. They would never walk again, but they were full of the goodness of life.

"We're for the tartan-funelled steamer," they called out. "Don't you wish you were us, bound for Bonnie Scotland?"

Duffy looked at the nurse. "There's two more Jocks who can't take it," he said.

The nurse had the grace to blush.

But the Seaforth Highlanders can also dish it out. I remember the thrill I experienced at seeing them first go into battle. It was the second morning of Alamein. Our forward infantry were having a bad time from German machine-gun posts.

As the Seaforth Highlanders marched through them, their pipers playing, they joked with the others. "Don't worry; we'll put this right," they said.

And on they marched, across the sands, through the machine-gun bullets, ignoring the mortar bombs falling around them. The Germans and Italians, in their deep-dug douvres, were liquidated.

It was these lads from the far north who punched the hole on November 1 that began the chase to Tripoli and Tunis. But not without hard fighting. The Germans, hard pressed, conscious of defeat, threw the Geneva conventions to the winds. Corporal Bill Paxton of North Berwick told me how a German ambulance drew up. They halted fire, and a German machine-gun crew jumped out and opened up. It was then that Piper McLeod of Stornoway, going out to attend the wounded, was shot dead by a German sniper. "The bastards," Pte. Sam Lord told me, "but we avenged his death. One of our lads crawled out with a grenade and put paid to that filthy crew."

On then to Tripoli, to the hills of Homs where the 90th Light, Hitler's crack troops, had entrenched themselves. Major Alan Gilmour, of Rosehall, Sutherland, led his company on tanks in an attempt to smash a way through on the road. But as one by one the tanks were

knocked out, another method had to be found. So the Seaforth attacked from the flank, marching miles across the hills and wadis, and got above the Germans. "It was like shooting sitting birds," Pte. Jock Marshall of Grangemouth told me. The Germans got on to their trucks and fled. The way to Tripoli was open.

When the way of the Mareth gap proved too costly, it was the Seaforth Highlanders who entered the inferno to let our forward infantry back. And at Wadi Akarit the Seaforths stormed Roumana Heights and took thousands of prisoners. The Germans counter attacked in force, and with the Highlanders thin on the ground, bade fair to break through. But the clerks, stretcher-bearers and orderlies picked up rifles and held the Nazis off. On the topmost ridge was Sergeant Donald Chisholm of Stornoway and half a dozen men. They held the fort against the odds. "One sniper was a nuisance," Pte James Smith of Keiss, Caithness, told me. So, being a ghillie, he stalked him with a grenade. The sniper ceased to snipe. It was the end in Africa for Rommel.

But Sicily was ahead, and in the town and monastery of Francofonte the German parachutists had fortified themselves. The first Seaforth Highlanders nearly fell into a trap. One German jumped in front of Lt. Cochrane from Ibrox with a tommy gun. "You're my prisoner," he told him. "Am I hell," said Lt. Cochrane, and shot him dead. I spoke to Hutton Bremner, the Motherwell footballer. He had been prisoner for a short time. "How did you get away?" I asked. "Waited till my sentry turned his back, hit him on the head with a stone, and walked through the German lines," he replied. But another battalion of the Seaforth Highlanders had made their way through the orange groves on the flank to take the town.

Sergeant Dick Primrose of Bridgeton entered the town just before dawn to find some soldiers being marched through the streets. He could see they were Scots, but they didn't answer his greetings.

Then he noticed they were under escort with a German officer at their head. "It's all right, lads. They're surrounded. Take away their arms," he said, menacing his revolver. The tables were turned, and the captors made captive. It was only later Dick Primrose revealed he was alone and his revolver was empty!

Official Photograph by permission of the **War Office.**

A night picture taken during enemy air attacks on forward positions in the Western Desert.

Official Photograph by permission of the War Office.

MAJ.-GEN. DOUGLAS WIMBERLEY, D.S.O., Commander of the Highland Division, at an Army Commanders Battle Conference, held by GEN. MONTGOMERY.

The Gordon Highlanders

"Keep Rommel on the run—and keep him guessing."

These were the orders given to a battalion of the Gordon Highlanders with the 51st Highland Division. It was just after the taking of Tripoli. With bad weather, the chase to Mareth had been slowed up, and the Gordons were commissioned to keep the Nazis on the run, and then keep them busy till the rest of the Division could get up.

The Gordons entered into the spirit of the bluff. Having driven the Germans into their prepared positions, they kept them safely there. Every night small companies were out on patrol, their object to make as much noise as they could to scare the wits out of the defenders. So they threw grenades, kicked tin cans, and generally had an uproarious time.

But it wasn't always fun. There was one night when Captain Bill Douglas from Banchory was out on a listening patrol. They were practically on top of the Germans, and they had a field telephone with them to keep in touch with headquarters.

Suddenly a shrill ringing cut the stillness of the night. It was the telephone. Someone had forgotten to disconnect the bell. Bill Douglas threw his greatcoat over it; but too late. The alarm had geen given. The listening patrol became a fighting patrol.

51st Highland Division in Africa and Sicily—continued

The Gordons got back safely, but Bill Douglas spent the next day looking for the culprit who had rigged up the telephone!

Still, the bluff came off, and the Division came up without incident.

The Gordon Highlanders, men from Aberdeen and the North East, are tough, hard fighters who are never daunted by difficulties. At Alamein, when one company of Gordons, depleted by casualties, held out grimly against machine-guns, another company got on tanks to go to their aid. "It was like reliving history," Sgt. George McHollan of Aberdeen told me later. "We felt like the Gordons at Waterloo clinging to the stirrups of the Scots Greys." And on their steeds of steel they got through the minefields to the rescue. It was there, too, that Ewen Frazer from Perth showed how one man could deal with machine-gun posts. With a bodyguard of two men to cover him, he crept near the post, threw in a grenade, and followed with a blood-curdling shriek. The Nazis were too dazed to withstand such tactics, and three fully manned posts fell to one man.

It was the Gordons who took up the chase to Agedabia in the Gulf of Sirte and for days put the bluff on Rommel until the Division made their way across the desert.

And it was the Gordons who broke the German line at Misurata and opened the seven-day chase which was to take us into Tripoli. In the early hours of January 23rd, when the first tanks rumbled into the streets of Tripoli, there were Gordons clinging to them. The trembling Italian citizens heard the stirring strains of the "Cock of the North" as the knell of Fascist doom, and Pte. Tommy Coutts of Aberdeen and his mates had a "brew-up" in the main square. Two Gordons sent the Union Jack fluttering over the statue of Romulus and Remus—Sergeant Grant of Holytown and Pte. Willie Clark of Wishaw.

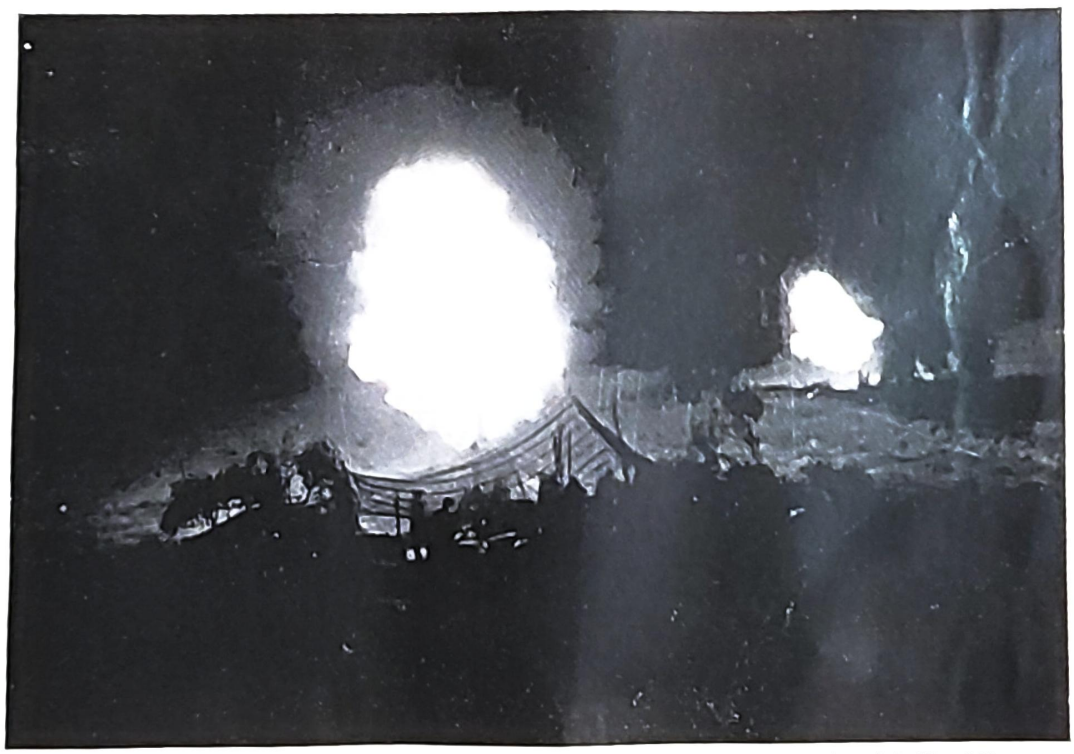
And among the first to set their feet on the soil of Europe were men of the Gordon Highlanders. They quelled Fascist opposition in a few scuffles near the beach, and marched day and night to meet the Germans in Sicily. Vizzini was the first real halt, and it was there that Captain Barry Gordon and his men scaled the cliffs to enter the castle and drive the Nazis from that part of the town. But it was at Sferro that the Gordons came to grips with the desperate Germans. Smashing through to Sferro village, they withstood the most intense bombardment from the neighbouring hills, lived against tank and infantry counter-attacks, and then, when the Nazis broke, took up the chase to Messina which drove the Nazis from the island.

But if the Gordons dealt mercilessly with the tyrants, they were looked on as deliverers by the victims of Nazi and Fascist domination. Many an Arab or Jewish kiddie, many a Sicilian mother, had their first decent meal out of a Gordon's mess tin. It was a Gordon medical aid post that set up a clinic for the poor people of Tripoli, it was Gordons who fed people dying from starvation in the villages on the slopes of Mount Etna. And in one Sicilian district Dr Ranald Dewar from Aberdeen walked six miles up a hillisde to help a young mother give birth to her baby in a cave.

"You're nae a sodger if you're nae a Gordon," runs the old saw. The Gordons in the Highland Division have proved they are soldiers—and more than just soldiers.

Official Photograph by permission of the War Office

Men of the Highland Division wading ashore from landing craft during the Sicily Invasion.



Official Photograph by permission of the War Office.

The opening of the night barrage by heavy guns of the 8th Army in the Mareth Line.

The Cameron Highlanders

It was a time that stretched nerves to the breaking point. The Cameron Highlanders had forged across the sand through the machine-gun bullets and shells, and had gained their objective and dug in. But though the infantry were through, the tanks were still negotiating the minefields.

The Germans, desperate and cunning, had launched the counter attack. The enemy tanks approached our infantry slowly, but finding no effective resistance, came forward boldly. Then from the safety of their armoured shells they poured lead from their machine guns into the slit trenches.

They had reckoned without their hosts. One little Glasgow lad in the Camerons approached the nearest tank.

"Come out of that, you blighter," he shouted.

There was no reply except a burst of machine-gun fire. So he threw a grenade. It burst harmlessly on the tank, but the driver stopped, the officer in charge poked his head through the turret.

The Cameron sighed with relief, drew a bead on the Nazi head, and fired. The officer fell over the side, shot through the head.

The driver tried to turn his tank. Too late. The Cameron had fired again. The bullet

51st Highland Division in Africa and Sicily—continued

ricochetted through the slots and struck him. The tank was out of action.

This is but typical of the spirit of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, the men from Inverness and the Outer Isles. Men of a tradition, a faith, and a purpose. The most Highland regiment in the Highland Division, the Cameron Highlanders, though drawn from the length and breadth of Scotland, have a high percentage of Gaels from the sparsely populated north. Gaelic is still spoken, and if the kilt is laid aside for battle it is carried faithfully through the desert and hills to be donned whenever possible.

And the Camerons have a philosophy of their own. It was twenty-five year old Robert Weir, from Cardonald, who told me his thoughts when the Camerons led on the Divisional flank at Alamein to take the first objective. "All the thoughts I had were pleasant thoughts," he told me. "And when our piper played 'The Road to the Isles' I thocht tae myself 'I wonder if it is?'" And it was forty-year-old Pte. Edward Shields, the former Millerston postman, who told me how he sang to keep up the spirits of the lads in his platoon in the attack which opened the way to our tank break-through at Alamein. "First the lads looked, and then they laughed, and syne they joined in," he told me.

The singing Scots were too much for the Germans and Italians!

On the chase to Tripoli it was the Cameron Highlanders who, weaving ahead in their carriers, took a German artillery battery by surprise, complete with guns and crews. And it was the Cameron Highlanders who went in to hold the line at Mareth when the Rommel counter attack had made the gap untenable. Although the anti-tank ditch which was their start line had been pounded by concentrated artillery, Alister Malden and his twenty-three men got forward to their objective. It was there that Piper James Chisholm of Inverness had the pipes blown from his hands.

But it was at Roumana that the Cameron Highlanders took their revenge. They stood at the foot of the hills till the last shell had bounced off, and then, with blood-curdling cries they swarmed up the almost perpendicular slope. The Italians, terrified, came out of their deep-

Official Photograph by permission of the War Office.

In open order men of the Highland Division make their way forward in the Western Desert.

Official Photograph by permission of the War Office

Men of the Highland Division coming ashore with guns, tanks and transport to go into action in Sicily.

Official Photograph by permission of the War Office.

Troops of the Highland Division cleaning their rifles in the desert.

Official Photograph by permission of the War Office

The massed bands of the Highland Division in the main Square at Tripoli. They included the Seaforths, Camerons and Black Watch.

Official Photograph by permission of the War Office

A narrow path held by the Gordon Highlanders of the Highland Division in a hilly part

Official Photograph by permission of the War Office.

Troops getting through some strong enemy wire obstacles during fighting in the Desert.

Official Photograph by permission of the War Office.

The first prisoners captured during the Sicily invasion are escorted to the beach by men of the Highland Division to embark on a landing craft.

dug douvres with their hands up. Thousands of prisoners streamed back.

With Rommel broken in Africa, the Cameron Highlanders landed in Sicily, and within a few hours had captured twenty-four guns with their crews. It was a five-minute battle. The Italians fired one round; the Camerons leaped the barbed wire, and the Italians surrendered. On to Francofonte where the Nazi parachutists had put up a stubborn resistance. Sergeant Jockie McLean, from Dingwall, led his platoon through the orange groves. Then shouting the war cry of the McLeans he dashed in with rifle and bayonet. The German gun crew were disposed of.

On then to Sferro Hills where the Germans held a well-nigh impregnable line. But at night the Cameron Highlanders swarmed across the Dittaino river, and with rifle, tommy gun, and bayonet, fought their way up the hills. At the peak of the topmost hill Lt. Denis Ainslie and six men found themselves cut off from their battallion. The Germans were all around them. "Better die fighting than be taken prisoner," said Corporal John Parker from Inverness. The six men took up their positions apart, repelled three German counter attacks. It was becoming light. Once the sun was up they knew they were finished. Pte. George Gemmel from Glasgow fingered his last grenade. Then voices were heard near them: "Come oot o' that, ye b——s!" It was their pals come to take revenge. "It was the sweetest music I'd ever heard," Cpl. Parker told me. The Germans were driven back, they took to their trucks and fled. The battle for Sicily was over. The Cameron Highlanders had carried the day.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders

Colonel Lorne Campbell was shaving. His truck was drawn just off the road. It was on the chase from Wadi Akarit, where the Argylls had again routed the 90th Light, Rommel's crack troops.

I noticed the Colonel was wearing a bandage. "Have you been wounded?" I asked him.

"No," replied Lorne Campbell, "just cut myself while shaving," and he grinned his famous grin.

"Just a mortar bomb," said Captain Fraser Buchanan from Edinburgh, the adjutant. "You know the Colonel; he wouldn't worry about a small thing like that."

But it was during the battle of the day before that Colonel Campbell had won the Victoria Cross. And it is as the V.C. Battalion that the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders in the Highland Division have fought.

It was in the early hours of Alamein when I met Lt. "Sailor" Sills from Stirling, back to report success. His voice shook when he told me of the heroism of the men; how they had attacked German machine guns and won.

And how the brothers MacLachlan, the pipers, had cheered on the men, and how just at the final objective the pipe-major had been killed.

It was but a few days later that Sailor Sills, too, had died gloriously. With Captain John Meiklejohn from St Andrews and a depleted company of men they had held the ridge, with Germans all round them. Night after night the battalion tried to get up rations and failed. This night there was the sound of carriers. "I'll go and lead them in," said Sailor Sills. He vanished into the darkness. There came a cry, "Up the Argylls," the sound of a bursting grenade, then silence. They had been German carriers. But the company held out and the day was won.

On the chase through Tripoli to Mareth. And there Rommel launched his famous counter attack. Against the Argylls swept the 90th Light, crack troops, aided by all the German artillery. The Argylls pinned them down 500 yards away. Till nightfall each side sniped and mortared. Then just as light was fading, Capt. Peter Samwell from Stirling led out a company. They marched through the machine-gun bullets, almost miraculously unscathed. The walk became a run, the run a charge. The Germans could stand it no longer. They broke, they fled, leaving guns and equipment behind.

But they lived to fight another day; and at Akarit, where the Italians had helped the Argylls to scale the cliffs, the Germans counter attacked with tanks and infantry.

Into the Argyll lines crept members of the 90th Light. They chattered quietly in English. But their accent was too good. "Have we ony English troops around?" a lowly private asked Lt. Archie McVean from Dunoon. "Not near here," said Archie. "Well, there's something

gey funny afoot," said the private. The bluff was called and the Germans met their match. One Nazi platoon attacked Major McDougall, lying wounded with a bullet through his leg. "No surrender," shouted the major, and Pte. Tom Johnstone from Bonnybridge and another two Argylls drove off the enemy with their bayonets.

It was the beginning of the end in Africa. But Europe was ahead, and first man ashore on the beaches of Sicily was Pte. John Walker, from Lochore, Fife. It was a historic moment, for John was one of the few surviving members of the original Highland Division. He had escaped from France filled with a burning desire to avenge his comrades wounded, dead, and languishing in German prison camps.

Day after day the Argylls marched in the blazing sun, every step reducing the chances of the Germans to stay our progress in Sicily. We leap-frogged on to Gerbini, and there the Argylls threw themselves against the whole weight of the Nazi defence. The blood-stained fields still tell the tale. Colonel Roy Mathieson was killed bringing up the tanks; all the officers were casualties. But the N.C.O.s and men took over and held fast. Sgt. Jim Robertson of Garngadhill knocked out two tanks and an armoured car with his anti-tank gun. Sergeant-major William Loudon from Stirling resisted all counter attacks with his company and held on till ordered to withdraw.

And later we found the bodies of Argylls right in the heart of the enemy defences, lying by the concrete pillboxes.

It was a German officer we captured later who paid the tribute. "Highland Division," he said. "Highland Division! What German soldier has not heard of the Highland Division! It is reckoned by us to be one of the finest divisions in the British Army. And if that were not already so, is not Gerbini the proof?"

That was unsolicited.

Official Photograph by permission of the War Office.

British infantry rushing an enemy strong point through the dust and smoke of enemy shellfire.

Official Photograph by permission of the War Office

Pipers of the Highland Division in the Victory parade held in Tunis on 20th May, 1943.

Official Photograph by permission of the War Office.

GEN. RITTER VON THOMA, G.O.C. Afrika Corps, and MAJ. BURCKHARDT, taken shortly after they were taken prisoners of war.

Official Photograph by permission of the War Office

Drummers of the Highland Division in the Victory parade held in Tunis on 20th May, 1943.

Official Photograph by permission of the War Office

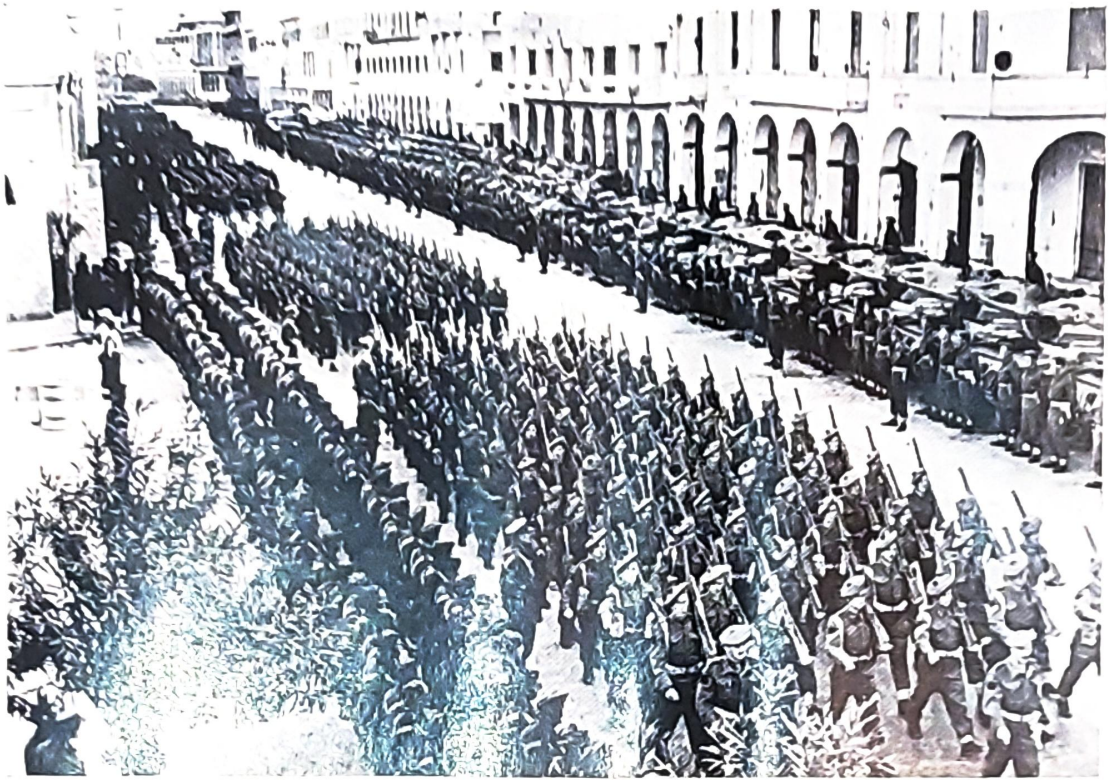
Men of the Black Watch aboard a Crusader tank going into action.

Official Photograph by permission of the War Office

A scene during the opening phases of the Sicily invasion showing men of the Highland Division resting on a quayside and aboard L.C.I.s.

Official Photograph by permission of the War Office

Lt.-Gen. Montgomery addressing members of the Highland Division who took part



Official Photograph by permission of the War Office

An impressive parade and march past of the Highland Division during the visit of Mr. Churchill to Tripoli.

Official Photograph by permission of the War Office

Medical treatment for wounded men of the Highland Division during the fighting for Francofonte.

Captain James Borthwick

Officer Observer

Captain James Borthwick, officer-observer, 51st Highland Division, has just arrived back from the battle-front in Italy, and is on a lecture tour in Scotland for the M.O.I. He is one of the original "Officer-Observers"—journalists in uniform—who remain soldiers although their weapon is a typewriter. In their fifteen hundredweight trucks they go into action with the infantry, get the stories from the men who fought the action.

They live with a division, fight with a division, go into action with a division. They see the human side of war. Billy Brown of 29 Blank Road, Forres, takes part in an action with his section; the observer-officer gets his story; it appears in his local paper; his wife, his relatives, his friends read it; they write to Billy, tell him how proud they are. Billy feels very proud. He tells his section, his platoon, his battalion, the effect on morale is incalculable.

James Borthwick was a well-known Scottish journalist before the war, associated with the *Southern Reporter* and later the Thomson press. Born in Dundee, he was brought up in Glasgow, and educated at Whitehill School, Rutherglen Academy, and Glasgow University, where he took his M.A. degree.

He joined the Black Watch as a private in 1940, and was one of the original members of the reconstituted Highland Division. He went out to Egypt with the Division in August, 1942, as a platoon commander. Just before Alamein he was seconded to Public Relations as observer-officer with the 51st Highland Division.

Officer-observers were then regarded as experimental. James Borthwick interpreted his job as "front line reporter" literally. In his fifteen hundredweight truck he went into action with the Jocks at Alamein, Mersa Brega, Mareth, Wadi Akaret, Enfidaville, in Sicily and in Italy. The authentic front line stories of battle from a soldier's point of view created a new type of journalism, and established observers in public favour.

It was largely due to these stories that the reconstituted Highland Division was put firmly on the map.

Photo by Lafayette

Captain JAMES BORTHWICK, Officer Observer

Captain Borthwick, travelling, reporting and fighting with the Highland Division in every battle from Alamein to Italy, has probably seen more of war than any infantry soldier, for his job takes him to every unit and every battalion.

Officer-observer casualties in Middle East, Sicily, and Italy have been high, but James Borthwick believes luck has been with him. Twice he has been blown up—once by a landmine, once at sea—both times he has escaped unscathed. A prolific writer with a gift for realistic expression, there can be very few Scottish papers which have not received and used some of his 400 stories about the Highland Division—stories which ranked as among the finest despatches of the war.

V.C. Inspired Argylls In Epic Fight

Lt.-Col. Lorne Maclaine Campbell, V.C., D.S.O.
Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders
(Princess Louise's)

The D.S.O. for gallant leadership during the ordeal of the 51st Highland Division at St Valery, a bar to it for his outstanding part in the capture of important objectives when the "second" 51st figured in the El Alamein epic, and now V.C.

Such is the record of Major (Temporary Lieut.-Colonel) Lorne Maclaine Campbell, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (Princess Louise's), of Ardrishaig, as disclosed in an official announcement on June 8, 1943.

Announcing the award of the V.C.—the third won by a Campbell in this war—the citation says:—

"On April 6, 1943, in the attack upon the Wadi Akarit position (before the Gabes Gap) attack at this point was held.

REFUSED TO LEAVE

"As reinforcements arrived upon the scene, he was seen standing in the open directing the fight under close range fire of enemy infantry, and he continued to do so although already painfully wounded in the neck by shell fire.

the task of breaking through the enemy minefield and anti-tank ditch to the east of the Roumana feature and of forming the initial bridgehead for a brigade of the 51st Highland Division was allotted to the battalion of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders commanded by Lt.-Col. Campbell.

TOOK PERSONAL CHARGE

"The attack had to form up in complete darkness and had to traverse the main offshoot of the Wadi Akarit at an angle to the line of advance.

"In spite of heavy machine-gun and shell fire in the early stages of the attack, Lt.-Colonel Campbell successfully accomplished this difficult operation, captured at least 600 prisoners, and led his battalion to its objective, having to cross an unswept portion of the enemy minefield in doing so.

"Later, upon reaching his objective, he found that a gap which had been blown by the Royal Engineers in the anti-tank ditch did not correspond with the vehicle lane which had been cleared in the minefield. Realising the vital necessity of quickly establishing a gap for the passage of anti-tank guns, he took personal charge of this operation.

"It was now broad daylight, and under very heavy machine-gun fire and shell fire, he succeeded in making a personal reconnaisssance and in conducting operations which led to the establishing of a vehicle gap.

"Throughout the day Lieut.-Col. Campbell held his position with his battalion in the face of extremely heavy and constant shell fire, which the enemy was able to bring to bear by direct observation.

WENT ON ALONE

"About 16.30 hours determined enemy counter-attacks began to develop, accompanied by tanks. In this phase of the fighting Lt.-Col. Campbell's personality dominated the battlefield by a display of valour and utter disregard for

"This officer's gallantry and magnificent leadership when his now tired men were charging the enemy with the bayonet and were fighting them at hand-grenade range, are worthy of the highest honour, and can seldom have been surpassed in the long history of the Highland Brigade.

Official Photograph by permission of the War Office

Men of the Highland Division coming ashore with guns, tanks and transport to go into action in Sicily.

Official Photograph by permission of the War Office

At an advanced dressing station, an R.A.M.C. officer attends to a casualty from the Highland Division in the Western Desert.

The 51st Division

(With acknowledgements to Adam Humphreys)

A 1942 song which has appeared in the Scots Press (very slightly amended)

We cam' frae oot the city, and frae ilka heilan' glen;
Frae oot the ha' an' mansion, an' frae the but-an-ben;
They pit us a' thegither, the best o' Scottish bane,
Ay! The 51st Division tak's second place tae nane.

Ye canna mak' a sojer wi' braid an' trappin's braw,
Nor gi'e him fightin' spirit when his back's ag'in the wa';
It's the breedin' in the callants that winna let them whine,
The bluid o' generations frae lang, lang syne.

We ha'e shivered in the cauld at times, we ha'e sweat in desert sun;
We ha'e striv' for King and Country just tae gain some desert grun,'
But we sure are makin' history for our Scots bit weans tae learn,
That the 51st Division, it aye stands firm.

Official Photograph by permission of the War Office.

Men of the Highland Division wading ashore from landing craft during the Sicily Invasion.

Photo by Major D. F. O. Russell, M.C., The Black Watch

THE VICTORY PARADE, TRIPOLI—HEAD OF BLACK WATCH ARRIVING

Official Photograph by permission of the War Office

Men of the Highland Division coming ashore with guns, tanks and transport to go into action in Sicily.

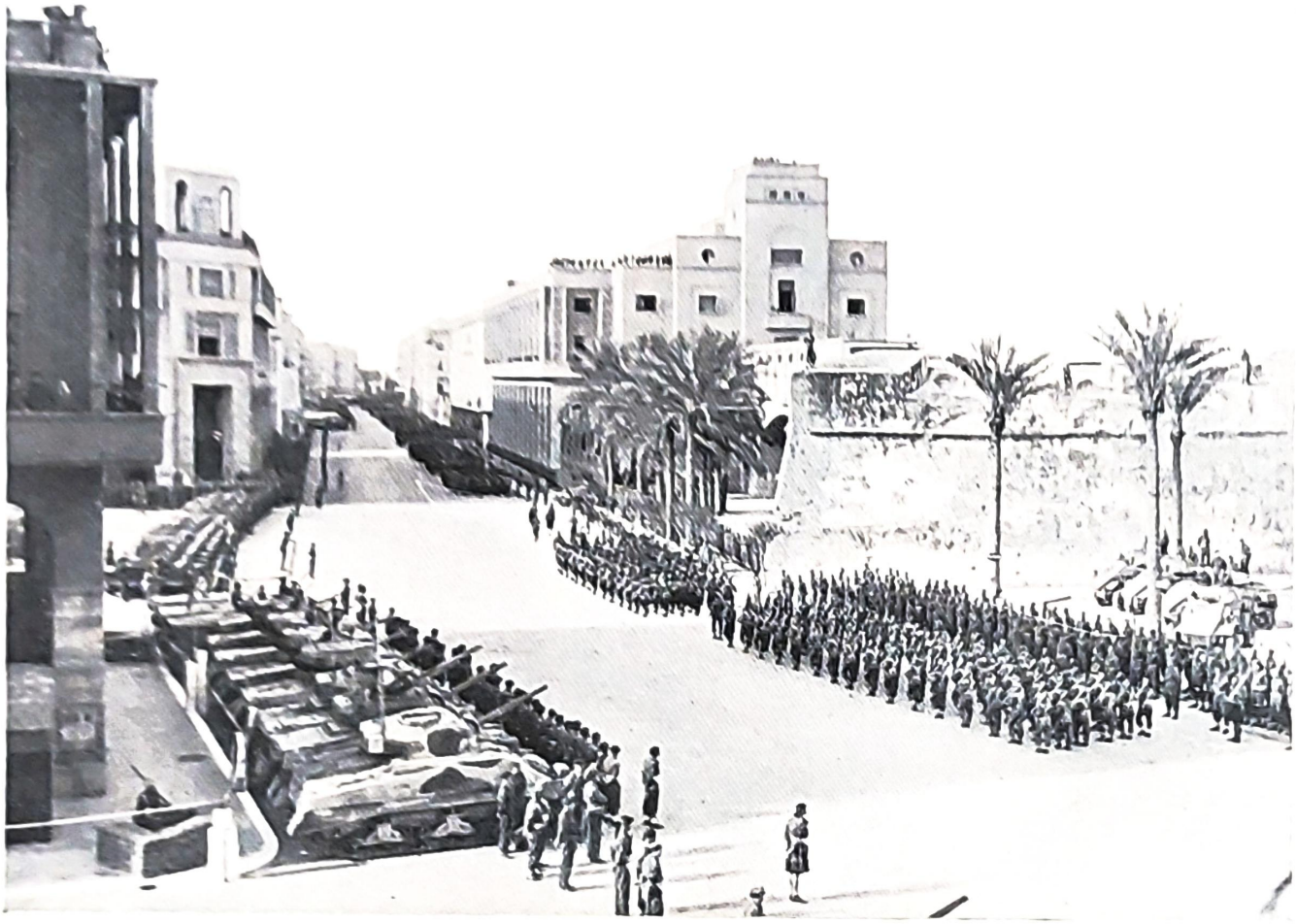
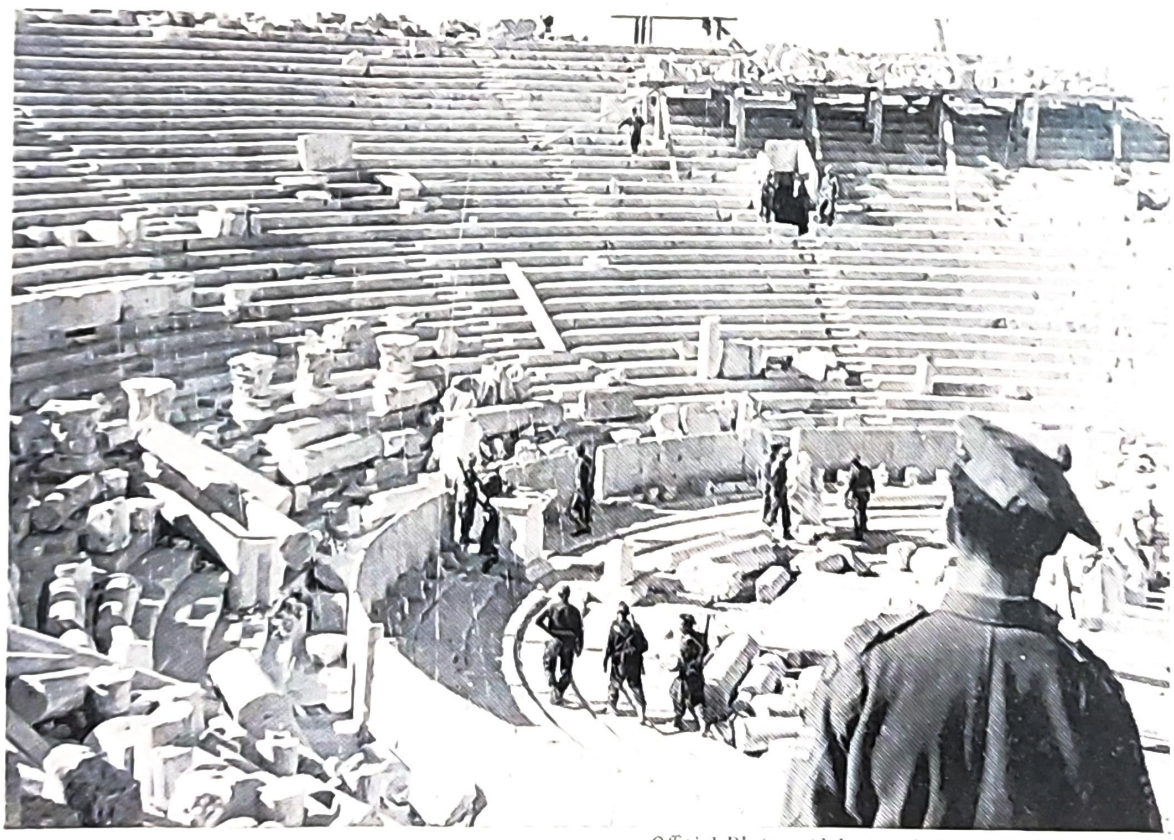


Photo by Major D. F. O. Russell, M.C., The Black Watch

THE VICTORY PARADE, TRIPOLI—TROOPS MARCHING AWAY FROM SALUTING BASE



Official Photograph by permission of the War Office

Troops of the Highland Division viewing the ruins of Leptis Magna.

A group of Britain's future defenders displays keen interest as General Sir Ian Hamilton, who served 4 years as a leader of Britain's fighting men in many lands and many campaigns, shows them an ancien weapon, used by one of his ancestors in the Battle of Drumclog, fought in 1679.

Account with notes sent by Major Allan Smith of the Crown Trust Company to Mr. W.H. Jackson of that Company. Major Smith is a former peace time N.C.O. of R.H.C.

THE GLASGOW HIGHLANDERS

The Highland Light Infantry.
City of Glasgow Regiment.

In 1868 by command of Her Majesty Queen Victoria a volunteer battalion of Highlanders was raised in Glasgow. It was designated the 105th Lanarkshire (Glasgow Highland) Rifle Volunteers. In those days volunteer corps were not incorporated with regiments of the line, but the Glasgow Highlanders were granted permission to adopt a uniform similar to that of the Black Watch, and thus had the great privilege of early association with the senior Highland regiment, and one with a fighting record second to none in the British Army.

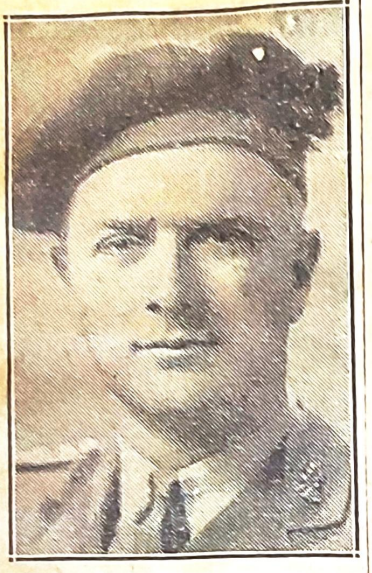
In 1880 the Glasgow Highlanders were re-numbered the 10th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers. Following the reorganization of the Regular Army into regiments on a territorial basis in 1881, volunteer battalions were incorporated into the regiments belonging to their districts, and thus in 1887 the Glasgow Highlanders became the 5th(V.B.) H.L.I. They continued, however, to wear Black Watch uniform, but became partakers in the tradition of the Highland Light Infantry, a second only in seniority to the Black Watch among the Highland regiments, and with a record equally famous.

It is to the traditions of those two regiments that the Glasgow Highlanders look for inspiration. In the South African War 134 members of the battalion went on active service. Three officers and 65 other ranks served with the HLI one officer and 37 with the Imperial Yoemanary, the remainder with various other units.

In 1908 when the volunteers were transformed into the Territorial Force the battalion was re-named the 9th(Glasgow Highland) battalion The Highland Light Infantry. Under the new conditions both organisation and training were much improved, one of the most beneficial changes being compulsory annual training in camp for 15 days.

[illegible] into camp at CAILES. The

WOUNDED IN ITALY



MAJ. W. W. OGILVIE, 38, who has been wounded in action with the Eighth Army in Italy, according to word received by his father, A. E. Ogilvie, of Cartierville. A major with the Black Watch of Canada here in peacetime, he reverted to the rank of captain in the Cape Breton Highlanders early in 1940 to go overseas with the 5th Armored Division later the same year. After six months service in England he received his majority. Educated at Selwyn House, Bishop's College School and the Royal Military College, Maj. Ogilvie was employed with Creak, Cushing and Ho... chartered accountants, before enlistment. A brother, Lt. J... vie, is serving with the R...

BLACK WATCH DRUMS FOUND IN MAGINOT FOR...

WITH THE AMERICAN THIRD A... Saturday.

The lost drums of the "Ga... Forty-Twa"—lost when the Bl... Watch hurriedly fell back from ... Maginot Line in May, 1940—... been found.

They were discovered ... troops of the U.S. Fifth ... Division hidden in the ... Fort Driant, the Metz ... has just fallen to Ger... troops.

But few of the men who lost ... in the dark days of May, 1940, w... the 51st Highland Div... retreated across France from ... Maginot Line to Normandy, will ... able to play the battle drums. So ... are dead. More are still in Germ... prison camps after the black day ... June, 1940, when the greater pa... of that Highland Division was ... taken prisoner at St. Valery, on the ... Normandy coast.—Reuter.

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Standard. Sept 23/44

Canadian Captives Are Freed in Europe

BY GERALD CLARK

Standard War Correspondent

With The First Canadian Army, Sept. 23—(By Cable)—Wherever you go you bump into Canadian soldiers and airmen who have been in hiding in France and Belgium during the German occupation. In almost any newly liberated town you enter a strong Canadian voice shouts above the cheers of the crowd. "Hey fellows! I am one of you."

Then from the throng steps an excited, overwhelmed young man in ill-fitting civilian clothes. His story is similar to others you have heard dozens of times in the last few months.

He was sheltered by French or Belgium patriots and lived in fear under the noses of the Germans. Now, he wants to get word to his family.

Quite a few soldiers have been freed from prison hospitals. I remember meeting one group of eleven soldiers in a hospital in Paris. For some vague reason the censor wouldn't permit the story to be told at the time but now the ban has been lifted.

I ran into them quite accidentally one morning after the liberation of Paris. A civilian casually remarked that he knew of some Canadians in L'Hopital de La Pitie. We went out by jeep and it was an emotional reunion because I was the first Canadian they had spoken to since their capture and I recalled seeing some of them go into action around Caen not many weeks before.

Most of the men were from Montreal's Black Watch — such men as Private Sydney Tongue of 6319 Des Erables street, and Private Arnold Campbell of Clarenceville, Quebec. They had been wounded in the bloody fight for the hill near St. Martin on July 25 in which the Black Watch suffered heavy casualties.

PTE. SYDNEY TONGUE

Well Treated

German medical people treated them well they said. Early in August they were taken to L'Hopital Beaujon in Paris. The week before the city's liberation the Germans decided to clear out and announced that the wounded would be moved to Germany. But Paris FFI men stepped in with submachine guns and said that Canadian and American wounded would be left in care of French civilians. The Germans, who were thinking only of packing personal belongings, agreed.

Then our men were shifted to L'Hospital de La Pitie.

"The French treated us marvellously," said Private Tongue. "They deprived themselves of food so we could eat well. They even found English magazines and books for us."

The first that the Canadians knew of the approach of Allied Forces was the false report of the Paris liberation. They heard it on the BBC on August 23.

"That was quite funny," said Tongue, "because while the radio was broadcasting the report a terrific fight was going on between the Germans and the FFI in the street outside."

The next night a French tank commander came in and shook hands with everyone in the ward and they knew that their deliverance had really come. Nurses brought in champagne and the hospital assumed a night club atmosphere.

In the ward with the soldiers were four Canadian pilots — among them Squadron Leader Jerry Philbin of Valleyfield, Quebec—as well as American soldiers and airmen and six Russians who had been captured at Kharkov in May, 1942. I saw American ambulances drive up to take them all to American Military hospitals.

Meets Airman

In Brussels it was just a case of walking along the street and having young men in civilian clothes run up and shout that they were Canadians too. Twenty-year-old Flying Officer Bill Elliott, of Ottawa is an example. He was piloting a bomber in a raid north of Brussels on May 28 when he had to bail out. After two days in swamps and woods without food he sat down beside a canal and figured all was lost.

"Then, a youth came along and told me to stay where I was and he would return," Elliott said. "He came back next day with civilian clothes and then brought me to a farmhouse. I ate and slept well and the following morning went to Brussels by bicycle. One farmer rode in front and one behind in case Germans should stop me. I was supposed to be the son of one of them."

For six weeks Elliott lived in Brussels. Only twice was he allowed on the streets where he had the strange experience of walking alongside Germans. Once he was stopped by a Ger- and the man he was with Elliott came from Brittany didn't know the Brussels dia-

another day when he was moving to a new home by car a German officer hailed a lift. Elliott sat silently in one corner until the officer got out.

Captured Again

It was in this new home that met Sergeant Maurice Muir, ear-old Englishman from his squadron. That was a happy —but short lived. A Ger- agent learned of their presence and the Gestapo picked them up.

Elliott and Muir were taken into prison camp at St. Gilles, four kilometers from Brussels, and spent a month there. The Gestapo said they were being held as spies as they were dressed as civilians and would be shot unless they told who helped them.

"You know very well we are fliers," they said and gave only their name, number and rank. Twice they were supposed to be transferred to Germany but each time the train couldn't go—once Allies bombed the station and the second time the White Brigade derailed the engine.

"The Germans vanished and left us behind," Elliott said. "I jumped from the train with a bunch of fellows and we wandered through the streets. Then I heard a Belgium shouting 'Les Anglais sont ici'. I saw some Tommies in a tank and nearly pulled them apart. Their officer wanted to help me but I said I would wait for some Canadians. I went to Place de Brouckere and one of the first people I met was a Canadian liaison officer."

From then on Elliott was on his own for a few days and with comrades celebrated appropriately. Then he prepared to discard civilian clothes and to don a fresh RCAF uniform.

No one will say officially how many Canadian airmen and soldiers have been freed but, when the full story can be told, we probably will have some striking figures.

The Home-Town News

Published for Local Men and Women in the Services by the St. Lambert Branch of the Canadian Legion

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CAMPBELL STUART'S STORY

Courageous Adjutant of Famous 1st Battalion Black Watch (RHR) Continued in Action for Twenty-Four Hours After Left Leg Broken

WE CALLED to see Captain Campbell Lewis Stuart and his charming English bride at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Stuart, 232 Union Blvd., and we came away with the conviction that he has a great story to tell concerning the undaunted courage and stirring bravery displayed by the Black Watch (RHR) in the terrific battle of Caen.

Campbell, who joined the Black Watch P.O.T.S. in Montreal in September, 1939, was commissioned in the Second Btn., N.A.P.M., in November, 1939. He went Active in May, 1940, through the Black Watch Depot, and proceeded overseas from Aldershot, N.S., the month following in the first batch of reinforcement officers to join the Battalion overseas. In January of 1943, he became Captain, served as Acting Major from May to September, 1943, and was Adjutant of the 1st Battalion prior to leaving the field. He married Norah Dorothy Ayling of Chiddingfold, Surrey, on May 1st, 1943.

600-Bomber Raid On Caen

The Battalion left England on July 5, and landed at Courcelles, one of the original landing beaches. On the 7th they moved to a village and when they arrived had a front-seat view of a 600-bomber raid on Caen. The precision of attack, he says, was a thrilling sight. A further move took them to Authie, northwest of Caen. It was a forward assembly area and during their 5-day stay, they were subjected to severe attacks from 88's and mortar bombs.

On the morning of July 18, they advanced on Caen and in the evening crossed the Orne, into the city. The following morning they moved into Vaucelles, a suburb of Caen on the south bank, and later in the day, took the village of Ifs. Late in the afternoon of the next day, they attacked the Ridge south of Ifs and consolidated the position

Battalion Received Severe Pounding

Eight hundred yards from the Ridge they held, and fifty feet higher, was another Ridge, strongly held by the enemy. In between was flat land under corn which Jerry used as cover for riflemen who proved poor snipers but presented hazard until wiped out.

Although the Battalion had dug themselves in, they received a severe pounding from 88's, mortars, aircraft bombing, machine-gunners, and Moaning Minnies. To add to their troubles, one of their Companies was in a forward position. It was under observation, and it was a problem to send supplies, because the only road to their position was a target along its whole length.

Ridge Powerfully Defended By Germans

On the night of the 24th, Campbell was taking a new carrier to the C.O. when another carrier crashed head-on into his. Both drivers were taken to hospital, and Campbell's left leg was broken. The C.O. urged him to go to hospital, but he chose to carry on. Later, the same night, he moved on from their Ridge to the twin villages of St. Andre and St. Martin. The Battalion was already there but did not control it, and a number of casualties had been suffered including Lt.-Col. S. S. T. Cantlie, E.D. Major Griffin of Ste. Anne's took command.

"The Battalion moved into the village during the night," Campbell said, "and the next morning we attacked out from St. Martin. Our objective was Fontenay-les-Marmion, another village over the Ridge. But the enemy had that Ridge well-covered — everything was taped."

Capt. Campbell Stuart

"I WAS LEFT in St. Andre keeping communications, which was my job. While the attack was going on, I got out of communication. The forward wireless was all shot. I took my wireless forward to make contact, but it was of no use."

He got to the forward edge of St. Martin but could go no further. He left his Signaller and went forward along to the village of May-sur-Orne. Snipers and machine-gun fire plus his broken leg prevented him going further than a hundred yards and he had to return to St. Andre. Scouts reported they also had failed to get through, so Campbell took his carrier back to the original Ridge. There was no trace of his Battalion.

"A Battalion of a Western Regiment had tried to take May previous to our attack," continued Campbell, "but had failed. I was in command of what was left of our forces, and, with the C.O. of the Western Regiment, we made plans to get the two battalions into operation again. I did not know at the time that my original battalion no longer existed.

"In the afternoon, we took what men we had — drivers, signallers and a few stragglers who had got back from early stages of the attack — and took up a defensive position in St. Martin for the night, expecting a counter-attack which did not come."

Hit By Mortar Bomb

Later that afternoon, Campbell was slightly wounded by a fragment mortar bomb. He was patched up and went back farther to pick up more ammunition, water, and equipment for the night prior to going forward to the defensive position.

His runner had been killed while standing beside him, and so he had to go out alone. It was on his way back that Campbell was severely wounded by a mortar bomb. His right leg was broken and badly smashed, his broken leg was also struck, his right arm broken and shrapnel entered his shoulder.

All alone and unable to even crawl to his carrier, Campbell laconically remarks "I was more or less immobile." Actually, he was dangerously near to the end, and he lay there for two hours until two signallers discovered him. By the time the men found the jeep, it was dark, but Campbell was taken immediately to a Field Dressing Station and given transfusions. He was moved to an English C.C.S., then to an English General Hospital and finally to a hospital near Bayeux. When he was in condition, he was taken by air to England, and three days after receiving his wounds, he arrived at a Canadian General Hospital. On August 1st, his right leg was amputated.

The Story May Remain Untold

In our opening paragraph, we stated that Campbell Stuart had a story to tell. He has, but he hasn't told it. We feel that in the epic story of the night attack by the Black Watch at St. Andre-sur-Orne in the Battle for Caen, Campbell played a greater part than he cares to admit. We do not know if the story will ever be told. He could tell it, but will not. The other courageous men who could tell it, cannot, because they have joined the Legion of the Brave.

On thing, however, we do know. To meet Campbell Stuart, is to realize how great and honoured Regiments like the Black Watch have built that wonderful and indefinable quality the world reveres as Tradition. It has been a privilege to greet him. We wish him and his good lady much happiness. They deserve it.

Coder Ritchie Seath Drowned In Attempt To Assist Shipmates

THE circumstances surrounding Ritchie's death by drowning have been revealed to his father, A. W. Seath, of King Edward Highway, in a letter received from the Commanding Officer of Ritchie's ship.

Ritchie Seath

"Our vessel stranded on the rocks during a very severe gale," writes the Commander. "Your son lost his life while trying to get a line ashore from the ship and thus permit the remainder of his shipmates to leave in safety. The example of heroism and sacrifice he gave to us is an inspiration to carry on to the end—and may it be so to you also.

"During recent months, it has been my privilege to have your son serve under my command in several activities with the enemy forces. He has been a great credit to you, to himself and to his Country."

Served on the Torpedoed "Ottawa"

A Coder in the RCNVR, Ritchie enlisted in February, 1941. He served in Signal Stations at Halifax and Newfoundland until posted to the destroyer Ottawa a year later. He served on the Ottawa until it was torpedoed and sunk in September, 1943, after a grim battle with the U-boat packs.

A few months later he was posted to the British Destroyer Caldwell and was aboard her in February, 1943, when she was adrift without propellers for six terrifying days of winter gales in mid-Atlantic until rescued and towed to port by the Canadian destroyer Columbia.

Within forty-eight hours after landing from the Caldwell, Ritchie was posted to another Canadian destroyer and was aboard her when she took part in the destruction of three German craft off Brest. The ship he was serving on when he was drowned was on patrol work in the English Channel from D-Day onwards.

The Home-Town News

Edited by
DAVE LLEWELYN
Communications to 474 Walnut Ave., St. Lambert, Montreal 23, P.Q.

KILLED

Pte. Joseph Leo Guillemette, Royal Rifles, son of Mrs. H. L. Hartley, 314 St. Denis.

Gunner Joseph Leon Leduc, Chaudière Rgt., son of Mrs. J. R. Taylor, 369 Notre Dame.

The Black Watch On The Western F

These Canadian Army photographs show members of the famous Montreal Highland regiment on the Western Front somewhere in Holland.

SHOWN above is a three-inch mortar crew with Pte. Joe Coughlan, Eganville, Ont., and L/Cpl. Jack Oldham, Montreal.

CHATTING in the r dugout Sgt. Jim Nelson, Verdun, Que McClean, Robinhood, Sask..

PLANNING a night patrol in Holland are left to right: Pte. Max Karauitz, Windsor, Ont., CSM Tom Ward, Verdun, and Pte. Renick, Toronto.

ROLLING out the barrel — to cover a wdl a Phil Chenier, Temagami, Ont., Pte. land, Ont., Pte. J. Koropchuk, Millgrove, Ont., Pte. D. Pte. A. Bagg, Woodbridge, Ont., and Pte. Ed. Newbur

Front

n the non-too-spacious
dugout are left to right:
n, Que., and Pte. Del
ask..

re left to right: Pte.
Norman Yocco, Wel-
Johnstone, Hamilton,
, Greenfield Park.

DISCUSSING a new operation are left to right: Pte. Pat Kraftchick, Killaloe, Ont., Pte. Joe Knapton, Lansing, Ont., Pte. Glen Halliday, North Battlefield, Sask., Pte. Spike Groves, Orillia, Ont., and Lieut. Jack Brooks, Verdun.

TELLING about a patrol operation is L/Cpl. Norm Parisien, Qu'Appelle, Sask., to Lieut. James Mitchell (Left) of Montreal and Lieut. Bill Rose, Asbestos, Que.

dian Highlander is as likely as not to be a Pole, a Ukrainian, or a Belgian. (At Dieppe, the Germans captured a wounded Japanese-Canadian Scot.) The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders of Canada were 90 per cent Scottish-born or sons of pioneer Canadian Scots in the last war. Now the Camerons' ranks are more than half filled by husky youngsters of varied European descent, chiefly from Winnipeg. On the Dieppe raid, one company of the Camerons was actually piped ashore at Pourville beach. Its piper went into action when the landing craft were a half mile from the beach—when the enemy was already firing on the boats.

Best known of Canada's sixteen fighting Scottish regiments, the Black Watch (Royal Highlander Regiment) of Montreal fought one of the most bitter actions of the war at St. André-sur-Orne, in the Caen area, six weeks after D Day. Almost completely wiped out there, the Black Watch was returned to full strength and since last July has fought in ten major engagements. The regiment has a proud tradition: Of 11,954 officers and men who went overseas in the last war, 2,613 were killed and 6,014 wounded; 821 were decorated; and six won the Empire's highest award for valor, the Victoria Cross.

Who's a Scot?

To Canadians, the only surprise in last week's news that Scottish soldiers were leading the Canadian First Army in outflanking the Siegfried Line to the north was that the Scots were from Scotland. At Dieppe, in Sicily and Italy, in the costly early stages of the Battle of France, and, indeed, in the latest offensive, Canadian Scottish regiments had brilliantly paid their way. But the Canadian Army under Gen. H. D. G. Crerar includes English and Scottish as well as Canadian troops, and the glory of taking fortified Goch went to the Scots from Scotland.

Canadian Army Overseas Photo

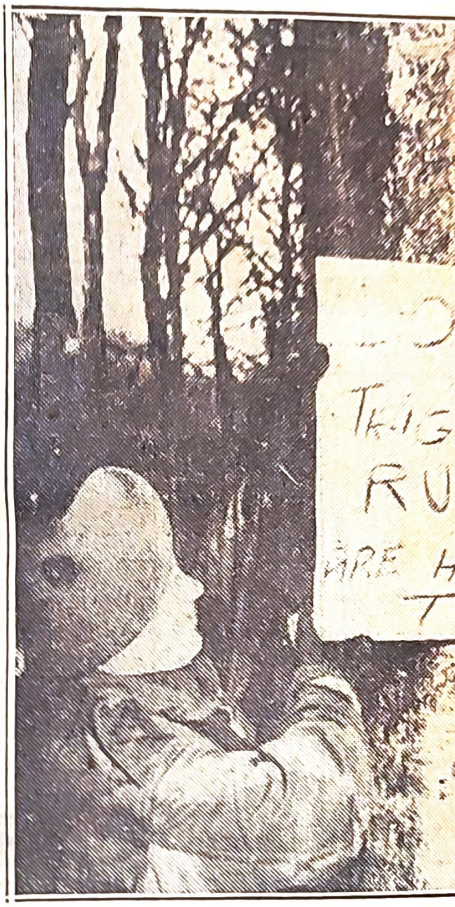
Canadian bagpipers occasionally go into battle; here they march near the front

It is small wonder if the German soldier is unable to distinguish his Scottish foe, whether from Canada or Scotland. His father named the kilted killers "the Ladies from Hell" in the last war, but now the Scots wear regulation battle dress. Only the regimental bag-pipers, who occasionally go into actual battle to inspire the men, wear the gay kilt.

To add to enemy perplexity, the Cana-

Gazette

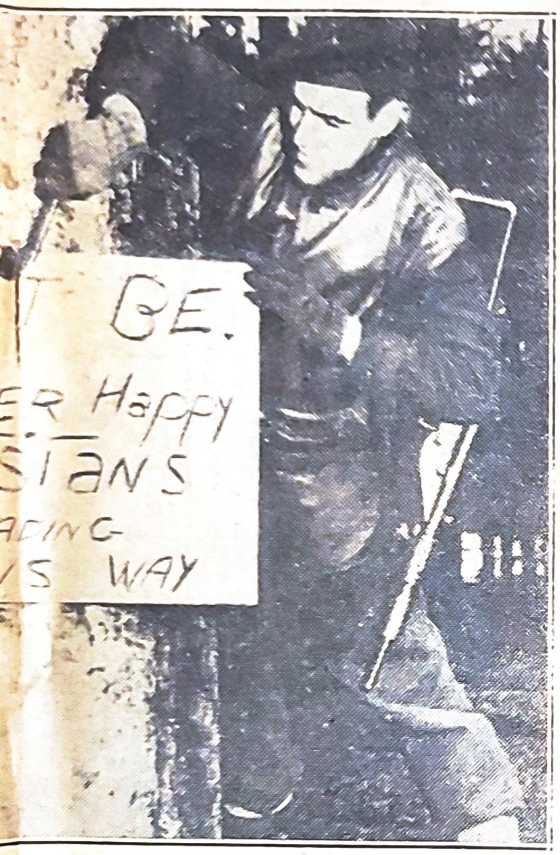
MONTREAL MEN



Since men of the Black Watch (RHR) Germany, they are cautioning their comr Hell," as the Huns started calling the H themselves. Here **PTE. HUGH CARLET** tacking up a sign which must give the Na

Feb 22/45

PREPARE FOR ALLIES



anada heard of the speed of the Russian advance into with signs like the one seen above. The "Ladies from nders in the last war, have been putting on a great show right) and **PTE. SID BRADY**, both of Montreal, are seen od for grave thought. International News Photo.

Local Major, Private Ensure Rhine Success

Standard

By GERALD CLARK
Standard War Correspondent

With the Canadians in Germany, March 17—(By Cable) —The story of the action of a quick-thinking major and a hip-firing Bren gunner of Montreal's Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, who did much to ensure the success of the Canadian Army in its drive to clear the Germans from the west side of the Rhine, can now be disclosed.

The major was Company Commander Robert MacDuff of Ste. Anne de Bellevue, and the Bren gunner was 20-year-old John Koropchuk of Milgrave, Ont., who was fatally wounded.

The story of the major and the private stands out in the scores of stories of heroism you can tell about the men of the Black Watch who in 12 days took part in three full-scale attacks. It was on February 26, the opening of the second phase of the push toward the Rhine, that the Montrealers started on the long and bloody road that took them on the river's bank. Their first objective was an escarpment near the town of Calcar. The orders were explicit, "Clear that hill of enemy. He dominates the ground to the south and west of our corps which cannot move until his observation points are wiped out."

Communications Down

Four Black Watch companies moved in for their attack at 2.30 in the morning. One company lost direction in the blackness, another company became disorganized when its commanding officer was wounded. Heavy machine gun and mortar fire held up the men and they began filing back to the position occupied by Major MacDuff and his company who still awaited orders from battalion headquarters to proceed with their part of the attack. The orders never came because in the mortaring land wires and radio sets were knocked out.

But one company—C Company —had reached the top of the hill after flanking five German machine-gun posts. The company was led by Major John Taylor, of 23 Barat road, Westmount, who had been out of action since July, when on another hill, near Saint Andre in Normandy, he had been wounded in the leg. His leg failed him again. He twisted it in the darkness as he jumped into a slit trench and landed on the stomach of a German. The German was stunned one moment, dead the next. But Taylor and his men were threatened with annihilation unless the rest of the battalion could get to its objective.

Surprise Element Lost

At the bottom of the slope MacDuff, still without wireless contact with battalion headquarters, called together officers of the remaining companies. There was agreement that the surprise element had been lost and that the three companies would have to change their plan of attack and proceed on their own initiative. The immediate mission was to bolster C Company, and then to secure the escarpment so that the division massed on the south could advance.

In 10 minutes MacDuff had his new scheme ready. His men climbed on the backs of tanks that had been assigned to aid them, skirted up side roads and in face of the heaviest artillery bombardment any of the veterans had experienced, outflanked the Germans who thought the attack had been beaten off. The escarpment was captured and so were 150 prisoners.

Two days later Private Koropchuk entered the picture. The Black Watch was assigned to clear a corner of Hochwald Forest with its road junction so that light-skinned vehicles of an armored division could pour through the breach made by some of its tanks. The Montrealers moved through the minefield on the side of the road, winking out Germans. Lt. Doug Smaill, Montreal football player, was killed as he led his platoon toward a house sheltering snipers.

Sacrifice Successful

It was broad daylight when Koropchuk and his comrades were pinned down by concentrated fire from a nest of four machine guns. The road junction was still impassable to light vehicles of the armored division. "These are mine," Koropchuk shouted as he leaped toward the German machine guns, firing a Bren gun from his hip. He raced 50 yards through a hail of bullets and 15 yards from the enemy post fell and then rose to throw three grenades. When his comrades reached him he was dead. But four machine guns had been silenced, 23 Germans had been killed and 13 emerged from their dugouts with hands in the air.

On March 9, the Black Watch with flame-throwing tanks in the lead, advanced on some woods south of Xanten and helped clear the last Germans from this side of the Rhine.

Nazi Nemesis

Physical Fitness Emphasized By Famed Commando Leader

Brig. Lord Lovat Describes Training During Visit to Black Watch Armory

BRIG. LORD LOVAT, whose adventures in invasions of the former Atlantic "wall" at the head of his British Commandos, would fill several large-sized books, last night visited the Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, whose 3rd (R) Battalion, commanded by Lieut.-Col. W. E. Macfarlane, M.C., was holding its normal training parade.

Col. P. P. Hutchison, E.D., commandant of the regiment, who received Lord Lovat with Col. Sir Montagu Allan, C.V.O., honorary colonel, recalled that Lord Lovat's father had inspected the regiment in pre-war days. Describing Lord Lovat as a "very distinguished Scottish soldier," Colonel Hutchison expressed regret that Lord Lovat's visit to Montreal and Canada was to be so brief. The British visitor recently completed a lecture tour of the United States, and is returning now to rejoin his unit. He was wounded in the back and stomach within a week after "D-Day" and was in hospital for six months.

Praises Doctors

He praised modern medicine for his recovery. "Unless you get shot in the head or heart, or have your back broken, the doctors will pull you through in these days," he said.

Physical fitness, he said, had saved his life many times. He told the battalion which crowded round him for an hour's talk following the parade, that physical fitness meant self-confidence, and training in the use of weapons "so as to have complete mastery over them" gave the Commandos the advantage of speed over the Nazis. "I was five times fitter at 30 than I was when I trained for the mile 10 years earlier," he said.

Lord Lovat pointed to physical fitness as being one of the reasons for the success of the Commandos. The second reason was that they were all volunteers, and a third reason was, "they hated the Germans." The visitor said that a deliberately psychological build-up made the latter possible.

Outshoot Opponents

The Commandos "always outshot their opponents" he said, being trained to fire instantly and accurately. In view of the fact that they travelled far and fast, they also travelled light, so that meant economy in ammunition and "never a wasted shot."

Accompanied by Colonel Hutchison, Colonel Macfarlane, and Capt. F. W. Smith, regimental adjutant, Lord Lovat inspected the men of the battalion at their training, and then watched a display of marching and counter-marching by the regimental pipe band under Pipe Major R. Hannah.

Later, he was introduced to the officers in the mess, and to members of the mess and visitors. They inlcuded Brig. K. M. Perry, D.S.O., Lieut.-Col. W. Clark-Kennedy, V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O., both honorary lieutenant colonels of the regiment; Lieut.-Col. G. L. Ogilvie, Col. W. S. M. MacTier, M.C., Lieut.-Col. Andrew Fleming, V.D., Lieut.-Col. E. B. Q. Buchanan, E.D., Lieut.-Col. C. A. Brosseau, of M.D. No. 4, Dr. Keith Hutchison, Lieut.-Col. W. A. Scott, M.C., Major J. J. Harold, M.C., Lieut.-Col. H. D. Rolland, E. D., Major C. H. Hanson, Lieut.-Col. H. M. Jaquays and Lieut.-Col. M. G. Ibbotson.

COMMANDO CORPS STOPPED INVASION

Lord Lovat Says Early Raids on Europe Stalled German Crossing

Gazette Mch 21/45

BLACK WATCH SPEAKER

Expects to Take Shock Troops to Pacific Theatre of War for Island-hopping Campaign

Physical fitness and a thorough knowledge of weapons, coupled with a hatred for the German, made it possible for the small teams of British commandos, striking incessantly at the west coast of Europe from the tip of Norway to Spain night after moonless night, to stall the German invasion machine, Brig. Lord Lovat, D.S.O., M.C., told the men and officers of the Black Watch at the Bleury street armory last night.

LORD LOVAT

The 33-year-old brigade commander, who led the commandos in their four hour dash through ten miles of Nazi defences on D-Day to seize and hold the land dominating the invasion beaches, outlined the history of the corp's formation, and held the young boys and veterans of the 3rd Reserve Battalion, Black Watch, spell-bound for an hour-long lecture salted with plenty of "troop-talk."

Earlier in the day he told reporters that he believed he would soon be going to the Pacific with his shock troops and that they would excel in the island-hopping type of warfare.

When the British armies were smashed after Dunkerque, a call was sent out to the remnant—that had not gone to Africa to reinforce Gen. Wavell—to volunteer "for unspecified dangerous missions." They came together in droves, he said, and were shipped to the south coast towns in small companies. Night after night when the moon was dark they slipped across the Channel in every kind of boat. They sabotaged barges, planes, communications, killed men, and if they got back through Spain they were lucky.

From these bands of unorthodox warriors sprang the commandos. In the hills of Scotland and along the rugged coast they learned under instructors who had scaled the Himalayas, men who knew how to swim with kit and arms. They walked, ran and they even shot at one another—"we sent the suckers home"—but they became the hardest hitting troops the world has ever known, and those who lasted weren't easily bested, he said.

During the afternoon yesterday Lord Lovat visited the veterans affairs office at 634 St. James street west, where he inquired into the workings of Canadian rehabilitation legislation and chatted with veterans who had shared similar actions and men of the old line regiments in Britain.

Here on his way back to Britain following a goodwill tour of the United States, Lord Lovat was the guest of John Hay, assistant vice-president of the Bell Telephone Co., formerly of Beauly, Scotland.

Included among those at the armory last night were Sir Montague Allan, honorary regimental colonel; Brig. K. M. Perry, Col. P. P. Hutchison, Col. W. E. Macfarland, M.C. and Bar; Lt.-Col. H. M. Johnston, D.S.O., M.C.; Col. Andrew Fleming, Col. E B. Q. Buchanan; Col. W. S. M. MacTier; Col. W. Clark Kennedy, V.C., C.G.M., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. Keith Hutchison, Lt.-Col. H. M. Jaquay, Col. W. A. Scott, M.C., Lt.-Col. C. A. Brosseau; and Col. H. D. Rolland

Attacking from the sea—their specialty—fighting on land as shock troops and specialists and trained in paratroop warfare, the Commando units have proved a definite factor in modern warfare, the young commander said, telling of their activities since the fall of Dunkerque when they alone carried the fight to the Germans.

He refused to forecast the end of the war, but he predicted, "speaking as a civilian only" that civilian Germany would collapse shortly after the Allies got onto the open plains before Berlin.

"The Hitler youth, Gestapo and party fanatics may move into the mountains and put up resistance, but the general civil population will probably collapse once we get going," he said.

"We learned the Blitzkreig the hard way but now we are as good as the German or the Russians and once we get out into tank country there is little the military can do to stop us," he said.

He said he wasn't speaking with authority, but he expected the main push to come from the Canadian 1st Army and the British 2nd Army on the north flank facing open tank country.

Praising the Canadians with whom he had served with at Dieppe and watched in action in other raids and following D-day, he said he had learned to know and like them when the Canadian Forestry Corps was stationed on his 190,000 acre estate, Beaufort Castle, Beauly, Inverness, Scotland.

Thirty-three and greying at the temples, the tall Scottish lord enlisted with the Lovat Scouts—then a cavalry unit—as a lieutenant at the beginning of the war. Finding it too slow "polishing horses" he volunteered as a Commando. He took part in raids from Norway to Africa and was in on the two most important, the Boulougne raid where he had troops of the Carlton and York Regiment under him, and Dieppe.

The D-day operation was the worst "show" the Commando forces went through. Landing south of the Orne they circled a town at the river's mouth and then went diagonally across country "running most of the way for ten miles." They crossed the bridges captured by airborne troops and seized the only height of land commanding the beaches where the British troops were landing.

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Gazette - Mch, 23/45

WOUNDED SAVING HACKLE

SGT. JACK McINNIS, from a sketch by Pte. Bob Lougheed, well known in local art circles through his paintings in Montreal and New York art galleries. Pte. Lougheed is attached to the Auxiliary Services Branch of Military District No. 4. Sgt. McInnis suffered his latest wounds while saving his red hackle.

First Black Watch Man to Gain M.M. in This War Returns Home

Bearing the proud distinction of being the first Black Watch soldier to win the Military Medal in this war, Sgt. Jack McInnis, a gold miner from South Porcupine, Ont., who claims Montreal as his "second home" even though he was born at Manilla, Ont., has arrived back here from overseas, to be herded into hospital for further treatment to wounds he received in France and Belgium.

Every inch a soldier, he continually switched conversation off himself and onto the men of his famed battalion. "I travelled over 400 miles to join them," he said, "and I've still got to be shown a greater pack of soldiers, English, American or any other nationality. 't was reall wonderful to see them n action, ing to live, raid of

He joined the regiment in September ,1940, catching up with his buddies in France, serving throughout the bitter fighting in that country until he was wounded. He missed the "Belgium fun" through being hospitalized, and was forbidden to go back into action. "However" he added, "I finally beat my way out of England to get into action in Holland... then the d... Jerries potted me again."

Sgt. McInnis was decorated by His Majesty on November 28 last, for conspicuous bravery under fire St. Andre sur Orne, France. He itted that he was more afraid day than in any of those in he faced the enemy. He d bowing" for three weeks the King, "Then I did it k-ho se," he smiled.

ation of the situation leading to the winning of the Military Medal reads as follows:

"On July 25, 1944, an infantry regiment (Black Watch) consolidating at St. Andre sur Orne, was subjected to heavy mortar and artillery fire, which continued during the night.

"Due to the intensity of the enemy's fire, several attempts to bring rations in to the men in these forward posts had failed. Sgt. McInnis, with complete disregard for the danger involved personally made several trips with the much needed supplies ,crawling and running between the dug-in forward positions.

"Ammunitions and weapons were needed at these posts late in the night and again Sgt. McInnis succeeded in getting through with the replacements in spite of the continuous intense fire.

"His extreme courage, coolness, determination and devotion to duty made possible the defence of the position from which subsequently operations were successfully launched."

WOUNDED MONTH LATER

Exactly a month later Sgt. McInnis suffered his first injury. Serving under Col. Frank Mitchell, of Montreal, the Black Watch were spearheading for possession of the Seine River. Fighting through to a town called Bertheulde, the entire regiment found itself hemmed in by Germans on all sides for over 12 hours, until the Calgary Highlanders crashed through to the rescue.

He was one of the first casualties in this raid, and lay wounded throughout the 12 hours with little or no medical care, his back torn open with "B" shrapnel which penetrated through to his chest. Speaking of the Black Watch in general, he said: "It was pretty grim business. We took a beating on the way that would have stopped plenty of battalions."

He was in England for 30 days hospitalization before "beating" his way back to Holland," only to land right back again when he was hit almost immediately by another slice of "88". This time it reached his back, head and right heel. There was a compound fracture at the latter point, and this sent him back to Canada—much against his will.

He was saving his hackle when he got hit the second time. "The concussion og a bursting shell knocked my hat flying. I wasn't hurt much so I reached for the hat again and found the hackle missing. Just as I grabbed for it on the ground, I got hit."

P . Bill Campbell, in the next bed to his in the hospital, grinned acr s at this point, saying: "He refused to go after a gallon of rum one day, when we were both lying in a big drain pipe ducking bullets —yet he almost got killed trying to save that red hackle." Pte. Campbell, also of the Black Watch, who lives at 5051 Papineau avenue, came home on the Lady Nelson this week with Sgt. McInnis.

RESERVES INSPECTED

Maj. Gen. F. R. Phelan Ends Tour of District Units

Maj.-Gen. F. R. Phelan, D.S.O., M.C., director general of the Reserve Army, who is at present making a tour of Reserve Army units in the District, on Monday visited the 6th Field Ambulance (R) R.C. A.M.C. on Cote des Neiges Road which is commanded by Lt.-Col. H. G. Ross. During inspection of the training he expressed interest to see most of the men wear the new Reserve Army insignia.

He was accompanied by Lt.-Col. I. Ibbotson, N.D.H.Q., Maj. H. S. L. Brown, brigade major of the 34th Brigade Group (R) Maj. J. J. Harold, G.S.O. 2, M.D. 4, and Capt. T. Low.

Tuesday night he visited the 3rd Battalion (R) Black Watch R.H.C. on Bleury street, which is commanded by Lt.-Col. M. C. MacFarlane. He was welcomed there by Col. P. P. Hutchison, E.D., Officer Commanding both Battalion of R.H.C. here. He was accompanied by Col. Paul Grenier, Officer Commanding 34th Brigade Group (R) Lt.-Col. I. Ibbotson, N.D.H.Q., Major H. S. L. Brown, and Capt. T. Low.

During his visit, he attended the ceremony of the forming up of the parade. After inspecting Q.M. stores, he walked around the Armory, while the men were going through different phases of training and he watched some of the men dismantle tracks of a universal carrier in only a few seconds.

Last night, General Phelan was at the Armory of the 7th Recce Regiment (R) on Cote des Neiges Road where he terminated his inspection. Gazette Apl. 26/45

Le sergent Jack McInnis, M. M., Black Watch, à l'action...

(Dessin du soldat Bob Lougheed)

Voici la citation qui accompagnait la décoration du sergent Jack McInnis, de Montréal, récit d'héroisme qui a inspiré le portrait que nous reproduisons ci-haut:" Le 25 juillet, 1944, un régiment d'infanterie occupé à consolider ses positions à St-André sur Orne dut subir un fort barrage de mortiers et d'artillerie qui dura toute la nuit. A cause de l'intensité du feu de l'ennemi, plusieurs tentatives d'apporter des rations alimentaires et autres aux hommes pris dans leurs avants-postes furent vaines. Le sergent McInnis, ignorant complètement le danger et risquant sa vie continuellement, fit plusieurs courses pour apporter à ses camarades les rations nécessaires. Se trainant et courant entre les trous creusés par les soldats aux avants-postes il apporta à chacun les réserves demandées. Tard dans la nuit, on eut besoin de munitions et d'armes et à nouveau le sergent McInnis se rendit aux avants-postes, accomplissant avec succès sa mission. Son extrême courage, son sang-froid, sa détermination et sa dévotion au devoir rendirent possible la défense de cette position d'où de subséquentes opérations furent lancées avec succès". Vous pouvez vous aussi faire votre part en souscrivant au 8ème Emprunt de la Victoire. Le sergent McInnis, deux fois blessé à l'action, est récemment revenu au pays. Il est de Montréal.

SKIRL OF PIPES IN GERMANY

The skirl of pipes wail in the hills and valleys of Germany as the Regimental Band of 1st Battalion, Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada pipe the march past for victorious 1st Canadian Army troops driving into the heart of Nazi Germany to revenge their dead of Dieppe, Andre-sur-Orne, the Channel ports [illegible] Holland-Germany line.

Montreal Regiments in at the K. When Groeningen Falls to 1st Army

By ROSS MUNRO

With the 1st Canadian Army, April 16. — (CP Cable) — Groeningen, Holland's fifth largest town, fell today to the Canadian 2nd Division and, as resistance in northeast Holland practically ended, the Canadian 3rd Division closed up to the North Sea Coast. To the southwest, spectacular Canadian tank thrusts drove deeper into the Germans' Holland pocket south of the Zuider Zee.

Fall of Groeningen, with a peacetime population of 120,000, came at noon, when the commander of the German marine garrison surrendered after the 2nd Division had fought into the streets over a network of canals.

Regiments fighting there when the Germans gave up — the first formal surrender on the 200-mile Canadian front — were the Royal Highland Regiment (Black Watch), Montreal, the Calgary Highlanders, Le Regiment de Maisonneuve, Montreal, Les Fusiliers Mont-Royal, Montreal, the South Saskatchewan Regiment, Estevan, and the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, Winnipeg.

Leading troops of the 3rd Division, operating to the west of the 2nd, were only 10 miles from the eastern end of the causeway running across the north end of the Zuider Zee, and as the 3rd closed up to the North Sea the 17th Canadian Hussars of Montreal roamed over the countryside.

To the east of the 2nd, the Polish 1st Armored Division advanced in strength to the southern bank of the Ems estuary opposite the German port of Emden. At the extreme northeastern end of the front the 4th Canadian Armored Division remained stalled at the Kusten canal, seven miles southwest of Oldenburg, where the Canadians found yesterday the Germans had blown a canal bridge.

Only a few scattered batches of enemy remained to be mopped up before all Holland east of the Zuider Zee is liberated.

Meanwhile, in the Holland pocket south of the Zuider Zee, Canadian tanks were attacking northwest of Arnhem within a mile of Barneveld, only eight miles east of Amersfoort, key town in the Grebbe defence line to which Germans are withdrawing.

Gaining between six and 10 miles during the day, these tanks tonight were a few miles south of the Apeldoorn - Amersfoort highway, main communications route along which the enemy withdrawal to the Grebbe line is being made. Leading tanks are only 10 miles from the southern end of the Zuider Zee.

The lightning armored thrust from Arnhem, launched at dawn Sunday, was a complete surprise for the Germans who still have not yet recovered from the push through the eastern end of the pocket. Resistance was light everywhere, and Canadians simply rolled ahead with huge convoys of trucks, tracked vehicles and guns grinding up behind the tanks.

In their surge toward Barneveld over roads, open fields and slopes, the armored columns captured Otterloo, 10 miles northwest of Arnhem and 15 east of the Grebbe line. A big air field south of Otterloo was overrun.

Along the axis of the Canadian tank attack German confusion was evident everywhere. A German lieutenant-colonel commanding a brigade was captured with his entire staff. He admitted he had not expected such a tremendous armored attack. Thirty tanks roared past his headquarters and Royal Canadian Engineers, working with the tanks, made the capture.

The Germans are using bazookas, some anti-tank guns and even anti-aircraft guns in an effort to stop the tank avalanche, but opposition was not coordinated or effective.

We are throwing out tank columns right and left, and the enemy hasn't time to think about one before a couple more squadrons are on top of them," a tank colonel said.

The Germans still are fighting hard in the Apeldoorn area, 15 miles north of Arnhem, where Canadian infantry has not been able to make any appreciable penetration into the town. However, resistance probably will collapse when the garrison realizes Canadian tanks are threatening to cut communications westward.

About 10,000 Germans were believed in and around Apeldoorn and they may be trapped if Canadian armor can get astride the Amersfoort road quickly.

The British 49th West Riding (Yorkshire) Division, captors of Arnhem, attacked northeast from Arnhem and in an eight-mile advance joined Canadians striking south from Deventer, on the east bank of the Ijssel river and nine miles northeast of Apeldoorn, and Zutphen, eight miles south of Deventer. An important road from Arnhem to Zutphen on the west side of the Ijssel now is in 1st Canadian Army hands.

Within a few days all of the eastern portion of the Holland pocket up to the Grebbe line likely will be clear of the enemy.

GAZETTE, MONTREAL, MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1945.

DRUMMER AND FRIENDS

Canadian Army Photo.

It's a case of love at first sight between these two young French ladies and the handsome Canadian Scottish drummer boy. The picture was taken on the parade ground of the Canadian Vimy Memorial in France during the ceremonies observing the 28th anniversary of the famous Battle of Vimy Ridge of the last war.

—Canadian Army Overseas Photo

SOCCER STARS BACK LOAN: The Black Watch soccer team have found time to play, as well as fight, since they battled their way into the Reich. Shown above are five Montrealers taking time out to buy Victory Bonds as Canada's Eighth Victory Loan gets away to a head start overseas. Left to right, the soldier players are: Sgt. T. Harris, Pte. J. S. Lone, Pte. J. S. Fleming, Sgt. C. Menary, and L/Cpl. F. H. Caldwell.

Freed Black Watch Signalman Tells How Unit Was Wiped Out

By ROSS MUNRO

Nuernberg, Germany, April 26.—(CP Cable)—That black battle in which nearly the entire battalion of the Montreal Black Watch of Montreal was wiped out south of Caen last July was described today by Cpl. Allan Nadler of Montreal, just freed by the United States 7th Army from a prisoner of war camp south of here.

(Cpl. Nadler is the son of Mrs. Yetta Nadler of 5932 Park avenue, and the late Samuel Nadler. Born in Montreal, he attended the Edward VII School and prior to enlisting in 1941 with the 1st Battalion, Black Watch (RHR) of Canada, he worked for the Sample Dress Co., here. He went overseas in September, 1943, and went to Normandy shortly after D-Day with the unit. He is 25 years of age.)

Details of the fight have been a mystery and about all that was known at the time was that the Black Watch went down into a valley near St. Martin and disappeared.

Nadler, a signalman in the battalion, said:

"We went into our first attack in the early morning of July 25 and met very heavy opposition around St. Martin. Then we went farther down the slope and in daylight made another attack. German tanks were hidden in haystacks on the slopes and they opened up on us with cannons and machine-guns. There was a lot of mortar fire, too, and small arms fire was coming from the buildings.

"Jerry tanks seemed to be everywhere. Our companies were scattered by this terrible fire. Our colonel Stewart Cantlie, was killed early in the attack and Maj. Phil Griffin took over command. I was his signalman and he was absolutely wonderful.

"Late in the afternoon there weren't many of us left but our boys still were fighting, with Maj. Griffin leading them wonderfully. Tanks were all around us and there was heavy fire but the major kept yelling at us 'come on lads, we've got them on the run.'

"Then the major was killed; blown up by a mine. Our outfit had fought all day and about 6 p.m. the last of us still unwounded had to take to dugouts in the fields. A couple of us hid in one and although we heard the Germans all around us, they didn't find us at first.

"Then we foolishly began to puff cigarets. A Jerry spotted the wisp of smoke and we were captured by some SS troops."

6 Canadians Liberated

By ROSS MUNRO

With the U.S. 3rd Army in Southern Germany, April 26. — (CP. Cable)—Rapidly advancing United States troops have liberated six Canadian servicemen — two of them captured at Dieppe—from two prisoner-of-war camps in southern Germany, and it is possible 84 Dieppe officers, marched south 12 days ago, may be freed shortly.

At one camp (presumably Oflag VII B) near the Danube the 3rd Army yesterday liberated three officers, including Brig. W. W. (Bill) Southam of Toronto, captured at Dieppe more than two years ago. With him Capt. G. N. Money of Vancouver, member of the Seaforth Highlanders, captured in Sicily August 5, 1943, the last day of the 1st Canadian Division's campaign there, and Lt. Harry Horne of Victoria, captured while serving with the British Army.

At Stalag 13D, just south of Nuernberg, the 7th Army has freed three Canadian servicemen.

They were:

L.-Cpl. Eugene Doe, Windsor, Ont., captured at Dieppe while serving with the Essex Scottish Regiment.

Cpl. Allan Nadler, 5932 Park avenue, Montreal, taken prisoner south of Caen last July 25 when the Royal Highland Regiment (Black Watch), was practically wiped out.

WO. Douglas Chiswell, R.C.A.F. air gunner, Fort Erie, Ont., whose parents now live at Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., shot down in a bomber and captured in Holland March 5, 1943.

Also freed was another member of the Black Watch, Pte. Norton Hart of Port of Spain, Trinidad, captured last July 23 while on patrol south of Caen. He enlisted in Montreal.

It was believed the 84 prisoners captured at Dieppe, along with two Canadians captured in Sicily, 10 members of the R.C.A.F. and about 1,700 British and American officers, were taken south to a camp northeast of Munich, in the path of the Americans.

They may have been moved farther south, but there was a possibility they still were at that camp when the recent agreement was reached between the Allies and Germany that the Germans would refrain from further movements of prisoners-of-war.

In liberating the camp where Brig. Southam was held, the Americans freed about 150 British and American officers and men in addition to the three Canadians. About 6,000 Russian, Polish and Serbian prisoners also were liberated.

About 15,000 Allied prisoners, mostly Russians and Poles, were liberated from the Nuernberg camp, first of a series in the path of the 7th Army closing on the German redoubt in the Bavarian mountains.

Before the Americans arrived, however, the Germans marched thousands of other prisoners south. There were a number of Canadians among them and there also were hundreds of Canadians in several big camps on the Munich road, but it was possible the Germans already have evacuated the ablebodied into the mountains.

With American Infantry I went into the town near where the camp is located and met. Brig. Southam in the town square. He was looking fit though his hair was grayer. He was the same buoyant soldier soldier who commanded a brigade at Dieppe, composed of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders of Winnipeg, the South Saskatchewan Regiment of Estevan, and Les Fusiliers Mont-Royal of Montreal.

All officers of the camp who could not be marched south had been brought to German hospitals in town and Brig. Southam, as senior officer in the camp, met the Americans at the door of the hospital where he was staying. While random shots were being exchanged he walked down into the centre of town, jauntily wearing his 48th Highlander Glengarry and his original battledress in which he fought at Dieppe.

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ATE DOUBLE RATIONS

Brig. Southam, left behind because of the recurrence of an old knee strain, said the Dieppe officers went south in fairly good shape. For the last 10 days, in anticipation of such a move, they ate practically double rations from Red Cross parcels. They carried more Red Cross food with them.

Under German guard the 1,800 officers were moved first from the original camp on April 14. A short distance outside the town American fighters strafed the column which they thought consisted of German soldiers.

Casualties were suffered, but the only Canadians hit were Capt. Money and Lt. Horne who were placed in hospital where they now are recovering.

The three Canadians freed at Nuernberg are well, despite the ordeals they endured. They related grim stories of hardship in every camp where they had been held prisoner, of a terrible stalag in Upper Silesia where they previously were confined, of a forced march in bitter cold and snow from that camp as the Russians approached.

Doe was imprisoned most of the time at Lamsdorf in Upper Silesia with most of the Canadian other ranks captured at Dieppe. Last January as the Russians poured into Upper Silesia he and Chiswell were moved to Nuernberg in a box car.

"We were the last group out of Lamsdorf and the Russians were only seven miles away," said Doe. "Most of the other Dieppe prisoners were taken to a camp near Stettin and later we heard they were moved from there. Some came to Nuernberg with us, but they were marched south a few days before the camp was freed."

Doe was manacled along with

CPL. A. NADLER

the other Dieppe prisoners at Lamsdorf and now he carries his chains as grim souvenir.

"We first were tied with rope from Red Cross parcels in October 1942, and in December we were manacled with chains," he said. This chaining continued until September, 1943."

Prison camp rations were "terrible," but Canadian Red Cross parcels came through faithfully.

"They called the Canadians 'millionnaire soldiers, because we received good supplies of cigarets which we shared around," he continued. "It wa sthe Red Cross parcels which kept us going, though."

Nadler and Hart also were taken to Lamsdorf after they were captured at Caen and were forced to work in a coal mine. During the evacuation of the camp they were compelled to march in terrible cold for 22 hours, covering 35 miles. Altogether they marched more than 100 miles. Then they were jammed into box cars and taken to Nuernberg.

"Thousands upon thousands of Allied prisoners shared in that march," recalled Nadler. "The Germans gave us little food and we scooped up snow for water. The Russian prisoners suffered worse than we did and when they faltered the Germans shot them down. Their bodies littered the road.

"There must have been several hundred Canadians in that march, but most of them wound up at other camps here in the south. For 15 days while we were on the move we had only three or four potatoes daily and no bread at all."

Doe and Nadler want to reach Britain in a hurry. They both are planning to marry English girls they met while training in England.

After being shot down over Holland Chiswell eluded the Germans for three days before he was captured and sent to Lamsdorf where he also was chained for five months.

Brig. Southam is 44 and a graduate of Royal Military College, Kingston. His first command was with the 48th Highlanders of Toronto and he became second in command of the unit in 1940. The following year he was commander. On January 16, 1942, he was promoted to his present rank and appointed to command a brigade. His family live in Toronto.

Capt. Money is 39 and he enlisted in the Seaforth Highlanders in 1940 attaining his present rank in 1943. He was educated at Vancouver and at the University of California. His family reside in Vancouver.

June 16/45

THE GAZE

THE DRUM COMES HOME

International News Photo.

The drum belonging to the 5th Battalion Gordon Highlanders lost at St. Valery during their retreat in 1940 and subsequently found by the 10th Armored Division when that unit captured Baumholden, Germany, in March, 1945, was returned to the Highlan with full ceremony in the Koenigsplatz, Munich. Above is se Willie Sims facing the drum major as the latter beats.

48703 Canadian soldiers on German soil witness an impressive March Past by the Black Watch Pipe Band. CANADIAN ARMY OVERSEAS PHOTO

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The Montreal Daily Star.

MONTREAL, MONDAY, MAY 7, 1945

HONOR DEAD COMRADES: The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, yesterday held their annual church parade to the church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, the above scene showing the 3rd (R) Battalion as it passed the saluting base on Sherbrooke street. Nearest the camera is Lieut.-Col. W. E. Macfarlane, M.C., battalion commander, with Lieut.-Col. W. H. Clark Kennedy, V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O., honorary lieutenant-colonel of the unit, at his right. At the saluting base from left to right, front row, are: Lieut.-Col. G. S. Cantlie, D.S.O., Major Rev. G. H. Donald, V.D., regimental chaplain; Col. P. P. Hutchison, E.D., Commandant of the regiment; Major-General F. R. Phelan, D.S.O., M.C., Director General of the Reserve Army, who took the salute; Col. Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O., honorary colonel of the regiment; and Maj. Gen. G. E. McCuaig, D.S.O. and Brig. K. M. Perry, D.S.O., honorary lieutenant colonels.

Black Watch Vets of Two Wars Attend Annual Church Parade

Gen. F. Phelan Takes Salute After Service In Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul

VETERANS of two great wars marched with the Reserve battalions of The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada in the annual regimental church parade to the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, yesterday afternoon. Brilliant sunshine favored the event, which attracted large crowds as the parade, headed by Col. P. P. Hutchison, E.D., marched along Sherbrooke street from the armory on Bleury street, led by the pipe and brass bands.

Officers Attend

The Black Watch Association, comprising the veterans of the Great War was in charge of Lieut.-Col. E. B. Q. Buchanaan, E.D., president, and those of this war were under the leadership of Lieut.-Col. I. L. Ibbotson, E.D. Col. Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O., honorary colonel of the regiment, attended the service, together with four honorary lieutenant colonels, Major-Gen. G. E. McCuaig, C.M.G., D.S.O., Brig. K. M. Perry, D.S.O., Lieut.-Col. W. H. Clark Kennedy, V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O., and Lieut.-Col. G. S. Cantlie, D.S.O.

The service was conducted by Major George H. Donald, V.D., regimental chaplain, and minister of the church.

Salute Taken

Following the service, the salute was taken by Major-Gen. F. R. Phelan, D.S.O., M.C., director general of the Reserve Army, at Peel and Sherbrooke streets. General Phelan was accompanied by a large number of former officers commanding the regiment, and of battalions of the regiment, as well as by Col. W. H. Kippen, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., acting district officer commanding, Col. Paul Grenier, E.D., and regimental officers.

Major Donald pointed out the significance of the days through which the world was now passing. "The war is almost over; it seems that it is over for our Canadian troops, and we pray that they will be kept safe until their return home. We remember those who will not come back, those who were lost at Dieppe, in Sicily and Italy, then at Caen and in Western

Dead Honored

"So today we begin by saluting the dead. We hope that a like spirit will possess us, so that we leave nothing undone when the peace is declared to prevent future wars, and that we dedicate ourselves to the cause of reconstruction."

The chaplain went on to discuss three qualities in life which, he said, were part of the equipment of the men who had done the fighting, and with which all must equip themselves if they sought the greatest possible happiness in life.

The first was contentment, Major Donald said. The joys of life were very good things for everybody so long as they did not run to excess. Security, friends, a share in the good things of life were all aims of mankind. The conclusion was inevitable, however, that in the practise of the Christian faith lay the secret of unfailing happiness, contentment and true manhood.

Major Donald went on to discuss the qualities of "contempt for all things base and vile," and cited the third of his trio of qualities, as courage, possessed of which "nothing is impossible for any man."

28th May 1945 THE GAZETTE, MONTREAL,

OFFICERS ELECTED

COL. P. P. HUTCHISON, right, officer commanding the Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, who was elected honorary president; and **LT.-COL. E. B. Q. BUCHANAN, E.D.**, left, elected president of the Black Watch Association.

BLACK WATCH BODY ELECTS EXECUTIVES

Col. P. P. Hutchison Honorary President, Lt.-Col. E. B. Q. Buchanan President

Col. P. P. Hutchison, E.D., officer commanding the Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, was elected honorary president, and Lt.-Col E. B. Q. Buchanan, E.D., was elected president of the Black Watch Association at the annual meeting.

The other officers elected were: RSM. James Page, M.C., D.C.M., vice-president; Capt. S. B. Lindsay, secretary; CSM. G. LeBrun, assistant secretary; Henry G. Birks, honorary treasurer; and Ralph H. Johnson, M.M., assistant treasurer.

Col. R. L. H. Ewing, D.S.O., M.C., and Col. Andrew Fleming, V.D., were elected honorary members of the Mess Executive. Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O., E.D., was elected chairman, and Col. P. P. Hutchison, E.D., and Capt. C. J. G. Molson were elected members of the Black Watch of Canada Trust Fund. The Trustees were elected as follows: Col. R. L. H. Ewing, D.S.O., M.C.; Maj.-Gen. G. E. McCuaig, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.; Lt.-Col. C. L. Ogilvie, A.D.C.

CSM. J. J. Lematy was elected president of the Sergeants' Mess. The other officers elected were: CSM. J. T. Blackhurst, vice-president; Sgt. J. McCoyd, secretary; Sgt. J. Johnston, assistant secretary; CSM. T. Sim, treasurer; Sgt. I. N. R. Noltie, assistant treasurer. The Board of Management: Sgt. J. S. Brown, Sgt. J. C. Drysdale, Sgt. C. Gordon, Sgt. E. D. Doughty, Sgt. J. Clark.

The Election Committee: Col. P. P. Hutchison, E.D., O.C., chairman; Col. W. S. M. MacTier, M.C., V.D., and Maj. J. H. Molson, M.B.E., E.D., representing the officers; Col. A. L. S. Mills, D.S.O., V.D., Lt.-Col. H. A. Johnston, D.S.O., M.C.; Lt.-Col. W. E Macfarlane, M.C.; Maj. Walter Molson, Maj. L. C. Drummond, M.C.; Maj. W. W. Ogilvie, Maj. D. B. Macaskill, M.C.; Capt F. C. Smith, Capt. S. B. Lindsay, Capt. H. H. Parker, Maj. D. C. A. McEachran. Mess Committee: P.M.C., Capt. W. J. Piper; secretary, Capt. J. O. Pitt; V.P.M.C., Capt. E. S. Morse; assistant secretary, Lt. D. J. McGovern; Capt. D. W. Sutherland, Lt. S. B. Millen and Lt. J. E. Martin. Musketry Committee: Capt. E. R. Chambers, chairman; Capt. D. F. Rennie, vice-chairman; Capt. J. R. Donaldson, Capt. E. J. D. Smith. Armory and Historical Committee: Capt. L. J. Brown, chairman; Lt. J. F. Stewart, Capt. S. B. Lindsay, Maj. J. T. L. Shum, M.C., V.D.; Lt. R. R. Mather, Maj. I. H. Louson, Lt. W. P. Hiller, Capt. J. E. Ardron. Canteen Committee: Capt. R. de W. Mackay, chairman; Lt. J. P. Drake, Capt. F. C. Smith, Lt. A. J. Bertram, Lt. L. P. Candler Capt. G. E. Brown, Lt. E. L. Hosking, M.M.; Lt. A. E. Marshall.

In the women's division of the Black Watch Lady Allan was elected honorary president, Mrs. S. S. T Cantlie, honorary vice-president, and Mrs. P. P. Hutchison, president. The other officers elected were: Mrs. W. E. Macfarlane, Mrs. A. G. Steyenson and Mrs. D. B. Macaskill, vice-presidents; Mrs. L. C. Drummond, recording secretary; Mrs. E. R. Bennett, corresponding secretary; Mrs. E. R. Chambers, treasurer; Mrs. Ian McDougall, assistant treasurer; Mrs. S. S. T. Cantlie, Mrs. William Ewing, Mrs. James Fox, Mrs. C. J. G. Milson, Mrs. J. S. B. Pemberton, Mrs. A. B. Proven and Mrs. G. B. Taylor, members the executive committee

The following officers were elected ex-officio: Mrs. Q. C. D. Bovey, finance committee; Mrs. T. A. Somerville, welfare committee; Mrs. H. S. Bogert, work committee; Mrs. S. D. Cantlie, next of kin committee.

Star June 14/45

Black Watch Ends War In Blaze of Glory

Far-Famed Canadian Unit Suffers 2,500 Casualties Since Normandy Invasion

By Allan Nickleson

VAREL, Germany, June 14 — (C.P.) — The far-famed Canadian Black Watch, always in the thick of the fiercest battles, suffered nearly 2,500 casualties including 130 officers from the time of its Normandy landing July 6 up to the unconditional surrender of the German Army 10 months later. Nearly 450 members of this crack unit were killed.

At times during the bitter battling of the early campaign companies were all but cut to pieces. But they inflicted far greater casualties on the enemy and took hundreds of prisoners besides.

Men of the Black Watch—the Royal Highland Regiment—always will remember the major battles before crossing of the Rhine that began the final victory drive. There were the bloody struggles of the Hochwald, Xanten, and around Caen and St. Andre. There were many others.

Story of Gallantry

But these have long ago been recorded. This, then, is an account of Black Watch gallantry since the crossing of the Rhine at the Rees bridgehead March 28, along with other units of the Fifth Brigade of the Second Canadian Division.

At that time Maj. Eric Motzfeldt of Montreal was acting commanding officer because the C.O., Lt.-Col. Bruce Ritchie of Montreal, had been posted to England after holding command the previous eight months.

Post-Rhine battles began during "operation plunder" April 1 when the Watch moved back into Holland from Germany and liberated Terborg with the aid of Fort Garry Horse tanks.

There was heavy opposition, both from a windmill on the outskirts from which poured automatic fire and from a high wooded hill on the edge of the town, which bristled with machine-guns and from which the enemy had been shooting up all approaches to the town.

At one point during fighting for the hill Cpl. R. E. Stacey of Toronto took over his platoon when the commander was wounded and, in the woods of Maj. Val Traversy of Montreal, the present commanding officer of the battalion, "if Stacey hadn't succeeded the battalion attack wouldn't have finished."

Surrounded By Huns

Then the Watch moved north ahead of the rest of the brigade and, with their flanks fully exposed, organized into a large jock-column with troops riding on Fort Garry tanks. In 24 hours the battalion moved eight miles with Germans all around them and secured the Third Division's Axis at Steenderen after minor battles all the way and despite the fact they were vastly outnumbered by the enemy.

During this advance Maj. Motzfeldt used the Dutch underground with tremendous success. Underground members rode on bicycles ahead of the advance, looking as if they were "doing their morning shopping," and came back two hours later with exact locations and size of the enemy forces, and locations of mines and blown bridges.

Three days later the Watch moved over the Twenthe Canal, already taken by other brigades and moved on the town of Laren against bitter fire that included mortars and small rockets.

Motzfeldt Wounded

The leading Fort Garry tanks and the Watch's "C" Company were badly shot up near the town and when one of the rockets landed beside tactical headquarters Motzfeldt was wounded in the arm, leg and head, a scout corporal was killed and about a dozen others wounded.

At this point, Major Traversy, as company commander, took over the battalion, reorganized the attack, including artillery fire on the town, and a few hours later Laren fell. The Watch suffered 40 casualties and took 75 prisoners.

The next day, April 6, Lt.-Col. Sydney Thomson, D.S.O., M.C., Salmon River, B.C., formerly of the Seaforth Highlanders, was posted to the unit as commanding officer and, with the front in Holland beginning to break up, the brigade made 20-mile jumps at a time in an effort to maintain contact with the Huns.

It became a series of river and canal crossing, with some opposition being met and hammered to pieces at each blown bridge. Meanwhile, enemy troops, bewildered and without transport, surrendered in droves.

Main Park Cleared

In the brigade assault on the key enemy defence point at Cronlngen the Watch came under heavy fire, particularly on canals which surround the city, as they moved in April 15. By nightfall they were fighting in the main park and finally cleared it with flame-throwers, burning many Germans to death from a range of 40 yards. Watch casualties were light.

Next day, with almost all Groningen in the hands of the second Division, the Watch used Dutch barges, drawn up alongside each other, as stepping stones to cross the last obstacle, break all German resistance there and take 300 prisoners. The Dutch bargemen brought up their vessels under fire and "did a wonderful job."

During the battle about 35 Germans, attempting to break out of the town, attacked Black Watch Headquarters but surrendered after some of them were wounded.

The Brigade then advanced into Germany with the objective of clearing the southern approaches to the Nazi key bastion of Oldenburg, only German city to surrender to the Canadian Army before the general capitulation. Near Oldenburg, the Black Watch switched to Delmanhorst where it was committed to holding the western approaches of Bremen while the British took that city.

Brigade Plan Completed

Up to April 26 the Watch carried out a series of attacks up to Rathorn which secured the bank of the Weser river. Two days later the battalion took the town of Hude and that completed the brigade plan to secure the Bremen western approaches and control the eastern approaches to Oldenburg.

As the battalion moved into Oldenburg Col. Thomson was ordered to brigade headquarters as an acting brigadier prior to service in the Pacific theatre.

Traversy, who had taken over as battalion C.O., was just about to issue orders for the Watch part in a planned attack towards Wilhelmshaven by the Second Canadian Division the following day when word came through the night of May 4 that the enemy in northwest Germany had surrendered. There were no wild celebrations. Veterans who had come through the war thought of "buddies" who had fallen.

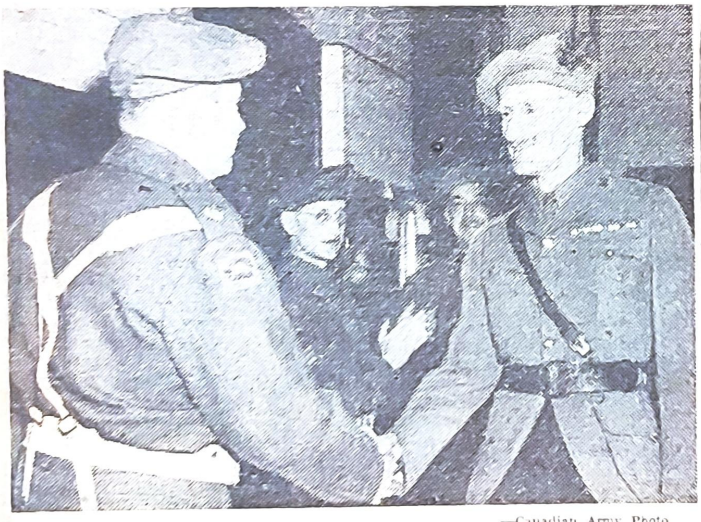
Now the Black Watch has taken over private homes, offices and hotels as billets in this large town 12 miles south of Wilhelmshaven. The battalion is part of the occupying force until relieved by the Canadian Army of Occupation now being formed.

Shortly the battalion will move back into rest centres in Holland on the first stages of its journey home—and a parade down the main streets of Montreal.

Star - June 15/45

...ck Watch Units Change O.C.s

A Great War veteran, **LIEUT.-COL. H. A. JOHNSTON, D.S.O., M.C.**, left, handed over command of the 2nd (R) Battalion, The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, to a veteran of this war, during recent ceremonies in the Bleury street armory. The latter, **MAJOR W. W. OGILVIE**, who served in the Italian campaign, is shown at right, saluting his former commanding officer on taking over.



—Canadian Army Photo

Change of command in the 3rd (R) Battalion of the Black Watch, followed closely after the change in the 2nd Battalion. Picture shows **LIEUT.-COL. W. E. MACFARLANE, M.C.**, right, shaking hands with his successor, **MAJOR D. C. A. McEACHRAN.** Both had distinguished records of service in the Great War, and have contributed much in this war.

2 Prominent Local Soldiers End Distinguished Careers

Lieut.-Col. H. A. Johnston, D.S.O., M.C., Lieut.-Col. W. E. Macfarlane, M.C., Retire

TWO prominent Montreal soldiers who have rendered distinguished service in two world wars, have retired from their command of battalions of the Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, it was announced today by Headquarters of M.D. No. 4. They are: Lieut.-Col. H .A. Johnston, D.S.O., M.C., officer commanding, 2nd (R) Battalion, who has been succeeded by Major W. W. Ogilvie; and Lieut.-Col. W. E. Macfarlane, M.C., officer commanding 3rd (R) Battalion, who has been succeeded by Major D. C. A. McEachran.

Major McEachran, a veteran of the Great War, served as adjutant of the 1st Battalion from 1924 to 1927 and then as a company commander.

Major Ogilvie, who joined the Black Watch in 1926, served in this war in the Canadian Armored Corps, and in the Cape Breton Highlanders. He returned to Canada in June, 1944, and rejoined the Reserve Army in April last.

Col. P. P. Hutchison, E.D., Commandant of the regiment, attended the parades at which the retiring commanding officers handed over command to their successors. "There is no short cut to peace," Colonel Macfarlane told his men in his farewell address. "Wars will persist unless we are prepared to resist aggression at all times."

Colonel Johnston spoke in similar vein of the value of the Canadian Reserve Army as a training ground for young men "who wish to undertake the full responsibilities of citizenship."

Adjutant Retires

Another loss sustained by the regiment, it was announced, was the retirement of Capt. Fred C. Smith, regimental adjutant. Captain Smith joined up in the ranks in the last war and was commissioned in February, 1917, in France. He was appointed regimental adjutant in October, 1941.

Colonel Johnston, a well-known Montreal stockbroker, enlisted in the ranks in the last war, and was commissioned in 1916. He was awarded the Military Cross and Distinguished Service Order. He was also mentioned in despatches. He served in the non-permanent active militia for 16 years.

Commissioned in Field

Colonel Macfarlane also started his military career in the ranks. Commissioned in the field for distinguished service, he won his majority by October 1916, and a year later won the Military Cross and later, earned a bar to it.

Rejoining the Black Watch at the outbreak of the present war, he took charge of the regimental provisional officers' training school which proved highly successful. He became Lieutenant-Colonel in May 1941.

Gazette June 14/45

THEY SERVED AGAIN

Essential military service has been performed throughout the war all across Canada by units of the Reserve Army. Those who have devoted long hours of their own time to this duty have done so without much public recognition or reward. Yet they have performed work of great value to the army and to the nation.

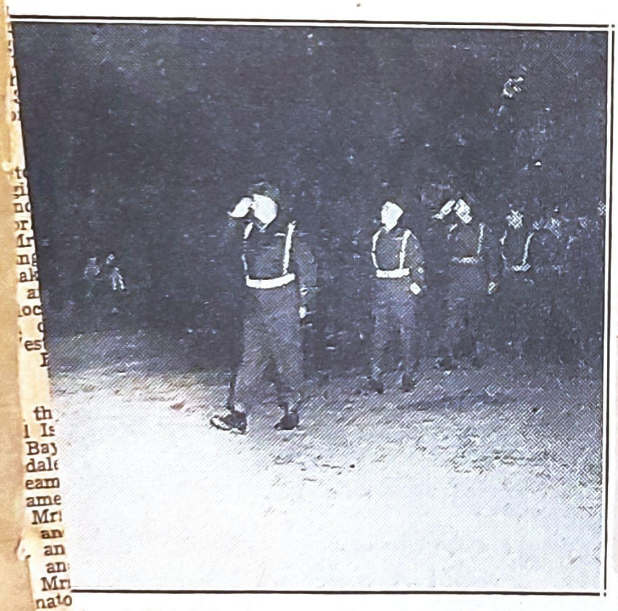
Two Montrealers who have done their full share in this respect have just handed over their commands to younger men. They are Lt.-Col. H. A. Johnston, D.S.O., M.C., and Lt.-Col. W. E. Macfarlane, M.C., commanding officers of the 2nd and 3rd Battalions of the Black Watch. Great War veterans with outstanding military records, they answered the call of their regiment at the outbreak of the present conflict and have given outstanding leadership to those who have trained under them.

In mentioning them, we pay tribute as well to the many officers who have served with them in these critical years.

Gazette

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1945.

COMMANDS CHANGE



Senad and Third Reserve Battalions of the Black Watch
Minada now have new Commanding Officers. Maj. W.
Ol Maj. D. C. A. McEachran were appointed officers
le, o e Battalions when Lt.-Col. H. A. Johnston, D.S.O.,
licer Commanding the Second Battalion, and Lt.-Col.
e, M.C., former Officer Commanding the Third, both
dinGreat War, retired. **MAJ. W. W. OGILVIE**, right, who
andalian campaign, is seen in the top picture saluting
anding officer, **LT.-COL. H. A. JOHNSTON**, as he
and of the Second Battalion. In the lower picture,
vinAN, who had just taken over command, leads the
the former commanding officer, **LT.-COL. W. E. Mac-**
omakes the salute on the McGill campus.

Lt.-Cols. Johnston, MacFarlane Give Up Black Watch Commands

The European war having been completed, two of the more prominent Montreal military men, Lt. Col. H. A. Johnston, D.S.O., M.C., and Lt.-Col. W. E. MacFarlane, M.C., officers commanding the 2nd and 3rd (reserve) battalions of the Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, respectively, have relinquished their commands, it was announced yesterday at headquarters of the Montreal military district. The two officers, who have given distinguished service in this war as well as in the last war, have been succeeded by Maj. W. W. Ogilvie and Maj. D. C. A. McEachran respectively.

The regiment has also been deprived of the services of Capt. Fred. C. Smith, regimental adjutant, who has retired, it was stated.

"There is no short cut to peace, and wars will persist unless we are prepared to resist aggression at all times," Lt.-Col. MacFarlane told the men at the parade at which he handed over the command to his successor. His belief was supported and emphasized by Lt.-Col. P. P. Hutchison, E.D., commandant of the Regiment. Lt.-Col. Johnston stressed the value of the Reserve Army as a training ground for young men "who wish to undertake the full responsibilities of citizenship."

Lt.-Col. Johnston, well known here as a stockbroker, enlisted in the ranks for service during the Great War with No. 3 Canadian General Hospital (McGill) R.C.A.M.C., in 1915. He was granted his commission on May 11, 1916, transferred to the Royal Highlanders of Canada in the field the same year, and was promoted to the rank of captain the following year. He was wounded in September, 1918, and was mentioned in dispatches, awarded the Military Cross and the Distinguished Service Order the same year.

In 1920 he joined the First Battalion of the Royal Highlanders of Canada (N.P.A.M.) as a captain, was promoted to major three years later, and transferred to the Corps of Reserve of Officers in 1936. He was appointed a lieutenant-colonel in 1940, and joined the 2nd Battalion as commanding officer in September of the same year. Lt.-Col. Johnston, who was educated at St. Andrew's College, Toronto, was a senior organizer of successive Victory Loan campaigns in relation to the military forces in this district.

Lt.-Col. W. E MacFarlane, M.C. and Bar, enlisted in the ranks with the 13th Battalion of the Royal Highlanders in 1914. He was promoted to N.C.O. while in charge of the battalion scout section, and acquired a fine reputation during repeated clashes with enemy patrols. After the second battle of Ypres in 1915 he was awarded an immediate commission in the field for distinguished service. He was promoted to captain in September, 1916, and major the following month. Wounded four times he was awarded the Military Cross in 1917, and given a Bar to that decoration in 1918.

Returning to Montreal after the war, he continued serving at Military Headquarters until demobilized in September, 1920. He rejoined the Black Watch (N.P.A.M.) at the outbreak of the present war, from the Corp Reserve of Officers, and took charge of the Regimental Provisional Officers Training School. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1941 and appointed to command the 3rd Battalion.

An investment banker by profession, he also has been a senior organizer of successive Victory Loan campaigns, particularly with regard to special names. A student of military history, he had kept abreast with the development and use of modern weapons, and he had great success with the preparation and military training of young men.

Maj. W. W. Ogilvie, who succeeded Lt.-Col. Johnston, was commissioned a Lieutenant with the 2nd Battalion in 1926, joined the Corps of Reserve officers in 1936, was re appointed from the Reserve Corps, three years later, and was promoted to the rank of Captain in 1940. At the same time he was placed in command of "D" Company of the 2nd Battalion. In February, 1942, he was appointed to the Canadian Armored Corps as Camp Commandant, and three months later he transferred to the Cape Breton Highlanders, and was promoted to the rank of Major.

He was wounded as a Company Comanmder in the central Mediterranean theatre of war, and was invalided to Canada last April. A graduate of Royal Military College with a military qualification certificate of All Arms, he is a manufacturer in civil life.

Maj. D. C. A. McEachran was commissioned as a lieutenant in September, 1915, became Acting Regimental Adjutant two years later, was with the Royal Highlanders United States Recruiting Detachment from September to October in 1917, and then went on active service, serving with the 13th Battalion. He was wounded on September 27, 1918, and was demobilized in August, 1919.

He rejoined and served with the Black Watch until transferred to the Reserve of Officers in January, 1930. In 1924 he was promoted to the rank of captain and appointed Adjutant of the First Reserve Battalion. In the same year he was appointed Commanding Officer of "D" Company in the 2nd Battalion, and was later promoted to the rank of major. He was Quartermaster of the Reserve Regimental Depot in 1936. In 1940 he was placed as Officer Commanding "D" Company in the 3rd Battalion when that reserve battalion was formed. He was appointed second in command three years later. A stock broker by [illegible]sion, he also has been an or[illegible] of successive Victory Loan [illegible]ns especially in relation [illegible]strial section.

BIGGER WELCOMES PLANNED FOR VETS

More Organized Acclaim for Returning Troops May Come Soon

PRECEDENT IN 1919

Great Popular Demonstrations Recalled—Wait Now for Whole Units to Arrive

Gazette June '45

The possible organization of special civic and other receptions for returning members of the armed forces, and possibility of parades through the city streets of returning heroes was being discussed in various circles here yesterday, but apparently nothing of that kind is anticipated before at least several weeks.

Nothing definite beyond discussion of such possibilities has been done, as far as could be learned, and no special civic receptions or parades are likely to occur before the return to this city of any one formation of the Navy, Army or Air Force as complete unit. It was believed that the first of such receptions and parades might occur with the return here of the 1st Battalion of the Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada or the Royal Montreal Regiment, now overseas, passing through here on the way to the war in the Pacific.

Canadian Army men are being brought back home at the rate of about 30,000 a month, starting this month, and the Royal Canadian Air Force expects to have about 65,000 repatriated personnel home by the end of September, it was learned. Staff officers of all branches of the service believed that this average would most likely be increased, depending on shipping facilities, and also that large numbers of Navy and Merchant Marine personnel would be returned to Canada during the next couple of months.

Members of the armed forces are arriving at Halifax in large numbers almost daily, but through the complex syst n of choice of returning men plus priority ratings the troops arriving have up to date included large groups from various units but no complete units from this district.

The first unit of any of the forces to arrive in Canada as a complete unit was the 1st Canadian Parachute Battalion, which arrived in Halifax on board the Ile de France on Wednesday. This battalion, however, included men from all over the country, and as a result it was split so that the various groups could travel on trains returning to their own districts from Halifax. Only 80 of the men were from the Montreal district, and they arrived here yesterday on the two Army trains at Bonaventure station.

A train bearing 300 members of the 6th Canadian Bomber Group of the R.C.A.F., scheduled to arrive at Windsor station last night, will not get here until this morning about seven o'clock. In this case also the men will receive the usual reception from next of kin at the station, the R.C.A.F. band, members of the Red Cross and the C.P.R. branch of the Canadian Legion. But reports that there would be a special civic reception and a street parade proved unfounded.

Conditions now compare with those after the last war when troops were arriving back in Canada within a short time after the Armistice was signed. But, due to shipping space difficulties, there were no really large groups or complete units arriving back in Montreal at one time until after the Government instituted the progressive monthly quota system in January, 1919. During that month about 20,000 troops arrived home, and were followed by 30,000 and 45,000 in the two succeeding months.

During that period a Citizens Welcome Committee was formed at a meeting called by E. R. Decary, chairman of the Montreal Administrative Commission. It included W. Black, president, Board of Trade; Howard Kelley, president, Grand Trunk Railway; A. D. MacTier, vice-president, C.P.R.; J. E. C. Daoust, president, Chamber of Commerce; J. F. Foster, president, Trades and Labor Council; Lt.-Col. Clarence F. Smith, chairman, Montreal branch, Patriotic Fund; George F. Benson, president, Khaki Club; Maj.-Gen. Wilson, G.O.C.; Huntly Drummond, Lt.-Col. J. J. Creelman and John W. Ross, and the mayors of the various other municipalities on the island.

RETURN OF 42ND

One of the first real big, noisy celebrations with a parade to mark the return of Montreal troops was witnessed on March 12, 1919, with the arrival of two trains at Place Viger station carrying 550 officers and men of the "Indomitable 42nd" The men, who had entered Mons on the day the Armistice was declared, were completing their 3,500-mile journey home from the Rhine.

The whistle at the C.P.R. Angus shops warned of the approach of the first train. When the train arrived and the 42nd men marched out, headed by their pipes and drum band, and their commanding officer, Lt.-Col. R. L. H. Ewing, D.S.O., M.C., they could hardly hear themselves talk because of the loud medley of church bells, factory whistles, sirens ringing and screeching throughout the district. And the band of the 4th Canadian Garrison Regiment competed with the bells, whistles and sirens and the madly-cheering spectators as they offered a welcome to the returning heroes.

As they left the station the troops passed between two huge signs. One of these bore the names of places where the "Indomitable 42nd." had fought, such as Ypres, Maple Copse, Sanctuary Wood, Hooge, Fabeck Graben, Zollern Trench, Vimy Ridge, Passchendaele, Hill 70, Arras, Valenciennes, Mons. The other sign bore a list of the decorations won by the Regiment: eight Distinguished Service Orders, 32 Millitary Crosses, 21 Distinguished Conduct Medals, 122 Military Medals, five Meritorious Service Medals.

Many a joyful tear was shed by virtually delirious relatives and friends who were not too busy cheering themselves hoarse as Lt.-Col. Ewing, Major E. R. Pease, D.S.O., M.C., and Major A. Graftley, M.C., and other officers led their men from the railway station to the historic old Champ de Mars.

On their famed battleground, now faced by the modern 65th. Armory, the returning heroes were greeted by a cheering mob of more than 25,000 citizens, led by Mederic Martin, then Mayor of Montreal, and by veterans of the 13th., 42nd, and 72nd. Regiments who had previously been brought back to Canada.

Similar cheering crowds lined the length of the parade route along Craig street, up Beaver Hall Hill and along St. Catherine street to Peel street and to barracks in the old high school situated where part of the Mount Royal Hotel is now.

Practically the whole route was gaily decorated with flags and colored bunting. Smiling and cheering men, women and children waved small flags in the crowds. Many a happy woman dashed through the crowd into the street to trudge along beside her husband, brother or father.

The gay happy setting was marred only by the sad appearance of people in mourning whose loved ones would not come back and the disappointed looks on the faces of others as they failed to recognize their relatives or friends in the lines of conquering heroes.

During the impressive salute to the colors at Burnside Place were present, among others, Lt.-Col. S. H. Hill, G.S.O.; Lt.-Col. Louis Leduc, A.A.G.; Lt.-Col. J. J. Creelman, D.S.O.; John Baillie, George Sumner and James Cleghorn, of the Board of Trade; Gen. Guglielmotti, of the Italian Army; Brig.-Gen. John A. Gunn, D.S.O.; Brig.-Gen. W. O. H. Dodds, D.S.O.; Maj.-Gen. E. W. Wilson, C.M.G., G.O.C.

During the next few days the men of the 42nd were the guests of honor at a regular series of military, civic and other special receptions.

The pattern was virtually the same on arrival of the 5th Canadian Highlanders, the 13th and the 72nd Highlanders, and the famous "Van Doos" of the Royal 22nd Regiment.

GAZETTE, MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1945.

An Officer and a Gentleman

All officers and men of the 42nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders of Canada, who served in the first World War, will learn with sorrow and a sense of personal loss that the one and only quartermaster whom the battalion knew in the years of its training and active service, Capt. J. K. Beveridge, M.C., has died.

There are always certain men in a regiment who give character to the unit. They are not necessarily senior officers, they may not even be commissioned, but by the strength—the color, the uniqueness of their personality—they put a stamp on the whole life of the regiment insomuch that when it is recalled, their names will inevitably be spoken. J.K., as he was universally known, was one of these men. No one who knew the 42nd can ever forget that sturdy figure, that bronzed face, that rich Fifeshire accent. Nor do the passing years dim the picture of J.K. on his beloved horse "Sandy", coming "up the line".

J. K. was a professional soldier, of an old and splendid type. Trained at the very heart of Black Watch tradition in the famous depot of the regiment at Perth, he spent 23 years of his life in the army. Entering the service at the age of 17, he passed through all gradations of rank from private to captain, winning his commission in the field.

He served in the Boer War with the 2nd Battalion of the regiment. In the experience of that bitter campaign he gained that authority which belongs only to those whose training has been tested in the flame of action. The Black Watch brought back from South Africa an imperishable fame won through defeat and triumph by the devotion and rock-like strength of men such as J. K. Beveridge.

To the 42nd Battalion, R.H.C., organizing in Montreal in February, 1915, he came as a veritable "gift of the Gods." Here was a man who knew the British Army, its organization, its training, its tradition. Here was one who knew war, its ardors, its emergencies, its demands. From the moment he was taken on strength, J. K. made the Battalion his own. He toiled for it, he literally lived for it.

Only those who, in the early days of training, bore the full weight of responsibility, could tell what J. K. meant to them in the task of building a fighting unit. His knowledge of the structure and routine of battalion life, his mastery of all questions of supply, his authority on matters of dress in a kilted regiment—from the length of the kilt to the cock of a Glengarry—these were qualities which made J. K. the perfect quartermaster. There was hardly his equal on the western front. Certainly no battalion was better cared for than the 42nd while J. K. reigned at the "horse lines."

Difficulties of supply he regarded as a challenge, problems of transport, emergencies occasioned by enemy fire, these he took in his stride. There was a war on, but J. K. was not the one to allow nature or man to prevent his getting the rations and equipment up to his battalion.

Out of the line he could be, and was, hardboiled with any man who tried to "put one over," but when the battalion was in action, and particularly when it came out to support or rest, there was nothing he would not do for weary men. Because of his devotion, his unique efficiency, his disregard of danger, he was decorated with the Military Cross, and no honor among the many gained by the 42nd was more truly won.

It is one thing to be respected or admired, it is another and better thing to be liked and claimed as a friend. Throughout the war J. K. accumulated friends as some gathered souvenirs, and what is more, he kept them long after men had gone their ways in peace. In the Battalion he had every man's friendship.

❖ ❖ ❖

Especially was he a favorite among the young subalterns. Out of the line in some farm billet, surrounded by a group of youngsters who were persuaded they were masters of any card game, he continued their education by consistently winning. When a man wins your money and is still loved, he has "got something." J. K. had that "something" and was greatly loved. Therefore, today he is mourned.

All across this land and beyond the seas the word of his death will bring to those who knew him a sense of irreparable loss, the feeling that the world is a poorer place because J. K. is gone.

He died in service, for there is no doubt that his unceasing labor for the Home Guard of his own Fifeshire countryside hastened his end. When the war broke the old warrior looked for his fitting place and found it in his own village of Leslie. There he organized and directed the Home Guard through those dark years when any night might hear the bells sounding the invasion alarm. Day and night he was on duty training, equipping, inspiring his little force for any emergency.

So he lived and so he died in service for God and country. With firm and simple faith, with unflinching courage and unmeasured devotion, Capt. J. K. Beveridge did his duty till his summons came and he received from God the great commendation, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

J. K—the men who loved you, salute you. . . Ave atque vale.

G. G. D. K.

STAR, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1945

Noted Soldier Dies Overseas

Capt. John K. Beveridge Well Known Locally

Capt. John Kay Beveridge, M.C., veteran of three wars and one of the best-known figures in the Canadian Corps of the Great War, has died in Scotland. He had many friends in Canada, and was regarded with affection by many distinguished Canadian officers who had learned their soldiering from him.

Captain Beveridge was born in Fifeshire, Scotland in 1879, and started work at the age of 10. Seven years later he joined the Black Watch of the Imperial Army. A corporal when he went off to the South African War in 1899, he was severely wounded at Magersfontein, the tragic action which cost the regiment heavily.

An instructor at Camberley Staff College for two years, he was also a noted rifle shot. In 1907 he became a color sergeant. He retired on pension after 18 years service.

Early in 1914 he came to Canada as a member of the instructional and orderly room staff of the Montreal Black Watch. He helped to organize the 13th Battalion for overseas and served in the 42nd Battalion in the Great War, winning the Military Cross and was mentioned in despatches. In 1919 he went into retirement to his old home in Fifeshire, but maintained regular communication with Canada's Black Watch and was an honorary Reserve member of the officers' mess.

Mourned Here

CAPT. JOHN K. BEVERIDGE, M.C., formerly of The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, who has died in Scotland.

DISTINGUISHED MAN OF BUSINESS

General regret, mingled with earnest good wishes for his future well-being, will be elicited by the retirement from active business of Lt.-Col. W. M. Clark-Kennedy, V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O. with bar, Croix de Guerre. After 50 years' service with the Standard Life Insurance Co., he has relinquished the post of Canadian manager he has held since 1919.

With a record of distinction in both war service and the business world, Col. Clark-Kennedy enjoys a personal admiration and respect gained by few citizens in any walk of life. The high standard of ethics and commercial conduct to which he has faithfully adhered has both won him esteem and exerted an elevating influence. His withdrawal from full-time duties will be a loss to the business community, though he will retain his positions as a Canadian director of Standard Life, president of the Guardian Life Insurance Co. of Canada, and director of the Intercolonial Coal Co.

Col. Clark-Kennedy's long connection with the Standard Life was interrupted by his military service in both the Boer War and the First World War, and even in peacetime he has always maintained active connection with military units. His military decorations were all won while overseas in 1914-18, during which period he was also wounded, once erroneously reported having been killed, and four times mentioned in despatches. By these and other attainments, he has won high regard as an officer and a gentleman, and as a distinguished man of business.

Retires

(From Yesterday's Late Editions)

LT.-COL. W. H. CLARK-KENNEDY, V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O., E.D., who has retired as Canadian manager of the Standard Life Assurance Company, but retains his 50 year link as a member of the Canadian Board of Directors.

SOLDIER AND GENTLEMAN

THE retirement from active business of Lt.-Col. W. H. Clark-Kennedy, V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O., E.D., after half a century with the Standard Life Insurance Company removed from the business world of Montreal one who has stood high in the esteem of its members.

His record as a soldier is a part of the history of two wars, in South Africa and in the last war. What that record was is written in the wounds he received and in the military honours very gallantly earned; at their head, the little bronze cross "For Valour" which no man may hope to bear who has not won it by some deed of dauntless courage. Throughout the whole of his active life he has served his King and country as a soldier should, with entire devotion and quiet self-effacement.

In the fifty years which—with the exception of his absence overseas—were given to the service of his Company, Lieut.-Col. Clark-Kennedy played his full part in the immense development of his chosen field, with its intimate connection with and dependence upon industry and commerce throughout the country. He takes with him into retirement—happily only partial retirement—the good wishes and the respect of the people of this city.

Star - Nov. 11/45

Memorial Window Will Be Unveiled

A stained glass window in a design of The Good Shepherd will be unveiled in St. Martin's Church on Sunday morning in memory of Lt. Fred Dynes and his brother-in-law, L-Cpl. Gordon Manels, both of the Black Watch (R.H.R. of Canada, who died during the late war. The window was given by the Dynes and Manels families.

Rt. Rev. John Dixon, Bishop of Montreal, will dedicate the window and preach the sermon, and the unveiling ceremony will be performed by Col. P. P. Hutchison, E.D., regimental commandant of The Black Watch. Canon Roger Howard, rector of St. Martin's will conduct the service which starts at 11 o'clock. Star - Nov. 11/45

Col. P. Matthews Remarks at
Aug 18/45

Dynes-Mannells Memorial Unveiling

As Regimental Commandant of The Black Watch I am proud to unveil this Memorial Window to the memory of two gallant young Highlanders who gave their all for us. These two young men, who were brothers-in-law, were fine soldiers of an ancient Regiment. They had both served in The Black Watch here, as the father of one had before him, for many years. Both went from us overseas, the one to serve as a lieutenant with the 1st Imperial Bn., the other to serve as a corporal with our 1st Canadian Bn. In the uniform of the same regiment on different parts of the front they fell in action - for God, for King and for Country. We can never repay our debt to the memory of young men such as these but in a memorial like this one

"At the going down of the Sun and in the morning

We will remember them."

To the glory of God and in proud and loving memory of two soldiers of The Royal Highland Regiment, Lieutenant Frederick James Dynes and Corporal Gordon Manells,

I now unveil this Memorial Window.

Tous les Anglais de la Rivière-du-Loup assimilés par les Canadiens français

OTTAWA, 20. (D.N.C.) — Le phénomène de l'assimilation raciale qui a transformé un établissement colonial anglais pour en faire la charmante ville de la Rivière-du-Loup où les noms des descendants des soldats de Wolfe sont aujourd'hui francisés, fait le sujet d'un article que lui consacre le magazine américain "Time" de cette semaine.

L'article du "TIME" souligne d'abord l'abolition de la commission scolaire protestante dans Rivière-du-Loup. Voici ce que raconte le magazine :

"La Rivière-du-Loup a eu un jour une solide population protestante et anglaise. Les soldats du 78e régiment des Highlanders, — des Frasers, Warrens, Donovans, Irvings, Kanes et Murray, — se sont établis parmi les Canadiens français après avoir conquis la Nouvelle-France avec Wolfe sur les plaines d'Abraham. Le gouvernement britannique souhaitant une conquête ethnologique également, encouragea la colonie. Après la guerre de 1812, d'autres soldats britanniques s'établirent à la Rivière-du-Loup. En 1851, encore d'autres groupes de protestants de langue anglaise, cette fois des employés de chemin de fer, arrivèrent avec le vieil Intercolonial.

"Un temps, Rivière-du-Loup eut trois églises protestantes, soit deux anglicanes et une presbytérienne. Un jour les protestants changèrent même officiellement le nom de Rivière-du-Loup pour l'appeler Fraserville et les bouches d'aqueduc dans la ville portent encore ce nom.

"Mais dès les débuts, Alex Fraser s'était marié à une jeune Canadienne-française catholique et ses enfants furent élevés comme Canadiens-français catholiques. La même chose est arrivée à la progéniture des autres protestants. Comme le temps passait, un nombre de plus en plus élevé de descendants de Wolfe et de protestants arrivés plus tard sont devenus des Canadiens français. Même les noms ont changé. Les Murray sont devenus des Murés et Fraser s'est prononcé "Fraizair". Imperceptiblement mais inexorablement les Warrens, les Kanes et les Donovans de la Rivière-du-Loup au lieu d'accomplir l'assimilation qui devait être leur mission étaient eux-mêmes assimilés.

"Aujourd'hui les Fraser et les Irving de la Rivière-du-Loup sont tellement des Canadiens-français pure-laine, que Jean-François Pouliot, un ardent nationaliste, n'a aucune peine à se faire réélire régulièrement au Parlement dans son comté.

"L'église méthodiste de la Rivière-du-Loup est devenue, depuis longtemps, une maison privée. L'une des églises anglicanes a été transformée en un logement pour trois familles. La seule église protestante qui reste, réunit une congrégation d'une douzaine de familles. N'ayant que trois écoliers protestants en vue, la Commission des écoles protestantes a finalement abandonné la partie. Le président Arthur Yeo, un protestant dont la fille est devenue religieuse, a vendu l'école pour $2,500 à un citoyen qui l'a promptement transformée en garage.

"Bientôt, la Commission des écoles protestantes remettra son actif de $3,000 à la Commission des écoles catholiques de la ville. Ensuite, elle disparaîtra".

Ainsi se termine la page d'histoire offerte, cette semaine, par la revue "TIME" à des lecteurs. Pour une fois, la province de Québec et les Canadiens-français n'auront pas à protester sur un compte-rendu fantaisiste qui défigure leur caractère. L'histoire est simple, véridique et tout à notre honneur.

THE BLACK WATCH (RHR) OF CANADA - WOMEN'S DIVISION

GENERAL REPORT OF WARTIME ACTIVITIES

For the purposes of record, and as it was considered that it would be of interest to the members of the Women's Division, the following is a general report of the work accomplished and the financing thereof for the period September 3rd, 1939 - October 31st, 1945.

During this period the funds for the Division were raised by the Finance Committee and are accounted for as follows:

FINANCE COMMITTEE

Receipts

DONATIONS			
General		4,489.21	
Special			
Mrs. Frank Smith's bags	465.00		
Mrs. MacTier's Glengarries	120.00		
Prisoners of War Boxes	322.73		
Vic.Rifles Ladies'Assoc'n	125.00		
Trinity Players	852.11		
Hon. Mess Members	275.59		
1st. Battalion	50.00		
2nd (Active Service) Bn.	1,022.45		
Sergeants' Mess-dances etc.	1,036.86		
Black Watch Association	910.00	5,179.74	9,668.95
SPECIAL PROJECTS			
Bridge Party	938.00		
Realized from 2 Morrice Pictures donated	2,375.15		
Realized from flower picture donated	75.00		
Concert	282.00		
Sale of B.W. purses, etc.	270.80		
Realized from afghan, quilt, etc. donated	574.70		
5 Special Collections	14,687.82	19,203.47	19,203.47
BOND INT.BANK INT. EXCH.			431.18
			$29,303.60 $29,303.60

Disbursements

BLACK WATCH WOMEN'S DIVISION			26,083.03
SUNDRIES			413.94
			$26,496.97
Balance: Cash in Bank	$806.63		
Victory Bonds	2,000.00		2,806.63 $29,303.60

Vol. II — No. 3 MONTREAL, Tuesday, November 6, 1945

BLACK WATCH HEADING FOR H

CANADIAN "AMBASSADORS" EXPECTED HERE THIS MONTH—TRADITIONAL WELCOME IS PLANNED FOR KILTIES—COL. V. E. TRAVERSY IN COMMAND

THERE are other formations of the Canadian Army with close ties with the United States, but it is a fair assumption that no unit is so widely-known or esteemed south of the border than The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, fifth oldest regiment in Canada and the oldest Highland formation in the Dominion.

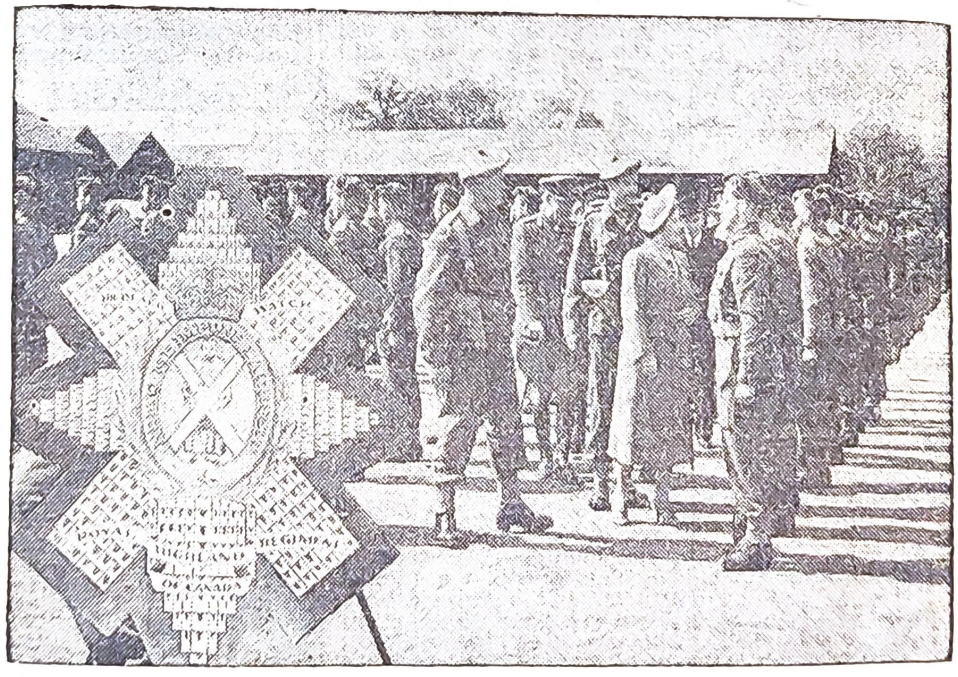
Then, what Montreal unit is more popular among the French-speaking people of this province than the "Scotties"? Both in the Great War when they were represented by three full battalions—the 13th, 42nd and 73rd—and in the war recently concluded, in which they were represented by two battalions and provided companies and detachments of men to other units as well, French-Canadians figured largely in their ranks.

When the 1st Battalion, now commanded by Lt. Col. V. E. Traversy, and the tartan that is now worn by the Canadian Black Watch comprises the dark blue, dark green and black of the four Scottish clans.

These independent companies were raised to police their areas, and just before the outbreak of war, the local Black Watch were called out on a similar duty—the 2nd Battalion being sent to the Soulanges Canal. Since that August day of 1939, the service of Montreal's Highland regiment has extended to a series of units and formations which have absorbed no fewer than 500 officers and 5,000 other ranks.

The officers have served in 144 different units and staff formations, and 67 of them have reached the rank of lieutenant colonel or higher on active service.

The regiment's 1st Battalion, for which plans are now being made for

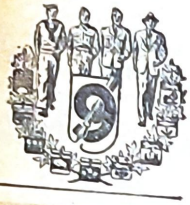


One of the Black Watch's proudest days occurred early in the war, when Her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by General A. G. L. McNaughton and Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, inspected the battalion in England. The two Black Watch officers with the officials party are, left to right, the Late Major George Fraser and the Late Lt.-Col. Stewart Cantlie, both of whom were killed in action.

M. D. No. 4

HOME!

THIS
NNED
AND



The 1st Battalion, which formed part of the 5th Brigade of the Canadian Army, 2nd Division, had the heaviest casualties of any Canadian unit during the war, made up as follows: killed—officers 30, other ranks 414; wounded—officers 75, other ranks 1,067; missing—officers eight, other ranks 180. In addition 32 officers from the Black Watch serving in other units became casualties, of whom seven were killed, 24 wounded and one missing.

Decorations and awards so far as is known won by members of the regiment, include the following: Commander of the Bath 2; Commander of the British Empire 4; Distinguished Service Order 11; Order of the British Empire 8; Military Cross and Bar, 1; Military Cross 9; Distinguished Flying Cross 1; Member of the Order of the British Empire 10; Distinguished Conduct Medal 1; Military Medal 19; British Empire Medal 3; Croix de Guerre 8; United States Silver Star 2. In addition the regiment obtained 53 mentions in despatches and 4 Commander-in-Chief's certificates.

The regiment had a company at the tragic Dieppe "reconnaissance in force", but it was after "D Day" that it really showed its magnificent fighting spirit, holding tenaciously to its objectives despite heavy losses in the bloody fighting around Caen, and covering itself with glory in Belgium, Holland and Germany.

It took part in the fighting to cut the Germans off at the Falaise Gap, it helped clear the Channel ports, being the first unit in at the relief of Dieppe. It helped to clear Antwerp, took part in the Maas-Rhine offensive and in the flanking operations that finally made the Nazis thrown up their hands in Holland.

The Black Watch left its mark on many a battlefield of the late war, just as its Great War battalions had covered themselves

● THE BLACK WATCH . . . AND DISCIPLINE

THE close proximity of the Black Watch homecoming recalls the fact that they were, on several occasions during World War I, described as a regiment lacking finesse in that important army commodity known as "discipline". During the last war sinister rumours as to the discipline and behavior of the force drifted back to Canada, where they caused no little anxiety. That these rumors were grossly exaggerated is now known, but that there was some foundation for them there is no attempt to deny.

The whole question of discipline and behavior caused, at a later date, some little feeling between the 1st Division and the men of the contingents that followed. Some few of the latter adopted a "holier thant thou" attitude and were wont to repreach the "originals with the bad name they had left behind them.

LT.-COL. V. E. TRAVERSY,

Officer Commanding the 1st Battalion Black Watch, who is in command of the famed Montreal Highland unit as it steams toward home.

Tradition has it that on one occasion a war worn veteran back in England on leave listened patiently to just such a tale of woe. "I can tell you," said the spotless newcomer, eying the veteran with disgust, "we are having a hard time to live down the reputation you fellows left in England."

"Oh well," replied the veteran, "cheer up, you'll have a damn sight worse time living UP to the reputation we have in France."

Having swiped that neat little number from a book on the battalion published after the 1st World War by R.C. Fetherstonhaugh, we scounged another angle on the stern discipline of the famed, Highland Regiment, this time from "A Short History of The Royal Highland Regiment, The Black Watch" by Col. P. P. Hutchison, E.D., K.C., B.C.L., B.A.

"In 1851 the Birkenhead, a troopship, rounded the Cape of Good Hope in a storm and was driven on a reef. A detachment of 73th was aboard. The Highlanders fell in on deck, their officers in mess kit, straight from dinner. They helped the women and children into the boats, them formed up on parade and stood to attention. Not a man moved from the ranks as the ship sank — an outstanding example of the iron discipline of a great regiment."

Passed Supreme Test

First Black Watch Battalion Returning With Fresh Honors

Heroes' Welcome Planned for Troops Who Were Engaged in Fierce Struggles

THE record of battle honors won by The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada in the Great War, unsurpassed in the Canadian Army, will be enhanced when the 1st Battalion returns home at a still undetermined date toward the end of this month.

These fresh honors, like many of those of the previous world struggle were won on battlefields where history was made. Outstanding in the Great War was the 13th Battalion's great showing at the second Battle of Ypres; in the war just closed a half-dozen struggles, starting at Caen where victory started the final disintegration of the German armies, reflect the mettle of the regiment under the supreme test.

Preparations are nearly completed for the unit's homecoming which is likely to challenge all similar demonstrations in Montreal. The McGill Stadium is likely to be the stage on which the final drama in the 1st Battalion's story in the late war will be played. Here, Lt.-Col. V. E. Traversy, commanding officer of the unit, will give his last command to the battalion which will never again reform as a unit.

C.O. Loses Life

The magnificent record of the battalion can be read in the headlines of the newspapers —'Classic attack led by Cantlie'; 'Black Watch ends war in Blaze of Glory.'

The first reference is to the gallant commanding officer whose devotion to duty cost him his life at the crossing of the Orne early in the invasion of Normandy, Lt.-Col. Stuart S. T. Cantlie. "On the night of July 18 (1944) when the great attack started, the brigade, including the Black Watch forced a crossing of the River Orne near Caen," said a writer. "The attack was superbly supported by 2,840 Allied heavy bombers.

"Strategically and technically this was a perfect job of work for which the credit was earned by Lt.-Col. Cantlie," according to the correspondent. "The fighting was difficult, the enemy fire heavy. Lt.-Col. Cantlie, in complete command of the situation and of his men, made such arrangements as were necessary to achieve the objective in view."

In that fierce engagement every man in the unit proved a hero. Picked out for special mention by a war correspondent were Piper J. Mitchell and Cpl. W. G. Steel, both of Montreal. They worked like demons getting out the wounded, commandeering jeeps wherever they could find them, and with good results, it was reported.

Punished Enemy

Another war correspondent stated that while the battalion itself suffered heavy casualties "they inflicted far greater punishment on the enemy and took hundreds of prisoners besides. Men of the Black Watch," he added, "will always remember the major battles before crossing of the Rhine that began the final victory drive. There were the bloody struggles of the Hochwald, Xanten and around Caen and St. Andre. There were many others".

These are the men whom Montreal will welcome with flags and bands as they march from Bonaventure Station to meet their next-of-kin assembled in the McGill Stadium. They will also meet men of the unit who had preceded them home, who will be in charge of a former commanding oficer, Lt.-Col. Eric Motzfeldt. A guard of honor will be turned out, the 2nd and 3rd Reserve Battalions have arranged to march from the armory to the stadium to greet their regimental colleagues, and The Black Watch Association is also likely to be in full strength as the veterans of the Great War pay tribute to the veterans of the late grim struggle.

Welcomes Planned

Civic and military welcomes are planned for the men on their return. The pipers will ensure that no mistake is made as to the regiment's Highland ancestry.

Alternative plans in case circumstances prevent the use of the Stadium are in hand, and everything conducive to the refreshment of the men, and to their early reunion with their families has been arranged. Probably no Montreal unit will have a bigger turnout of the veterans of two wars to welcome home what remains of the victorious elements of one battalion of a unit that has borne high its banners in two world wars.

Black Watch Due Next Week

Battalion Arriving At Halifax on Nov. 19

The 1st Battalion, The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, will arrive on the Queen Elizabeth at Halifax on November 19, it was learned officially last night. The unit, which served overseas with the Canadian Second Division, is commanded by Lt.-Col. V. E. Traversy.

A tremendous welcome awaits the battalion when it reaches Montreal on Tuesday or Wednesday of next week. Arrangements were made Friday night for a suitable reception in the huge Craig street Drill Hall, following a parade through decorated streets and cheering crowds. Original plans to hold the next-of-kin meeting at Molson Stadium were discarded as the weather is likely to be too cold.

During the war the regiment had on active service no fewer than 521 officers and at least 5,000 other ranks, many of whom have paid the supreme sacrifice.

The regimental committee in charge of arrangements for the welcome home has planned for the veterans already returned to share in the tribute to the returning heroes who, after tasting the bitter sting of Dieppe, made history at Caen and in some of the bloodiest fighting in France, Belgium, Holland and Germany. Nine commanding officers have led the 1st Battalion since it left Canada in 1940 under Lt.-Col. (now Brigadier) K. G. Blackader, D.S.O., M.C., E.D. They include Lt.-Col. S. D. Cantlie, Brig. G. P. Henderson, O.B.E., now Military Governor of Schleswig-Holstein; Lt.-Col. S. S. T. Cantlie, who was killed in action; Lt.-Col. F. M. Mitchell, E.D.; Lt.-Col. Eric Motzfeldt, Lt.-Col. S. D. Thomson, D.S.O., M.C., of Vancouver, and Lt.-Col. B. R. Ritchie, E.D.

BLACK WATCH DUE IN HALIFAX NOV. 19

1st Battalion Expected to Land on Canadian Soil at Beginning of Next Week

MANY BATTLE HONORS

Arrangements Are Now Being Completed for Reception to Be Held in Craig Street Drill Hall

The 1st Battalion, The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, will arrive in the giant liner, Queen Elizabeth, at Halifax on November 19, it was learned officially last night. The unit, which served overseas with the Canadian Second Division, is commanded by Lt.-Col. V. E. Traversy, one of the young officers trained by the regiment in the early months of the war.

A tremendous welcome awaits the battalion when it reaches Montreal on Tuesday or Wednesday of that week. Arrangements were made Friday night for a suitable reception in the huge Craig Street Drill Hall, following a parade through decorated streets. Original plans to hold the next-of-kin meeting at Molson Stadium were discarded owing to the fact that the weather is likely to be too cold. The new arrangement will allow relatives to meet their loved ones at the earliest opportunity.

During the war the regiment had on active service no fewer than 521 officers and at least 5,000 other ranks, many of whom have paid the supreme sacrifice. Its casualties indeed, have been heavier than any other unit in the Canadian Army, but it brings back with it battle honors that are likely to outvie most of the hardest-fighting regiments of the Dominion.

The regimental committee in charge of arrangements for the welcome home has planned for the veterans already returned to share in the tribute to the returning heroes who, after tasting the bitter sting of Dieppe, made history at Caen and in some of the bloodiest fighting in France, Belgium, Holland and Germany. Nine commanding officers have led the 1st Battalion since it left Canada in 1940 under Lt.-Col. (now Brigadier) K. G. Blackader, D.S.O., M.C., E.D They include Lt.-Col S. D. Cantlie, Brig. G. P. Henderson, O.B.E., now Military Governor of Schleswig-Holstein; Lt.-Col. S. S. T. Cantlie, who was killed in action; Lt.-Col. F. M. Mitchell, E.D., Lt.-Col. Eric Motzfeldt, Lt.-Col. S. D. Thomson, D.S.O., M.C., of Vancouver; and Lt.-Col. B. R. Ritchie, E.D.

WON MANY HIGH HONORS

The calibre of its fighting sons can be judged from the fact that men of the battalion have won three Distinguished Conduct Medals, of whom the latest announced was RSM. Allan Turnbull; as well as 15 Military Medals, two British Empire Medals and four Croix de Guerre, all while serving with the unit. These are included in the total of 29 decorations won by Black Watch men with the battalion, though personnel of the regiment serving with other units or in a variety of appointments have won a total of 139 honors and decorations including two Companionships of the Order of the Bath, and 11 Distinguished Service Orders.

Its most memorable achievements, of course, involved the heavy fighting in the Caen area and the clearing of the Falaise Pocket, but in the grand sweep of the Allied Armies from Normandy to the Rhine, the battalion took part in such strenuous operations as the cleaning up of the Channel ports, the opening of Antwerp, the actions in the Maas and Nijmegan salients, then the great Maas-Rhine offensive and the tedious but vital Netherlands flanking actions.

All these operations involved a number of important tactical and strategical engagements in which the battalion played a valiant role These engagements involved a minimum of 26 sharp actions, and no future history of the regiment will be complete if it omits such names as Iffs, Flueyr-sur-Orne, St. Andre, May-sur-Orne, Mille Brugge, Walcheren, Hochwald Forest, Xantan-on-Rhine, Terborg, Hude, Oldenburg and Bremen.

Few Canadian regiments can equal, none surpass, the total war effort of The Black Watch from the beginning of the war. Its 2nd Battalion served in 1939 in the Internal Security Force and, later, was a unit of the Canadian Seventh Division. In addition, the regiment had a 3rd and a 4th Battalion in the Reserve Army, and a 42nd Veterans' Reserve Company which was probably the strongest in the Dominion. It met all calls for reinforcements for its Active Service units and, in addition supplied 10 officers and a company of other ranks to the 2nd (Reconstituted) Battalion of the Royal Rifles of Canada.

Ships Bringing 13,000 Home

"Elizabeth," Puncher Are Due Over Week-End

More than 13,000 personnel of the Canadian armed forces are expected to arrive at Halifax over the week-end on the giant liner Queen Elizabeth and H.M.C.S. Puncher. On the latter vessel, which is due late Saturday, there are four officers and 51 other ranks only from this district. The remainder are on the Queen Elizabeth which arrives Monday.

"The Queen" is reportedly bringing home 13 complete Canadian Army units including five for Montreal and district, these being The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, the Three Rivers Regiment (Tank), the 1st Road Construction Company, R.C.E. and the 50th and 73rd batteries of artillery.

It is also reported that His Excellency the Governor-General, the Earl of Athlone, is returning to Canada on the Queen Elizabeth, with H.R.H. the Princess Alice.

Outside units returning are: the Royal Regiment of Canada, Toronto; Royal Hamilton Light Infantry, Hamilton; 45th Medium Battery, R.C.A., Lindsay, Ont.; Essex Scottish, Windsor; Cameron Highlanders of Ottawa; 13th Field and 38th Light Anti-aircraft batteries, of Winnipeg; and the South Saskatchewan Regiment.

Canadian National Railways will employ 28 special trains in transporting personnel to their various home centres. These include 100 naval personnel, 10,600 military men and 1,400 R.C.A.F officers and other ranks. In addition they will carry 53 Red Cross, nine St. John Ambulance Brigade and three South African nurses; 150 members of the Royal Navy, 703 personnel of the British Army, 100 R.A.F., 50 Merchant Navy men and 75 Ministry of War Transport and 40 other civilians.

'Ticker Tape' To Greet RHRs

Black Watch to Parade On St. James Street

A "ticker tape" reception is being planned for the first Battalion The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, when it returns here early next week.

The committee in charge of arrangements announced today that permission had been obtained to hold a parade on St. James street, through the heart of the financial district, from west to east, directly opposite to the present one-way traffic flow.

The battalion, which is commanded by Lt.-Col. V. E. Traversy, will march from Bonaventure Station to the Craig street Drill Hall where the civic and military reception will be held. During its parade through downtown Montreal, the unit will be accompanied by men of the battalion who had previously returned home. They will be in charge of Lt.-Col. Eric Motzfeldt, who commanded the unit overseas.

Pipe Band To Lead March

Leading the parade will be the regiment's famous pipe band under Pipe Major Robert Hanna, and the band of the regiment will play ahead of the already returned veterans' contingent.

Original plans had called for the reception to be held in the Molson Stadium, but it is now held that the weather will be too uncomfortable cold for the next-of-kin and others who would be awaiting reunion with their veteran sons, husbands and brothers.

Latest reports disclose that the Black Watch will be returning on the giant liner Queen Elizabeth, which leaves the United Kingdom tomorrow, and will arrive at Halifax probably on Monday. Depending on the time of the liner's arrival at her berth, the battalion will arrive here on Tuesday or Wednesday.

One of the most enthusiastic receptions that has yet greeted any homecoming unit awaits the "kilties in battledress," who will be about 1,000 strong. Col. P. P. Hutchison, E.D., regimental commandant, disclosed today that the route of the parade had now been agreed upon as follows: from Bonaventure Station to St. James street, east to St. Gabriel street, south to Craig street, and east to the Drill Hall.

Here the battalion and the returned men will be received by their next-of-kin, and three brief speeches of welcome will be made before Colonel Traversy dismisses his men for the last time.

"Salute" at Victoria Square

During the parade Maj.-Gen. E. J. Renaud, C.B., C.B.E., District Officer Commanding, M.D. No. 4, will take the salute as the veterans march past near the south-west corner of McGill street and St. James, opposite Victoria Square. The D.O.C. will be accompanied by Hon. D. C. Abbott, Minister of National Defence, and Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of Health.

In addition to the veterans of the 1st Battalion, the parade will include detachments from The Black Watch Association, the 3rd and 4th (R) Battalions of the regiment, and the Bishop's College School Cadet Corps which is affiliated to the regiment. A guard of honor of 60 all ranks will be in attendance at the Drill Hall.

The Mayor of Montreal, who will be represented at the homecoming by Councillor W. R. Bulloch, has issued an appeal for all shops and business premises on the line of march to be specially well decorated for the return of the Black Watch. The route it is claimed, lends itself to a good display of flags and bunting.

Dieppe Units On Way Home

Queen Elizabeth Sails With 10,000 Veterans

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Nov. 15—(C.P. Cable)—The giant Cunard liner Queen Elizabeth, making her second voyage repatriating Canadian troops, left here with 10,000 veterans today, including regiments which won honors at Dieppe.

The draft included the Royal Regiment of Canada, from Toronto, the Essex Scottish, of Windsor, Ont.; the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry, of Hamilton, Ont.; the Black Watch, of Montreal; the Calgary Highlanders; the South Saskatchewan Regiment of Weyburn and Regina; and the Cameron Highlanders of Canada from Winnipeg.

Also sailing on the Queen Elizabeth were No. 1 Road Construction company of the Royal Canadian Engineers; No. 11 Canadian Field Company, R.C.E., the 12th Canadian Armored Regiment; 17 artillery batteries and a large number of miscellaneous drafts.

Others aboard the mighty troop transport were 53 Canadian Red Cross girls who have served in canteens throughout the United Kingdom and the Continent, and six Canadian war correspondents: J. A. M. Cook, Sifton Press; A. H. Christensen, editor Canada's Weekly; Ross Harkness and James Annan, Toronto Daily Star; D. B. Fairbairn and James L. Marshal, CBC.

PROCLAMATION

HOMECOMING

of the

BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.) of Canada,
1st CANADIAN ROAD CONSTRUCTION CO., R.C.E.,
50 MEDIUM BATTERY,
73 FIELD BATTERY

It is the wish of the City Authorities that all citizens extend a hearty welcome to the

Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada,
1st Canadian Road Construction Co., R.C.E.,
50 Medium Battery,
73 Field Battery.

which are returning home after six years' absence overseas.

The valiant officers and men of these units, whose courage has so greatly redounded to our honor, deserve the warmest of welcomes.

With the approval of the officers of each regiment, the City Authorities will do their utmost to plan, as soon as possible, a separate demonstration for each returning unit.

In the meantime, we hope that the public will prove in an undeniable manner that we are all proud of them.

CAMILLIEN HOUDE, Mayor of Montreal.

Mayor's Office,
November 16th, 1945.

GAY WELCOMING SET FOR BLACK WATCH

Staid Financial Section to be Brightened for Troops' March Through

Montreal's staid and sober financial district will see a sudden awakening of color and gayety next week, with the homecoming of the 1st Battalion of the Black Watch, (R.H.R.), an announcement made yesterday by the committee in charge of the reception, revealed. Not only will the parade invade the sanctity of St. James street, the committee reports, but it will break all precedents there, by marching the wrong way on a one way street.

Due to arrive at Bonaventure station early next week, probably Wednesday, the unit will form up with the famous regimental pipe band in the lead and will march east on St. James street to the ceremonial reception at the Craig street Drill Hall.

The returning battalion will be under the command of Lt.-Col. V. E. Traversy and will be accompanied on the march by previously returned veterans of the unit led by Lt.-Col. Eric Motzfeldt, who commanded the battalion overseas. The pipe band will be led by Pipe Major Robert Hanna.

The liner, Queen Elizabeth, on which the unit is scheduled to return, 1,000 strong, leaves England today and should dock at Halifax on Monday. A Monday morning arrival would see the troops in Montreal on Tuesday while an evening arrival would bring them in on Wednesday.

Exact route of the parade has been announced by Col. P. P. Hutchison, E.D., regimental commander, as follows: From Bonaventure station east on St. James street to St. Gabriel street; south to Craig street and east to the Drill Hall, where next-of-kin will be waiting. Three brief addresses of welcome will be made before the men are dismissed for the last time as a unit.

Maj.-Gen. E. J. Renaud, C.B., C.B.E., district officer commanding M.D. 4, who will take the salute on the south-west corner of McGill and St. James streets, will be accompanied by Hon. D. C. Abbott, Minister of National Defence, and Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of Health. The Mayor of Montreal, who will be represented at the reception by Councillor W. R. Bulloch, has asked that all shops and business premises be brightened by decorations suitable to the long-awaited return of the Black Watch.

In attendance at the Drill Hall will be a special guard of honor, comprising 60 officers and men of the regiment. Included in the parade will be a detachment of the Black Watch Association, the 3rd and 4th Reserve Battalions of the regiment and the Bishop's College School Cadet Corps, affiliated with the regiment.

Welcome Plans Now Complete

Hon. D. Abbott to Greet Black Watch Wednesday

Hon. Douglas C. Abbott, Minister of National Defence, will participate in the official welcome home to the 1st Battalion, The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, it was announced by Lt.-Col. Andrew Fleming, V.D., chairman of the arrangements committee, today.

The Minister will be at the saluting base at Victoria Square when the returning unit, commanded by Lt.-Col. V. E. Traversy, with the veterans who have already returned under Lt.-Col. Eric Motzfeldt, march past on St. James street, an event which, according to tentative information received this morning is likely to take place at 10 a.m. Wednesday.

The salute will be taken by Maj.-Gen. E. J. Renaud, C. B., C. B. E., District Officer Commanding, M. D. No. 4, who will be accompanied by Councillor W. R. Bulloch, representing the Mayor of Montreal, and by Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Health. The saluting base will be at the southwest corner of St. James and McGill streets, opposite the Square.

Major-Gen. A. E. Walford, C.B. E., M.M., Adjutant General, also will attend, together with the honorary colonel of the regiment, Col. Sir Montagu Allan, C.V.O., E.D., and the following honorary lieutenant colonels: Lt. Col. G. S. Cantlie, D.S.O., 1st Battalion; Maj. Gen. G. E. McCuaig, C.M.G., D.S. O., 2nd Battalion; Lt. Col. W. H. Clark-Kennedy, V.C., C.M.G., D.S. O., 3rd Battalion; and Brig. K. M. Perry, D.S.O., 4th Battalion. All three latter officers served with the 1st Battalion in the Great War.

Col. P. P. Hutchison, E.D., Commandant of the regiment, will be present and so will Maj. Gen. P. E. Leclerc, C.B.E., M.M. and Brig. G. V. Whitehead, V.D., both of whom commanded the 5th Brigade in which the Black Watch served. Col. Crawford Grier, E.D., Headmaster of Bishop's College School whose cadet corps is affiliated to the regiment, will also be at the saluting base.

Guard of Honor of 50

The guard of honor which will receive the returning veterans in the Craig street Drill Hall, will comprise 50 other ranks from the 2nd and 3rd (R) Battalions, who also will be on parade, under Major Ian MacDougall, a returned officer who now commands a company in the 3rd Battalion, and with Capt. D'Arcy McGovern, another returned officer who commands Headquarters company of the 2nd Battalion, as his second in command.

Arrangements for assembling the next-of-kin and invited guests in the Drill Hall are in charge of Capt. D. F. Rennie, regimental training officer, and the ushering is in charge of Major D. B. McAskill, second in command of the 2nd Battalion. Parade arrangements are being supervised by Capt. Glen Mackay, regimental P.R.O. The baggage will be handled under the supervision of Capt. R. F. Davenport of the administrative and training staff, who saw service overseas with the 48th Highlanders.

As the pipe band under Pipe Major R. Hanna, will lead the parade behind a squad of mounted city police, and the regimental band under W/O. J. B. Jones, will head the already returned veterans, it is expected that the parade will be little less than a thousand strong. With Colonel Motzfeldt will be Lt. Col. S. D. Cantlie and Lt.-Col. F. M. Mitchell both former commanding officers of the 1st Battalion overseas; the second-in-command will be Major R. C. Macduff, adjutant, Capt. C. L. Stuart, and the "company commanders" Capt. J. Durocher, Major D. Menzies, Major W. Ewing, Major A. H. M. Carmichael, Major J. P. W. Taylor and Major A. L. MacLaurin. But grouped with them will be other Black Watch officers who were on active service earlier, including Lt.-Col. A. G. Steevnson, Capt. D. A. Law, Major F. J. Smith, Major J. C. Routledge, Lt.-Col. A. Evans, Capt. Robert Pilot, Col. J. B. Weir, O.B.E., Lt.-Col. H. M. Jaquays, Capt. M. G. Mather, Lt.-Col. A. W. Wright, Lt.-Col. C. Patch and Lt.-Col. J. W. Knox, M.B.E.

Firms Urged to Decorate

The parade will move east on St. James street from Bonaventure Station to St. Gabriel street, and all business firms and stores on the line of march are requested to hang out flags and bunting to the greatest possible extent. On reaching St. Gabriel the parade will turn south to Craig street and then east to the Drill Hall.

There will be only three brief addresses before Colonel Traversy responds to the addresses of welcome, and then dismisses the parade.

City to Greet Black Watch Next Week

Highlanders Have Won Many Honors In Overseas Service

The brilliant red hackle will again be much in evidence in Montreal on Wednesday or Thursday of next week, when over 500 members of the Black Watch return home from overseas under the command of Lt.-Col. V. E. Traversy.

The welcome planned for this famed Montreal highland regiment promises to be an enthusiastic one. St. James street is expected to pour miles of ticker tape from flag-decorated windows as the regiment marches from Bonaventure station toward St. Gabriel street and south to Craig street, where next-of-kin will await the Highlanders in the Drill Hall.

Officers and other ranks of the Black Watch have won 139 decorations and mentions in despatches. About 450 lost their lives.

Sixty-eight of the Black Watch officers reached the rank of lieutenant-colonel or higher on active service. Nine of these commanded the unit through its different moves toward its ultimate destination—Berlin. Col. Traversy was the youngest of the nine.

Named Division O.C.

A veteran of the first World War, Brig. (then Lt.-Col.) K. G. Blackader, D.S.O., M.C., was first and longest in command of the battalion. He took over in September, 1939, leading the unit to its first overseas station in England. He was appointed Officer Commanding the Canadian 3rd Division, replacing Major-Gen. "Rod" Keller, C.B.E., after the latter was wounded in Normandy.

Lt.-Col. S. D. Cantlie took over command of the battalion from Brig. Blackader. He relinquished his command to go to Western Canada as a training officer on the Pacific Coast.

Lt.-Col. S. S. T. Cantlie E.D., replaced his cousin. Under his command the Black Watch proceeded overseas through Caen and on to St. Andre sur Orne.

Col. Cantlie was killed in action on July 25, 1943, falling beside him was Lt.-Col Eric Motzfeldt, badly wounded, who subsequently replaced his fallen comrade.

Henderson Takes Over

Brig. G. P. Henderson, O.B.E., a Scotsman who spent many years in Montreal, commanded the Black Watch during the six months absence of Col. Cantlie from October, 1943 to March, 1944. During this time training continued in the south of England.

Lt.-Col. F. M. Mitchell, E.D., of Westmount, was appointed O.C. following the death of Col. Cantlie. He served until the end of September, 1944, when he was posted as O.C. of a reinforcement and training battalion on the Continent and later in England.

Next O.C. was Lt.-Col. B. R. Ritchie, E.D., of Montreal. Under his leadership the red hackle found its way through the clearance of Antwerp area, the Walcheren Islands and advanced as far as the Rhine. He was released for the purpose of training reinforcements in England.

Col. Motzfeldt, a Dane who could not speak a word of English when he arrived in Canada 16 years ago, took over from Col. Ritchie. He will be in command of the detachment of Black Watch overseas veterans who have already arrived home, and is likely to lead some 300 or 400 of them marching behind the incoming troops in the homecoming parade.

Thomson Appointed

Last but one of the nine O.C.'s to lead the Highlanders was Col. S. W. Thomson, D.S.O., M.C., who officiated at intervals between acting as commander of the Canadian Infantry Brigade.

Col. Traversy of Westmount, who will lead the regiment home is still in his twenties. He was severely wounded in the legs on the Normandy beachhead in June, 1944, and spent several months convalescing.

PLANS COMPLETED TO WELCOME R.H.R.

Final Arrangements Made for Arrival of Famous Local Battalion on Wednesday

MINISTERS TO ATTEND

Abbott and Claxton to Take Part in Ceremonies as Federal Representatives

The names of Montreal and Quebec Province men returning on the Queen Elizabeth are published on page 18.

Final arrangements for the welcome in Montreal of the homecoming 1st Battalion of the Black Watch (R.H.R.) are now completed and it is definite that Hon. Douglas C. Abbott, Minister of National Defence will be on hand at the saluting base opposite Victoria Square as the Battalion marches eastward on St. James street towards the Craig street drill hall where a short ceremony will take place.

No exact information as to the time of the reception is yet available but it is expected that the parade will take place at approximately 10 a.m. Wednesday. Maj.-Gen. E. J. Renaud, C.B., C.B.E., District Officer Commanding M.D. No. 4, as he takes the salute on the southeast corner of St. James and McGill streets, will be accompanied by Hon. Mr. Abbott, Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Health and Welfare, and Councillor W. R. Bulloch, representing the Mayor of Montreal.

Others in the official party will be: Maj.-Gen. A. E. Walford, C.B.E., M.M., Adjutant General; Col. Sir Montagu Allan, C.V.O., E.D., honorary colonel of the regiment and the following honorary lieutenant-colonels: Lt.-Col. G. S. Cantlie, D.S.O., 1st Battalion; Maj.-Gen. G. E. McCuaig, C.M.G., D.S.O., 2nd Battalion; Lt.-Col. W. H. Clark-Kennedy, V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O., 3rd Battalion; and Brig. K. M. Perry, D.S.O., 4th Battalion. All three latter officers served with the 1st Battalion in World War I.

Col. P. P. Hutchison, E.D., commandant of the regiment; Maj.-Gen. P. E. Leclerc, C.B.E., M.M.; and Brig. G. V. Whitehead, V.D., will also be present as will Lt.-Col. I. L. Ibbotson, E.D., who was second in command of the unit when it proceeded overseas and who is at present its senior returned officer, Col. Crawford Grier, E.D., Headmaster of Bishop's College School, whose cadet corps is affiliated with the regiment, will also be at the saluting base.

CEREMONY AT DRILL HALL

Awaiting the returning battalion at the Drill Hall, will be a guard of honor of 50 other ranks from the 2nd and 3rd (R) Battalions, led by Maj. Ian MacDougall. Maj. MacDougall will have as his second in command, Capt. D'Arcy McGovern. The 1st Battalion, as it disembarks at Bonaventure and marches to the drill hall via St. James, St. Gabriel and Craig streets, will be under the command of Lt.-Col. V. E. Traversy, while previously returned veterans of the battalion will parade under the command of Lt.-Col. Eric Motzfeldt.

The regiment's famous pipe band, which will lead the returning battalion will be led by Pipe Major R. Hanna, and the brass band, leading the veterans already returned, will be under WO. J. B. Jones. A squad of mounted city police will be in the vanguard of the parade.

All arrangements for the assembly of next-of-kin and invited guests in the drill hall are in charge of Capt. D. F. Rennie, regimental training officer. Ushering is in charge of Maj. D. B. McCaskill, 2nd in command of the 2nd Battalion. Parade arrangements are under Capt. Glen Mackay, regimental public relations officer, while the handling of baggage will be supervised by Capt. R. F. Davenport of the administrative and training staff.

Col. Motzfeldt will be accompanied by Lt.-Col. S. D. Cantlie and Lt.-Col. F. M. Mitchell, both former commanding officers of the 1st Battalion overseas; second-in-command will be Maj. R. C. Macduff; adjutant, Capt. C. L. Stuart; and company commanders, Capt. J. Durocher, Maj. D. Menzies, Maj. W. Ewing, Maj. A. H. M. Carmichael, Maj. A. L. MacLaurin and Maj. J. P. W. Taylor. Other previously returned active service officers, who will be present, are: Lt.-Col. A. G. Stevenson, Capt. D. A. Law, Maj. F. J. Smith, Maj. J. C. Routledge, Lt.-Col. A. Evens, Capt. Robert Pilot, Col. J. B. Weir, O.B.E., Lt.-Col. H. M. Jaquays, Capt. M. G. Mathier, Lt.-Col. A. W. Wright, Lt.-Col. C. Patch, and Lt.-Col. J. W. Knox, M.B.E.

the sound track

• • • • • by sean 'jock' edwin

• THE BLACK WATCH—Another historical note will be added to the long proud record of the Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada next week, when Lt.-Col. Valmore Eric Traversy herds some five hundred hackle-wearing troops into the Craig Street Drill Hall, there to dismiss them for the last time. Montreal's Black Watch can easily take its place among the most popular regiments in the Dominion, they might even be called the "Ambassadors of Canada". There are other formations of the Canadian Army having close ties with the United States, but it is a fair assumption that no unit is so widely-known or esteemed south of the border than the Kilties of this city. Evidence of this might be found in the N.Y. Daily News this week, where Ed Sullivan calls attention to their return in his "Little Old New York" column.

• **MANY AMERICANS FOUGHT** side by side with Canadians in Black Watch ranks in both World Wars, coming here in each case before the U.S. got in on the shows. There is a similar paradox in that there is no more popular English-speaking battalion among French-speaking Canadians than the "Scotties" of the Black Watch. French-speaking soldiers represented five percent of the unit's strength in the 1st World War and between 10 and 12 percent in the war just ended. The regiment's history in Montreal goes back some eighty years; moreover it is affiliated with the oldest Highland Regiment in the British Army, which makes the circle complete—Norman, Saxon and Celt. So, with its brave history, the Black Watch left its mark on many a battlefield of the late war, just as its Great War battalions had covered themselves with honor a generation before. In battle known as "The Ladies from Hell", in peace, "Ambassadors of good-will."

• THE BLACK WATCH name seems to inspire men of its regiments—and in more ways than one. These 500 boys, remnants of over 5,000 who passed through Black Watch ranks during the six years since September, 1939, will bring back many humorous as well as serious stories of what they went through overseas. The world, however, is serious enough. We like to recall the happier side of the Black Watch from stories of the last war, when the counterpart of the present battalion helped to make the name "Black Watch" one to conjure with.

• DURING THE LAST WAR serious rumors as to the discipline and behavior of the regiment reached Canada, most of which were later shown to be without foundation and grossly exaggerated. The question of discipline brought about some little feeling between the 1st Division and the men who followed. Some few of the latter adopted a "holier than thou" attitude and were wont to reproach the "originals" with the bad name they'd left behind. "I can tell you," said one spotless newcomer, eyeing any old sweat with disgust, "we are having a hard time to live down the reputation you fellows left in England." "Oh, well," replied the B. W. veteran, "cheer up, you'll have a damn sight worse time trying to live UP to the rep we have in France."

• **ANOTHER ANGLE OF DISCIPLINE** in the Black Watch goes back to 1851 when the Birkenhead, a troopship, rounded the Cape of Good Hope in a storm and was driven on a reef. A detachment of the 73rd Black Watch was aboard. The Highlanders fell in on the deck, their officers in mess kits, straight from dinner. They helped women and children into the boats, then formed up on parade and stood at attention. Not a man moved from the ranks as the ship sank—an outstanding example of the iron discipline of a grand regiment.

• IN SPITE OF HARD WORK and serious attention to duty while training in the last war, times were seldom entirely devoid of humorous incidents. Few of those privileged to be present will easily forget the newly appointed lance-jack who was earnestly drilling an awkward squad on Fletcher's Field. At the edge of the small plot allotted to him was a group of nurse-maids whose admiring comments brought hot blushes to his face and confusion to his brain. His orders suffered as a result. Finally, as Col. F. O. W. Loomis approached to look things over, confusion took control. "Squad!" roared the corporal, "Right! No, left! No! . . . Oh, damn it! tur-r-n yer faces tae the Colonel and yer backs on a' thae blatherin' weemin."

• **IN ENGLAND THERE WERE** many more such humorous doings. Even on the crossing the Black Watch officers found occasion for the odd red face in dealing with their fighting men. Fear of the much vaunted German secret police put officers and men on their guard aboard the troopship Alaunia, and two men were arrested for suspicious behavior. These were handed over to authorities in England and later publicly exonerated. A third man was discovered with a list in his possession showing all the chief ports in the British Isles. Opposite each port was a name, apparently a code word for the port in question. For a time the case looked serious until enquiry disclosed that the sporting element of the battalion were holding a lottery on the Alaunia's unknown destination.

• THESE YOUNG "OLD SWEATS" (of whom only nine are "originals") have added another brilliant chapter to the long and proud history of the Black Watch. These lads are headed back to civil life, proud in the knowledge that they have done their duty . . . but well. We will hear many more stories of life in the army from these soldiers, and at the same time, as we watch them parade up St. James street Wednesday morning, bid them "Welcome Home" as members of a regiment the City of Montreal can well be proud of.

BLACK WATCH LIST INCLUDES 482 MEN

244 Montrealers in Local Battalion Expected Here Wednesday

A total of 244 officers and other ranks of the 1st Battalion of the Black Watch (R.H.R.) whose homes are in Montreal and district, will arrive in Halifax on Monday aboard the liner Queen Elizabeth and are expected to be in Montreal Wednesday morning. They will be accompanied by 238 other members of the battalion who will later depart for their homes in other parts of the Dominion. Names of the local personnel appear below in alphabetical order.

A Sgt. P. D. Adanyk, 1105 Montmorency; Pte. R. E. Adams, Bellerieve Station; Pte. M. Adelstein, 5212 Hutchison; Cpt. H. B. Akin, 5166 Cote St. Antoine; Pte. J. F. K. Aldrich, 1230 Beaubien; Pte. S. Andes, 4321 St. Urbain; Pte. M. J. Ayotte, 531 Lusignan.

B Maj. J. F. Baillie, 1547 MacGregor; Lt. R. C. Byers, 5588 Bannantyne; Sgt. L. C. Bull, 5530 Ple IX; Pte. A. S. Baird, Lachine; Pte. E. G. Beacon; L. Cpl. P. Beaudoin, 6753 St. Dominique; Pte. W. E. Beaudoin, 2219 Wellington; Pte. L. Beaudry, St. Germain de Granthan; Pte. R. Begin, 4249 Des Erables; Pte. H. Reigleman, 3896 Clark; Pte. G. Belanger, Sherbrooke; Pte. L Belanger, Sauveur des Monts; Pte. L. P. Belleau, 3230 St. Antoine; Pte. R. Bertrand, 7536 Chateaubriand; Pte. A. Betchinsky, Lachine; Pte. N. Bigelow, Glenalmond; Pte. A. Blanchette, Trenholme; Pte. J. Bogucki, 1925 Laber; Pte. R. J. Booth, 779 Walker; Pte. G. Bourgoin, 1262 Ontario; Pte. E. J. Briard, New Carlisle; Pte. I. S. Brownstein, 4666 Clarke; Pte. M. Brunner, 3980 De Bullion; Cpl. J. A. Budge, 5664 11th avenue; Pte. P. Bullock, 1315 Torrance; Pte. J. A. Burnett, 5663 Esplanade; Pte. R. S. Busby, 378 3rd avenue; Pte. G. W. Bussey, 137 3rd avenue; Pte. C. Buzzell, Magog.

C CQMS. R. M. Carton, 1226 Fort; CQMS. W. F. Cound, 765 Chatham; Sgt. C. E.Culmer, 5849-6th Avenue; Pte. D. Calderisi, 2401 Davidson; L.-Cpl. S. Campbell, 5393 Esplanade; Cpl. W. T. Campbell, 372 Vitre; Pte. D. B. Campeau, Calumet Island; Cpl. K. Campion, 2383 Joliette; Pte. H. Carleton, 638 Liverpool; Pte. J. P. Carroll, 2477 Coursol; Pte. A. Carelle, 924 Lafayette; Pte. E. G. Castle, 5161 Trans Island; Cpl. E. W. Cavers, 4810 Bannantyne; Pte. P. C. F. Cere, 6816 3rd; Pte. J. Cervinek, 1185 Sanguinet; Pte. E. Charbonneau, 2111 Bourbonniere; Pte. N. Charbonneau, 4675 Notre Dame East; Pte. P. Chartrand, Les Cedres; Pte. J. Cherry, 5949 Esplanade; Pte. R. Cherry, 5949 Esplanade; Cpl. J. B. Churchill, 4027 Marlowe; Pte. S. A. Clark, Duparquet; Pte. F. Cole, 5993 Jeanne Mance; Pte. M. R. Cole, Magog; Pte. L. Coleman, 562 Theodore; Pte. T. E. Costello, 758 Richmond; Pte. E. Couillard, 8448 Foucher; Pte. T. H. Cound, 765 Chatham; Pte. E. Courte, Harrington East; Pte. G. Cousins, 6826 Marquette; Pte. A. Creamick, 10926 Rome; Cpl. W. H. Curtis, 5801b Second.

D Lt. E. N. Doyle, South Durham; Maj. E. S. Duffield, 214 St. James street west; Pte. N. Davis, Aylmer; Pte. G. S. Dawe, 3965 Newmarch street; Pte. G. J. Dean, Cowansville; Pte. H. Debrofsky, 5651 Hutchison street; Pte. P. A. Deguise, 6855 Alma street; Pte. P. H. Delgrosse, Kazabazua; Pte. G. R. Dempsey, 418 Church street; Pte. L. Dibenga, 4343 Beaconsfield avenue; Pte. D. D. Dilio, 308 Young street; Pte. M. E. Drolet, 6308 Denormanville street; Pte. R. Dugas, Lachine; Pte. G. A. Duncan, Lachine; Pte. G. H. Dupherron, Sherbrooke.

E Sgt. M. Enkel, 8120 St. Denis; Pte. G. H. Ede, 5921 De St. Valls street; Pte R. C. English, Ormstown.

F CSM. W. F. L. Frost, 820 6th avenue; Pte. R. Fillion, 1087 City Hall avenue; Pte. J. S. Fleming, 1414 Leclaire street; Pte. N. T. Fleming, Noranda; Pte. J. Fogelbaum, 5019 Clarke street; Pte. C. J. Forey, 799 Brewster avenue; Pte. R. G. Furey, Ormstown.

G Capt. S. E. Griffin, Ste. Anne de Bellevue; CSM. J. S. Gardner, Greenfield Park; CSM. H. D. Gaudard, 7548 Querbes; Pte. L. Gagnon, 2073 St. Timothee; Pte. J. F. Gahan, 80 Hudson; Pte. R. H. Garrick, Dunham; Pte. M. Golemriosky, 6592 Cartier; Pte. C. H. Goodale, 712 Liverpool; Pte. R. Goodman, 7544 Querbes; Pte. A. G. Gordon, 5662 Hutchison; Pte. M. Gorichan, 542 Charron; Pte. J. Grindon, 563A Bourbonniere.

H CSM. F. V. Hall, 4320 Walkley; CQMS. A. J. Hubbard, 523A Congregation; Sgt. W. M. Hepburn, 8215 St. Denis; Pte. H. J. Halpin, 1831 Bayle; Pte. S. L. Holmes, Huntingdon.

J Pte. B. Jacques, 117 Selby; Pte. G. Janusas, 6731 2nd avenue; Cpl. G. J. Jasko, 3544 St. Dominique; Pte. R. Jobin, 1382 Lafontaine; Pte. C. L. Johnson, 1452 Aird; Pte. N. W. Johnson, Waterville; Pte. G. L. Jones, Harrington Harbour; Pte. , Joyce, 7010 Outremont; Sgmn. E. J. Jungbluth, Grand Ligne.

K Pte. A. Kandravy, 1588 St. Dominque; Pte. M. Kazuke, Lachine; L.-Cpl. J. R. Keay, 2685 Rushbrooke; Pte. C. Kilkenny, 1427 Foch; Pte. R. Kinmond, 2671 Coleraine; Pte. G. H. Knapp, Sherbrooke; Pte. M. Kozarevich, 706 Vitre west; Pte. F. Krakenberg, 5610 St. Dominique; Pte. P. Krauch, 1443 St. Urbain; Pte. A. Kukura, 1167 DeBullion.

L Sgt. L. P. LeBlanc, 2171 Laurier E.; Pte. E. Lamoureux, 3450 St. Hubert; Pte. H. J. Lauriault, 3477 Bordeau; Pte. J. E. N. R. Lavergne, Drummondville; L.-Cpl. C. E. Leblanc, 2561 Mousseau; Cpl. H. A. Leek, 2528 St. Antoine; Pte. W. E. Legere, 1035A Green; Pte. L. G. Lehman, 5648 Charlemagne; L.-Cpl. G. Little, Sutton; Pte. R. Lowther, Magog; Pte. C. Luckie, 804 Osborne; Pte. J. Luczko, 3617 Clark.

M Lt. H. H. Mackay, 7935 De L'Epee; Maj. C. S. Maclaren, 5406 Monkland; CSM. J. McQuan, 6473-3rd; Pte. S. D. Macdonald, 1820 Bayle; Pte. H. Mackenzie, 6334 Chateaubriand; Pte. D. Maclean, 2383 Rushbrooke; Pte. N. Macleod, 2903 Cote St. Catherine; L. Cpl. G. A. McDonald, Cookshire; Pte. M. A. McFarlane, 12 Winchester; Pte. A. McKenzie, 268-4th; Pte. J. V. McMullan, 637 Fairmont; Pte. A. J. B. McMullen, 6608 Boyer; Pte. L. Mackarous, 4633 Mentena; Lt. S. L. Martin, 5150 Decarie; Capt. J. B. M. Mulhearn, 2066 Claremont; Sgt. R. Millar, 2580 Pie X.; Sgt. W. N. Molson, 634 Clarke; Sgt. G. L. Monour, 3490 Hingston; Col. C. E. Maldets, 5525 Second; L. Cpl. R. P. Manion, 2232 Bernard; Pte. M. Marak, 2486 Manufacturers; Cpl. S. J. Mason, 6123 Durocher; Pte. M. Massel, 6567 Secand; Pte. G. Mattioli, 2527 St. Catherine; Pte. C. F. Medley, 5427-8th; Pte. M. S. Meehan, Shenboro; Pte. R. Mizener, 111 Moffatt; Cpl. J. Muir, 967 Clark; Pte. W. Mullin, 117 Bridge; Pte. R. B. Mundy, 7729 Gouin.

N L.Sgt. K. E. Nelson, St. Lambert; L.Sgt. I. Nulman, 5375 Clarke; Pte. J. Natovitch, 4868 Clarke; Pte. B. Norris, 5613 Woodbury.

P Capt. E. D. Price, 4551 Oxford; Pte. E. Paquin, Notre Dame De La Garde; Pte. W. B. Pears, 2073 Paris; Pte. G. Pecker, 2436 Prudhomme; Pte. S. Pellow, Sudbury; Pte. Merjul, 156 Selby; Pte. J. Pistreich, 5252 Jeanne Mance; Pte. H. Poitras, 1686 Lincoln; Pte. N. Pont, 4560 Esplanade; Pte. R. Potter, St. Laurent; Pte. J. J. P. Praleur, Dalhousie Mills; Pte. G. R. Pye, 4502 Monk.

Q Cpl. E. A. Quinnel, Dorval.

R Cpl. G. E. Racicot, 677 Osborne; Pte. W. Reich, 5935 Hutchison; Pte. G. E. Rene, 4206 Drolet; Pte. J. Richard, St. Raphael de Bellechasse; Pte. D. W. Robson, Valleyfield; Pte. J. G. Rodgers, 1812 St. Antoine; Pte. K. M. Ross, Gaspe; Pte. M. Roy, Three Rivers; Pte. S. Ruswind, 4501 St. Urbain.

S CQMS. P. J. Sharo, 2970 Cardinal; Sgt. W. E. Scott, 86 Monkland; Sgt. A. W. Shirley, Greenfield Park; Pte C. Schroeder, Yarm; Pte. G. A. Sears, 9911 Charlevoix; Pte. W. H. Sherratt, 5785 8th avenue; Pte. J. J. Shaw, 1645 Wellington; Pte. B. E. Skinner, 5427 York; Cpl. W. G. Smith, 7265 Outremont; Pte. C. T. Sparling, Shawville; Pte. M. A. Somerset, Sherbrooke; Pte. J. A. Soshowski, 2348 Orleans; Pte. R. E Stanhope, 160 Mount Royal E.; Pte. W. W. Stewart, 3934 Verdun; Pte. F. N. S. Stone, 4239 Boyer.

T Lt. L. R. Thomas, 12420 Frechette; Lt.-Col. V. E. Traverse, 105 Cote St. Antoine; RSM. A. F. Turnbull, 986 Davaar; Sgt. L. H. Telfer, 542 Sicard; Sgt. E. H. Thompson, 11462 Notre Dame E.; Pte. L. Tnerrien, 1449 Barre; Pte. G. W. Thompson, Manawaki; Pte. K. Titley, Lachute; Pte. A. M. Trotter, 836 Bloomfield; L.Cpl. W. J. Troughton, 3190 Rushbrooke.

U Sgt. A. Urquhart, 513 St. Anne.

V Capt. P. S. T. Von Colditz, St. Sauveur des Monts.

W Lt. F. A. Worden, 900 Sherbrooke; CQMS. D. C. Watt, 6192 Terrebonne; Sgt. J. H. Williams, 8001 Champagneur; Pte. W. Wable, Notre Dame du Nord; Pte. J. R. Waltzer, Sherbrooke; Pte. F. Weinstein, 398 Labadie; Pte. L. Whelan, Aylmer; Pte. S. J. White, 2525 Frontenac; Pte. A. S. Whittingham, 669 Champagneaur; Cpl. G. L. Wilkinson, 486 Rielle; Pte. C. C. Wilson, 3817 Claude; Cpl. H. E. Wilson, Lachute; Pte. A. S. Woods, 21 1st avenue; Pte. T. R. Woods, 2106 St. Urbain; Pte. M. Wynnik, 2002 Richardson; Pte. G. R. Wilkinson, 5493 13th avenue.

Y Capt. H. B. Yuile, 15 De Casspa; Pte. M. Yakimishan, 721 Notre Dame W.; Pte. L. Yaphe, 5496 Cassgrain; Pte. E. M. Young, 5430 9th avenue.

Nine Originals Due With Unit

Black Watch Expected Here on Wednesday

Nine of the "originals" of the 1st Battalion, The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, will be with the unit when it arrives home in Montreal on Wednesday, at a yet unspecified time, but which now may be in the early afternoon of that day.

The battalion, which left here in the fall of 1939 with a total strength of about 850 of all ranks, has had one of the largest turnovers of all ranks of any unit in the Canadian Army, due to casualties, promotions and transfers to staff and other units. Its commanding officer on mobilization is now Brig. K. G. Blackader, D.S.O., M.C., E.D.

Only seven N.C.O.'s and two privates remain of the 1939 battalion, and no officers figure among them. Senior among them is CSM W. F. L. Frost, of 820 Sixth avenue, Verdun, who was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for gallantry and devotion to duty throughout the operations in which the unit played a foremost part.

Point St. Charles Men

Point St. Charles stalwarts form one-third of the party of "originals." They include QMS A. J Hubbard, of 523a Congregation street, one of the best rifle shots in the battalion, who was with the Scout section which he afterwards instructed. Two of them live on the same street, L/Cpl. J. R. Reay of 2685 Rushbrooke street, and Pte. D. MacLean, of 2383 Rushbrooke street. Keay is one of the few pipers of the 1st Battalion to be returning with the unit, most of the originals having been wounded or taken prisoners-of-war.

Private MacLean married a Scottish girl, and they have a small son. For a short while he served in the Seaforths of Canada, but rejoined his old unit.

CSM. S. Gardner, of 103 Springfield avenue, Greenfield Park, was, for a time, the regimental provost sergeant, and he also served in "A" Company. He holds the Efficiency Medal for long service in the Canadian militia.

Served as Batman

Another of the returning "originals" is CSM H. D. Gaudard, of 7458 Querbes avenue, Outremont, who went overseas as batman to the late Lt.-Col. S. S. T. Cantlie. Gaudard however, showed outstanding abilities, and was given a position in the orderly room where he reportedly did good work. He was married in England last year.

Sgt L. P. Leblanc, of 2171 Laurier avenue east, was commended for his fine work as signals sergeant, frequently displaying great courage and initiative in laying lines under heavy fire. Cpl. H. G. Smith, of 7265 Outremont avenue, was Leblanc's assistant.

The ninth returning "original" is Pte. J. Grindon, of 653a Bourbonniere street, a bugler who "grew up" with the unit. For a short time he was assigned to the Canadian Provost Corps, but afterwards rejoined the Highlanders.

Welcome Home Ceremony

for

The First Battalion
The Black Watch
(Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada

Programme of Events

and

Information for Next-of-Kin

Participating Troops and Spectators

THE Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada is proud to announce the imminent return of its First Battalion from overseas. In anticipation of this happy event and to do honour to all who have served in the First Battalion the following ceremony of welcome on the day of arrival has been planned:—

PLACE AND TIME OF ARRIVAL IN MONTREAL

The First Battalion, The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada will detrain at BONAVENTURE STATION, corner of Windsor Street and St. James Street West, at a time to be announced shortly through the press and radio.

PROCEDURE ON ARRIVAL

Immediately on detraining the Battalion will form up on the platform in line. Then, led by the Pipe Band ,it will march around the Station to Chaboillez Square. There it will be joined by the Regimental Band and a Veterans Battalion, composed of those already home, under the command of Lt.-Col. E. Motzfeldt, and will proceed to Craig Street Drill Hall in this order: Pipe Band, First

Craig Street Drill Hall, 175 Craig Street East. These tickets are being issued at the Armoury, 2067 Bleury Street. Those who have not received them are requested to obtain same from the Ladies' Division at the Armoury.

ADMISSION OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC TO CRAIG STREET DRILL HALL. It is regretted that the space available does not permit the admission of the General Public.

BLACK WATCH RESERVE BATTALIONS INCLUDING THE GUARD OF HONOUR, BISHOP'S COLLEGE SCHOOL CADETS AND BLACK WATCH ASSOCIATION. Black Watch Reserve Battalions including the Guard of Honour, Bishop's College School Cadets and Black Watch Association personnel will parade at the Armoury one hour and one quarter prior to the announced time of arrival of The Black Watch train

4 unités attendues

Elles arriveront ici mercredi. — 243 autres rapatriés de la liste générale.

Halifax, 19 (BUP) — Le paquebot anglais "Queen Elizabeth" a accosté au port de Halifax, à midi, aujourd'hui. Il avait à son bord 12,00 passagers au nombre desquels on remarque le comte d'Athlone, gouverneur du Canada, et la princesse Alice. On compte aussi 28 unités différentes de l'armée canadienne.

Montréal connaitra, mercredi prochain, de nombreuses arrivées de vétérans des glorieuses campagnes de la dernière guerre. En effet, après l'entrée dans le port de Halifax du "Queen Elizabeth", aujourd'hui, cinq trains spéciaux quitteront la capitale de la Nouvelle-Ecosse avec les rapatriés de la métropole qui auront débarqué de ce navire transport de troupes. Ces convois ferroviaires ramèneront ici quatre unités complètes de notre ville: le "Black Watch"; la 50e batterie du 4e régiment d'artillerie moyenne du R.C.A.; la 1ère compagnie de construction routière du R.C.E.; et la 73e batterie d'artillerie de campagne du R.C.A. Un autre train spécial transportera ici quelque 250 autres militaires d'unités diverses de l'armée canadienne. Et nous ne notons ici que les trains de troupes transportant du personnel de l'armée, car d'autres convois doivent aussi arriver à Montréal, mercredi, avec des membres de C.A.R.C. également débarqués du "Queen Elizabeth". Ces derniers, au nombre de 1,374, descendront au dépôt de rapatriement de Lachine.

Dans nos éditions de vendredi et de samedi, nous avons publié les noms des membres de quelques unités de retour au pays, cette semaine. Ci-après, nous donnons les noms des vétérans des autres unités, ainsi que ceux des rapatriés de la liste générale. D'autre part, dès qu'elles seront connues, nous communiquerons à nos lecteurs les heures d'arrivées à la gare Bonaventure, mercredi, des différents trains de troupes.

Herald-Ariess

HISTORIC HORNS — C.S.M. James Broadhurst, 1st Batt., Black Watch, holds the horns of Flora Stuart, a goat which the unit rescued during World War I and made its mascot. The horns are accorded a place of honor on the walls of the officers' mess.

Colorful History Of Flora Stuart

Adorning the wall of the officers' mess in the Black Watch armories here are, of all things, the mounted horns of the late Flora Stuart, a goat which the unit rescued and made mascot during World War I and whose history dates back to the Ypres salient of April, 1915.

Staggering out of those terrible days, following relief by supporting divisions, what was left of the Black Watch was coming through the battered ruins of Ypres when Stewart Molson's batman, a towering Scot named Campbell, saw a little kid, obviously only a few weeks old, straying forlornly about the ruined town. Though already burdened with the battle kit of a comrade, as well as his own, Campbell hoisted the stray in his brawny arms, and carried it back to billets.

When the kid had been fed milk it recovered verve and grew so popular with all ranks that Campbell turned it over to the pipe band. Under the latter's ministrations, development of the animal was rapid, till as full-fledged regimental mascot, it took its place at the head of the pipers, a position from which the most onerous service throughout the campaigns of the west front could not dislodge it.

BECAME INSTITUTION

By the time the goat grew to full stature, it was an institution in the 13th battalion, a fimiliar sight in the van of the corps along the entire sector.

Flora carried on heroically all through the Somme, Paschendaele, and the multiple engagements in which the 13th took part, finally figuring victoriously in the celebrations that marked Armistice 1918.

MET UNTIMELY END

Some weeks following the Armistice, however, Flora Stuart's fighting career came to an untimely end, plunging the corps into grief. One fateful day she munched some cabbage leaves contaminated with mustard gas, and passed into the valhalla of brave army goats.

Reception For Officers

Will Be Held in Black Watch Armory

A RECEPTION for the Officers returning with the 1st Battalion The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada will be held in the officers' mess at the Armory, 2067 Bleury Street, on Thursday, November 22nd at five o'clock. All mess members and their ladies are invited.

Troops Debark From Elizabeth

Lord Athlone Welcomed On Return to Canada

HALIFAX, Nov. 20 — (C.P.)— Canadian war veterans marched off the gangplank of the gian Queen Elizabeth in a steady parad today to board troop trains pullin out of Halifax hourly to spee them to their homes.

The Earl of Athlone, Governor General of Canada, and Princes Alice were the first passenger ashore after the 85,000-ton line arrived here yesterday at 2 p.m She was escorted up the harbor b R.C.A.F. Hudson bombers and th new Canadian Tribal-class destroy er H.M.C.S. Micmac.

The overseas veterans starte disembarking immediately afte the vice-regal party. The passenger list was made up of 9,356 Can adian Army, 229 Uavy, 1,436 R.C A.F., 72 R.A.F., 94 merchant navy 727 British Army, two nursing sisters, 53 Red Cross workers, 1 auxiliary service personnel; 12 civilians and seven war correspondents.

Disembarkation was expected to be finished by 5 p.m. today, completing the second voyage of the Queen Elizabeth on her Canadian repatriation schedule.

Welcomed by Ministers

Hon. Colin Gibson, Air Minister, and Hon. Paul Martin, State Secretary, flew down from Ottawa to extend an official welcome to the vice-regal party and the war veterans. The Governor-General inspected an R.C.A.F. guard of honor of 100 men under command of Flt.-Lt. William Palmer of Moncton, N.B., before his party left for Ottawa by train.

The Queen Elizabeth, bringing home the Canadian Second Division, sailed from Southampton last Tuesday afternoon and ran into heavy weather on the crossing, but made port only a few hours behind schedule. The gale reached 65 miles an hour last Saturday.

Units Named

Complete units aboard the liner were the Three Rivers Tank Regiment, Three Rivers, Que.; 1st Battalion, Black Watch of Canada; 50th and 73rd Batteries, R.C.A.; 1st Road Construction Company, R.C.E., Montreal; the Royal Regiment of Canada, Toronto; Royal Hamilton Light Infantry, Hamilton, Ont.; Lindsay 45th Medium Battery, R.C.A., Lindsay, Ont.; the Essex Scottish Regiment, Windsor, Ont.; the Cameron Highlanders; Calgary Highlanders; 13th Field Battery, R.C.A.; 38th Light Ack-Ack, Winnipeg; and the South Saskatchewan Regiment, Estevan, Sask.

A distinguished passenger aboard the liner was blind Air Commodore Patrick Huskinson of the R.A.F., the munitions expert whose genius produced the 12,000-round block-busters. The Air Commodore, who lost his sight when a German parachute mine landed near him in London, was en route to Washington to join the British Air Commission in the United States.

A non-combatant force recruited from men not qualified for regular army service, the American field service, returned from Mediterranean and Far Eastern theatres of war. With 330 other Americans who enlisted and fought with British units, the 397 members of the A.F.S. made up a draft that will go to Montreal and proceed to the U.S.A. from there.

THE BLACK WATCH ASSOCIATION

Montreal Branch

The Association will participate in the Parade for the 1st Battalion on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 21, 1945

FALL-IN—At the ARMOURY on Bleury Street one hour and a quarter before the arrival of the 1st Battalion. (Watch newspapers for arrival time)

DRESS—Mufti with decorations and medals (or ribbons). Balmorals may be worn.

Please notify all Black Watch veterans that they are invited to join the parade.

Cheering Mob Greets Black Watch As Giant Queen Pulls into Halifax

Governor-General, Princess Alice, First Off Elizabeth; Liner Bore 12,000 Passengers from Overseas; 482 with Famed Montreal Battalion

Gazette Nov. 20/45

By LOUIS V. HUNTER

Halifax, N.S., November 19.—Montreal's own Black Watch (RHR) of Canada, the fifth oldest Highland Battalion in the Dominion and the country's oldest Highland formation, came home from overseas today, bringing with it a proud record won in some of the toughest and costliest fighting of the war in Western Europe.

The men—23 officers and 459 other ranks—arrived aboard the giant Cunard liner Queen Elizabeth, whose 12,000 passengers, men and women of the Canadian Army and Royal Canadian Air Force, were given a roaring welcome as the 83,364-ton transport, still in her drab wartime coat of grey except for her two red and black funnels, sailed majestically in brilliant sunshine into this old Atlantic seaport.

ATHLONES ARE WELCOMED

The presence aboard the Queen Elizabeth of the Earl of Athlone, returning from a brief visit to the United Kingdom to complete his term as Governor-General of Canada, lent an added touch of color to the arrival. Accompanied by Princess Alice and their aides, the governor-general was the first passenger to disembark. He paused long enough before boarding his special train for Ottawa to inspect a smart R.C.A.F. guard of honor lined up inside of the shed at piers 20 and 21 where the big liner docked.

BLACK WATCH DUG-OUT: Sgt. Jim Nelson, 927 2nd avenue, Verdun (left), gossips with **Pte. Del McClean** of Robinhood, Sask., in a dug-out on the western front. Although the dug-out is not as spacious as it might be, it was the only protection these men of the Black Watch had against the winter snow and wind.

The Queen Elizabeth, which towered over the waterfront like a 12-storey skyscraper, brought back 1,173 men and women of the Montreal military district. Besides the Black Watch there were the famous Three Rivers Tank Regiment, veterans of the Sicilian, Italian and European campaigns, led by Lt.-Col. F. L. Caron, D.S.O., of 1452 Logan street, Montreal; No. 1 Road Building Company, R.C.E., commanded by Maj. G. P. Dewar, of Toronto; the 50th Medium Battery of the 4th Canadian Medium Regiment, R.C.A., in charge of Maj. Roland Codere, of Sherbrooke, and the 73rd Field Battery, R.C.A.

M.D. 4 UNITS COME HOME

Strength of the returning Montreal district units is as follows: Black Watch, 482; Three Rivers Tanks, 135; No. 1 Road Construction Co., 73; 50th Medium Battery, 146; 73rd Field Battery, 81; and miscellaneous 256.

The Queen Elizabeth, with its happy, cheering, carefree passengers, was given a typical Halifax welcome, boisterous and enthusiastic. As the big, flag-bedecked queen of the seas was warped slowly into her berth by puffing tugs, three Royal Canadian Air Force aircraft flew over her and dipped their wings in a salute to the returning veterans.

A half-dozen small harbor craft darted around the liner, blowing their whistles in a noisy welcome, while an escorting destroyer of the R.C.N. sounded its shrieking siren. The "Queen" replied with deep roars from her booming whistle. There were cheers from the crowds lining the docks and cheers in response from the khaki-clad men enjoying their first glimpse of Canada in years from the multi-decked liner. Every deck was sardine-jammed and every porthole had a head or two sticking through it.

As the liner, flying flags from stem to stern and with the governor-general's standard flying from the foremast approached the equally gaily decorated dock, the troops started showering the spectators on the wharf with pennies and paper. The people on the dock joined in the spirit of the occasion and tossed back streamers, cigarets and chocolate bars, even bananas and other fruit the men hadn't seen for years.

MUSIC FOR REMEMBRANCES

There was a tremendous response from the boat when an RCAF band on the wharf struck up Roll Out The Barrel, and other wartime favorites that were played and sung when the troops sailed from here early in the war. Each song was followed by long, loud cheering and whistling aboard the Queen Elizabeth.

Immediately the liner docked at two o'clock (Atlantic Time), an address of welcome was given over loud speakers by Mayor Allan Butler of Halifax. He was followed by Air Minister Colin Gibson, who welcomed the returning troops on behalf of the Government and people of Canada.

"The record of your exploits overseas has thrilled us," he told them. "You are welcomed by the people at home with pride and gratitude. You showed the world that Canadians have no superiors in the art of waging war."

State Secretary Paul Martin was on hand to extend a special welcome to the Essex Scottish of Windsor, Ont.

The Black Watch came home with only nine of its original members. They are CSM. W. F. L. Frost, C.S.M. Gardner, A-CSM. H. D. Gaudard, A-CQMS. A. J. Hubbard, Sgt. L. P. Leblanc, Cpl. J. R. Keay, L. Cpl. J. R. Keay and Pte. J. Grindon and D. MacLean.

During the war the regiment had on active service approximately 500 officers and 5,000 other ranks. The officers served in 144 different units and staff formations and 67 of them reached the rank of lieutenant-colonel or higher.

The Black Watch's First Battalion in the 5th Brigade of the 2nd Canadian Division had the heaviest casualties of any Canadian unit during the war. A total of 1,744 officers and men of the unit were posted killed, wounded or missing.

Decorations and awards won by personnel of the unit so far as known up to the present total 79, including 11 D.S.O.'s, 19 Military Medals, and in addition there are 53 mentions in dispatches.

The battalion suffered its heaviest casualties in the bitter fighting around St. Andre and May-Sur-Orne in Normandy. It fought also at Vaucelles and Fleury-Sur-Orne on the outskirts of Caen, at Walcheron and in the Hochwald Forest and Zantan on Rhine in Germany.

The Black Watch also was represented at Dieppe, the costly but valuable raid on the French Coast in 1942 that provided many lessons for the future combined operations that led to victory over the Germans. Three infantry platoons and one detachment of mortars which got ashore were lost. Of these a great many were wounded and the majority became prisoners of war.

On hand to meet the Black Watch were Maj. I. H. Louson and RQMS. J. R. L. Emo, who served overseas with the First Battalion. They were among the first to board the ship and welcomed Lt.-Col. V. E. Traversy, who brought the units home.

Col. Traversy, in an interview granted while loudspeakers blared all over the vessel, said the crossing had been fine, that the men were happy and had been particularly well fed on the voyage home. He was anxious about the reception awaiting the Black Watch in Montreal and hoped the speeches would not be too lengthy so the men could get together with their next-of-kin as soon as possible.

He said the massed pipe bands of the Black Watch, Calgary Highlanders, Essex Scottish and Royal Highland Light Infantry of Hamilton, Ont., had played daily on the sports deck with one special performance for the Athlones. The men described the band concerts as the best entertainment they had on the crossing.

The Watch's pipe band played the unit off on every move since it started its journey home and tomorrow at 10 a.m. (Atlantic Time) when the Black Watch entertains, the band under Pipe Maj. Peden, will play the men aboard the train with "Highland Laddie," the First Battalion's march past.

Col. Traversy, with other commanding officers of infantry units aboard the Queen Elizabeth, were guests of the Earl of Athlone at a small reception yesterday and they found the vice-regal pair an amiable and chatty couple.

The men of the Black Watch, those who could be coaxed away from their card or dice games, all were glad to be home and were anxious to get ashore and away to their homes.

Pte. Michael Kozarevich, 22, of 706 Vitre street west, back after two years overseas, said he was so happy to be home again that he felt "almost like bawling, it's so good to be back." Like others who came back, he hadn't given much thought to the future—all he wanted to do was to get home first and think about postwar plans later.

The men all wanted to know how things were in Montreal, whether food there was easy to get, whether some of the better restaurants were still open, and if it was possible still to get a good steak, or lots of eggs. They were pleased to be re-assured that they were returning to almost a veritable paradise.

Of the battalion strength of approximately 900 soldiers of the Black Watch who sailed from Canada in 1940, only nine of the "originals" are among those who will arrive at Bonaventure Station with the 1st Battalion on Wednesday morning. Not a single original officer is included on the list. There are many others, both officers and other ranks who joined the battalion shortly after arrival in England, while many more originals arrived home on miscellaneous drafts ahead of the battalion.

The "Big Nine" number seven N.C.O.'s and two privates, headed by C.S.M. W. F. L. Frost, 820 6th Avenue, Verdun, who has been awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for his undaunted courage and devotion to duty throughout many grim operations when his coolness and alert action produced excellent results.

Point St. Charles is well represented with one third of the originals coming from that district, among them CQMS A. J. Hubbard, 523A Congregation street, who as one of the best shots in the Battalion, became a sniper, later becoming an instructor in the Scout Platoon. He proved of great assistance in gaining information of the enemy's whereabouts.

Two of the nine live on the same street in Point St. Charles, L.-Cpl. J. R. Keay, of 2085 Rushbrooke, and Pte D. MacLean, of 2383 Rushbrooke. The former is one of the few pipers of the 1st Black Watch, to come home with the unit, most of them being wounded or taken prisoner-of-war. "Johnny" Keay was wounded but rejoined the regiment.

Pte. MacLean has picked himself up a family since going overseas, being married to a Scottish girl and the father of a 'wee laddie.' Going over with the unit, he later served for a time with the Seaforth Highlanders, later returning to the R.H.R.

CSM. J. S. Gardner, 103 Springfield avenue, Greenfield Park, served as Regimental Police Sergeant in "A" Company. He has received the Efficiency Medal for long service and good conduct.

A CSM H. D. Guadard, 7458 Querbes Avenue, Outremont, left here as batman for Lt.-Col. S. S. T. Cantlie, who was later killed in action. He later became Orderly Room Clerk and eventually earned promotions through his efficiency in looking after details in the Regimental Orderly Room. He married in England last year.

Sgt. L. P. Leblanc, 2171 Laurier St. East, ended his fighting with the Black Watch as sergeant in charge of all communications, after leaving Canada as a signalman with the unit. His officers gave high praise for his thoroughness in looking after details in dangerous situations, such as laying communication lines in dangerous places.

Cpl. H. G. Smith, 7265 Outremont Avenue, was Sgt. Leblanc's assistant, his job being to keep communications open between battalion commanders, and, to quote his superior officers, "always produced the right results" throughout all operations.

Last but not least of the "Big Nine." Pte. J. Grindon, 653A Bourbonniere street, who had the doubtful pleasure of getting the battalion awake in the morning as a bugler. He "grew up" with the unit until he was transferred to the Canadian Provost Corps for a time, but eventually returned to the Black Watch.

"It feels very good to be home," confided Pte. Marcel Ayotte, of 531 Lusignan street. A 19-year-old stretcher bearer who enlisted under age, he saw service from Holland to Germany after being away from home almost two years. He was going to school when he enlisted and said he hadn't given much thought to plans for the future. He wanted to look around first.

L. Cpl. Lynden Coleman, 29, of 562 Theodore street, was home after four years overseas. "It sure feels good to be back," he said. "If only I could get off and get going."

A companion, Pte. Vincent Desjardins, 21, of Quebec City, a member of the Calgary Highlanders, hoped to go back to his old job of driving transports between Quebec and Montreal.

Lt.-Col. J. H. R. Gagnon, O.B.E., of 5355 Victoria avenue, Montreal, who commanded the 4th Canadian Medium Regiment, R.C.A., was abong the officers who returned. He stopped off in Halifax long enough to enjoy a hot shower in the Gazette reporter's hotel room before boarding a train to Montreal. He didn't even have time to wait for a long distance call he booked through to his wife in Montreal.

His unit was the only French-Canadian Artillery regiment overseas and it won recognition as being among the best in the Canadian Army. The Montreal Battery in the Regiment, the 50th Medium, served in support of Canadians, French, Americans and British. It participated in most of the major battles on the Canadian front and from Normandy to Germany fired 130,000 rounds. Its guns travelled 5,700 miles and it wound up with only four of its original firing pieces.

The 50th was met here by Maj. M. L. Lahaie, DSO, and Capt. B. L. P. Brosseau, MC, who served with the unit overseas.

The No. 1 Road Construction Company contributed to the success of the campaign by maintaining vital supply lines from the beaches in Holland to the German border.

The Three Rivers Tank Regiment was met here by Maj. F. W. Johnson, DSO, who was with his unit through the Sicilian and Italian campaigns when some of its greatest actions, notably that at Termoil, took place.

The troops had started to disembark from the Queen Elizabeth less than an hour after it tied up. The first of 27 special troop trains pulled out shortly after three and the schedule called for a departure on the hour every hour.

The Black Watch special is scheduled to leave at 11 a.m. (Atlantic Time) tomorrow and should be in Montreal probably about two o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

42nd Holds Reunion

Veterans of the 42nd Battalion Signals, R. H. R., C. E. F., recently held their first peacetime reunion dinner since 1938, at the Queen's Hotel. Every year for 27 years the "old soldiers" have held a "get together" of this kind to renew old friendships and turn the spotlight once again on the long silent battlefields of 1914-1918.

A toast to the King was proposed by J. R. MacCandish, while others were proposed as follows. Canada, A. R. McEwen, chairman; departed comrades, R. Tank; 42nd Battalion, E. L. Hosking; our officers, J. D. Neafsey; the section, J. Turnbull; absent friends, D. Carlile; the ladies, E. Fairbairn, convener; good friends, R. R. Johnson. One member travelled from Saskatoon to attend the event.

Week-End Chit-Chat

With the Ladies From Hell safely back in Canada this country is once more safe for democracy. There's never a shackle on the lad that wears a hackle.

* * *

Santa Claus will soon be dropping down to pay us his first peace time visit in five years. But he still needs an armoured car to drive through Palestine, Java Manchuria and the Argentine. He never liked takin his reindeer through Buenos Aires anyway. Always was afraid senor would confiscate them for the local Bovril plant.

* * *

St. Lawrence River, above Verdun, has been stocked with salmon — little fingerlings that may some day be the big ones that got away from our summer fishermen. They say that a salmon fingerling is the favourite breakfast food for seal. If they ever discover the Gaspé salmon's new habitat, we may again see sealing schooners racing past Verdun in a contest for the supremacy of Heron Island straits at the foot of the Lachine Rapids.

* * *

Service men have now the opportunity of showing their appreciation to Sally Ann for her many activities during the late war. The Army is putting on a campaign for funds. Let's give generously in this pre-Christmas effort to bolster up Sally Ann's funds to meet the many demands of the coming winter. Send in your bawbees Ilka mickle mak's a muckle".

* * *

An advertising expert told a group of men the other day that women look to the columns of the newspaper for shopping guidance. That may be true, unless milady wants to buy "Nylons". Even the newspaper cannot carry selling news about them soon enough.

* * *

With the amusement park at Cartierville, the botanical garden and the municipal golf links on the outskirts of Longue Pointe and the zoo to be moved to Helen's Island, the Montreal Tramways Company shareholders should soon celebrate a big raise in dividend.

* * *

With Ottawa still levying toll on the trans-St. Lawrence bridges and Quebec licensing the automobile for running over country highways, Duplessis chortled to Ilsley, "You tax the high road and I'll tax the low—

* * *

With the swirl of the pipes and the waggle of the sporran, Canada's oldest battalion took the financial district of th Metropolis by storm. The laddies are accustomed to taking their objectives by storm either here or overthere.

* * *

Incidentally the R.H.R. Bleury street barracks are built on the site once occupied by the homestead of one of Canada's pioneer Scotsmen, Alexander Cramond, contractor who settled in this country prior to Confederation and established a business that was known throughout the Dominion for nearly a century. His brother Scots now rally to the call of the pibroch where his vineyards and orchards were once a garden spot in a youthful City.

The Gazette

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21.

THE BLACK WATCH COMES HOME

The return to Montreal today of the 1st Battalion of The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada is an event which will stir the heart of this city.

For The Black Watch is a regiment deeply rooted in the life and traditions of Montreal. From its organization in 1862 until the present day it has had a notable continuity of service by generations of the city's families.

This fact was strikingly and poignantly illustrated in the death in the summer of 1944 of Lt.-Col. Stuart S. T. Cantlie, who commanded the 1st Battalion overseas and who was killed while moving forward to join a company of his men which had encountered difficulties in their advanced position in the Caen sector. It was recalled that his father, Lt.-Col. James Cantlie, had commanded a Highland battalion, and his uncle, Lt.-Col. George S. Cantlie, had led the 42nd Battalion of The Black Watch of Canada in action against the same enemy in the Great War of 1914-18.

The men of the 1st Battalion who come home today, and who have been through so many chances and tribulations, will be welcomed with the same warmth of gratitude and thankfulness that has marked their progress through Canadian soil from the time their ship reached the dock at Halifax. Though gaily and cheerfully they will be welcomed, there will be the undercurrents of feeling in the deeper places of the heart. For many will recognize what these men have wrought who now return, and the ultimate and irrevocable price paid by those who left these same streets for the wider service and who will only in our hearts come back.

For the deeper position and dignity of The Black Watch come from the full richness of the sacrifices which it has freely poured out before the country's needs. It is the blood shed by its men, the torn ranks, the rise of courage before the mounting odds, the irretrievable giving of blood and life—it is these things that truly give such spirit to its gallantry, such pride to its losses, such warmth to its welcome.

When this Canadian regiment became formally allied to The Black Watch, it became the recipient at once of the glories and the obligations of an outstanding military tradition. For the Black Watch, through some two centuries, [illegible] enced by its courage the course of numerous battlefields. But the Canadian [illegible]ch not only received a great tradition, but sustained it, and won its part and portion in it by its own spirited services.

The men of this 1st Battalion who will march down St. James street today will carry the Red Hackle, or plume, in their Highland bonnets. This distinction was granted to The Black Watch in 1795, for the gallant counterattack it made to recover the British guns during the fighting in Holland. But it is not in virtue of this ancient service that the men of The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada wear the Red Hackle. The Canadian Regiment was granted the right to wear it, in its own name, in recognition of the gallant stand made by the 13th Battalion during the first gas attack at the Second Battle of Ypres in April 1915.

The record of The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada from 1914 to 1918 was outstanding, with 12,000 men passing through its ranks and 26 battle honors standing to its credit. But in the war so recently ended this fine record was still further enhanced.

Men from The Black Watch took part in the initial probing of the enemy's position at Dieppe, and were in the subsequent landings on the Normandy coast. They were, from first to last, in the forefront of the fighting that transformed the confined operations on the Normandy beachhead into the triumphal sweep that carried the armies of liberation onto the aggressor's own soil.

There has passed into the regiment's history the part that its men played in clearing the Caen Area, in closing the Falaise Pocket, in freeing the Channel Ports, in opening Antwerp, in holding the lines at Maas and the Nijmegen Salient, in advancing the Maas-Rhine offensive and sharing the flanking operations in The Netherlands. But this continued offensive in critical areas, which the enemy was the most determined to defend, was not maintained without heavy costs. The 1,774 casualties of the 1st Battalion in the 5th Brigade of the 2nd Division were the heaviest suffered by any Canadian unit through the war.

The honor which The Black Watch deserves today as it comes home is not one that it claims only through sympathy and sentiment. It is one which it has earned in the blood it has paid.

And as it marches through the streets of Montreal today surely its dead, who have endowed the Regiment with their lives and their honor, march with it. And it is the imperishable part of these good men's lives which now also comes home, to be the Regiment's treasure and challenge in all the years to come.

The WEST

SHOPPER FOR MONTREAL

Vol. 1. No. 10. MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NO

WELCOME HOME

History Made by 1939-1945 Black Watch Battalion

The brilliant red hackle will once again be much in evidence in Montreal this week, when over 500 wearers of the Black Watch balmoral bonnet swarm into Bonaventure Station, last stop but one before entering their homes, left behind years ago when the 1st Battalion went overseas in the Canadian 2nd Division movement to the battlefields of Europe. They will arrive home under the command of Lt.-Col. V. E. Traversy.

The welcome planned for this famed Montreal Highland Regiment promises to be one of the most enthusiastic ever seen here. St. James Street is expected to pour hundreds of miles of ticker tape from flag-decorated windows as the parade from the station wends its way toward St. Gabriel St. and south to Craig St., where next-of-kin will await their returned heroes, in the huge Drill Hall.

These men of the Black Watch return proud in the knowledge that they have upheld the great traditions of a regiment that is numbered fifth in the Canadian Army list, and the first in the Dominion to become allied with a regiment in Scotland. Officers and other ranks among its personnel have earned no less than 139 decorations and mentions in despatches.

The men who will march up St. James street are not all those who crossed the sea. There were some 450 who gave their lives for the freedom of the world; their bodies buried on foreign soil. The fortunes of war dealt out severe punishment to our Black Watch, so much so that it required approximately

Berlin, the unit, under Lt.-Col. Cantlie proceeded overseas through Caen and on to St. André sur Orne. Under his command the battalion ranched a high state of efficiency and knowledge of modern warfare.

LT.-COL. S. D. CANTLIE

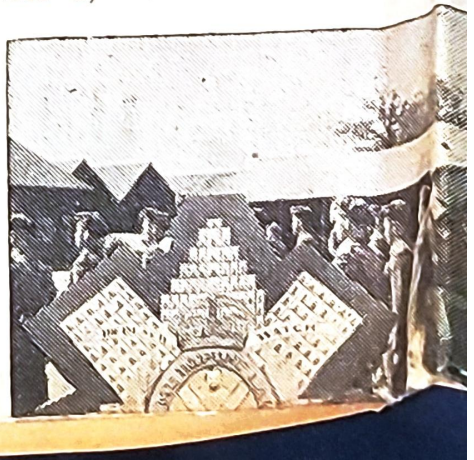
Lt.-Col. Cantlie was killed in action, dropped by machine-gun fire, on July 25, 1943, falling be-

Deeds of This Famous Scott Great War Vividly Descr

THERE are other formations of the Canadian Army with close ties with the United States, but it is a fair assumption that no unit is so widely-known or esteemed south of the border than The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, fifth oldest regiment in Canada and the oldest Highland formation in the Dominion.

Then, what Montreal unit is more popular among the French-speaking people of this province than the "Scotties"? Both in the Great War when they were represented by three full battalions—the 13th, 42nd and 73rd—and in the war recently concluded, in which they were represented by two battalions and provided companies and detachments of men to other units as well, French-Canadians figured largely in their ranks.

When the 1st Battalion, now commanded by Lt. Col. V. E. Traversy,



ST-ENDER

TREAL'S WEST-END DISTRICT

CSDAY, NOVEMBER 21st, 1945.

15,000 Readers

ME BLACK WATCH

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and the tartan that is now worn by the Canadian Black Watch comprises the dark blue, dark green and black of the four Scottish clans.

These independent companies were raised to police their areas, and just before the outbreak of war, the local Black Watch were called out on a similar duty—the 2nd Battalion being sent to the Soulanges Canal. Since that August day of 1939, the service of Montreal's Highland regiment has extended to a series of units and formations which have absorbed no fewer than 500 officers and 5,000 other ranks.

The officers have served in 144 different units and staff formations, and 67 of them have reached the rank of lieutenant colonel or higher on active service.

The regiment's 1st Battalion, for which plans are now being made for

Black Watch Discipline Strict Army Tradition

The close proximity of the Black Watch homecoming recalls the fact that they were, on several occasions during World War I, described as a regiment lacking finesse in that important army commodity known as "discipline". During the last war sinister rumours as to the discipline and behavior of the force drifted back to Canada, where they caused no little anxiety. That these rumors were grossly exaggerated is now known, but that... there was some foundation for them, there is no attempt to deny.

The whole question of discipline and behavior caused, at a later date, some little feeling between the 1st Division and the men of the contingents that followed. Some few of the latter adopted a "holier than thou" attitude and were wont to reproach the originals with the bad name they had left behind them.

Tradition has it that on one occasion a war worn veteran back in England on leave listened patiently to just such a tale of woe. "I can tell you," said the spotless newcomer, eyeing the veteran with disgust, "we are having a hard time to live down the reputation you fellows left in England."

"Oh well," replied the veteran, "cheer up, you'll have a damn sight worse time living UP to the reputation we have in France."

Having swiped that neat little number from a book on the battalion published after the 1st World

LT.-COL. V. E. TRAVERSY,

Officer Commanding the 1st Battalion Black Watch, who is in command of the famed Montreal Highland unit as it steams toward home.

ers fell in on deck, their officers in mess kit, straight from dinner. They helped the women and children into the boats, them formed up on parade and stood to attention. Not a man moved from the ranks as the ship sank — an outstanding example of the iron discipline of a great regiment."

MILITARY MEDAL

Tributes to the Valiant Officers

THE BLACK WATCH HEADING FOR HOME

Continued from page 1.

The 1st Battalion, which formed part of the 5th Brigade of the Canadian Army, 2nd Division, had the heaviest casualties of any Canadian unit during the war, made up as follows: killed—officers 30 other ranks 414; wounded—officers 75, other ranks 1,067; missing—officers eight, other ranks 180. In addition 32 officers from the Black Watch serving in other units became casualties, of whom seven were killed, 24 wounded and one missing.

Decorations and awards so far as is known won by members of the regiment, include the following: Commander of the Bath 2; Commander of the British Empire 4; Distinguished Service Order 11; Order of the British Empire 8; Military Cross and Bar, 1; Military Cross 9; Distinguished Flying Cross 1; Member of the Order of the British Empire 10; Distinguished Conduct Medal 1; Military Medal 19; British Empire Medal 3; Croix de Guerre 8; United States Silver Star 2. In addition the regiment obtained 53 mentions in despatches and 4 Commander-in-Chief's certificates.

The regiment had a company at the tragic Dieppe "reconnaissance in force", but it was after "D Day" that it really showed its magnificent fighting spirit, holding tenaciously to its objectives despite heavy losses in the bloody fighting around Caen, and covering itself with glory in Belgium, Holland and Germany.

It took part in the fighting to cut the Germans off at the Falaise Gap, it helped clear the Channel ports, being the first unit in at the relief of Dieppe. It helped to clear Antwerp, took part in the Maas-Rhine offensive and in the flanking operations that finally made the Nazis thrown up their hands in Holland.

The Black Watch left its mark on many a battlefield of the late war, just as its Great War battalions had covered themselves with honor a generation before. In battle, known as "The Ladies from Hell", in peace, "Ambassadors of good-will".

DEDICATION
of
CHURCH WINDOW

In Memory of Two Black Watch Men

Sunday, Nov. 18th, at 11 a.m. This window will be dedicated at St. Martin's Church by the Lord Bishop of Montreal, in loving memory of Lieut. Fred Dynes, beloved husband of Phyllis Dynes, (nee Phyllis Manels), son of R.S.M. and Mrs. Ralph Dynes of Farnham, Que.

Also for Lance Corporal Gordon Manels, only beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. P. Manels, 490 Prince Arthur St., Montreal. Colonel P. P. Hutchinson, E.D., will unveil the window.

The window was made by C. W. Kelsey.

A BLAC

Typical of the Black Watch fighting man, Sgt. Jack McInnis, whose bravery won him the Military Medal at St. Andre sur Orne, France, a year ago this week, travelled some 600 miles from Northern Ontario to join the battalion. After being decorated by His Majesty the King, Sgt. McInnis returned to the field of battle in Holland and was badly riddled by shrapnel. Described as a "real soldier" by his officers, the sarge was wounded trying

THE WEST-ENDER WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21st, 1945.

s and Men of the Famous Black Watch

K WATCH SOLDIER

scue his hackle, which went a- when his balmoral bonnet was n off. He said he was more ed the day he was decorated at any time facing the enemy. omes from South Porcupine, Asked why he selected the k Watch when he might have d any Ontario regiment, Sgt. nis said he had "read up" on unit so much that he figured elonged there. "I've still got shown a greater pack of sol- English, American or any other nationality. It was really wonderful to see them in action, wanting to live, but unafraid of dying." An artist showed his interpretation of Sgt. McInnis earning his decoration, crawling and running through intense enemy fire time and again to obtain ammunition and supplies. His extreme courage, coolness, determination and devotion to duty made possible the defense of the position from which subsequently operations were successfully launched.

BRAVO BLACK WATCH
and
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The Gazett

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 194

Black Watch, on Last Lap Home, Speeding Here by Special Train

480 Officers and Men of Famous Montreal Unit Expected to Arrive at Bonaventure Station Shortly After 2 O'clock This Afternoon

By LOUIS V. HUNTER
(Gazette Staff Reporter)

Aboard Black Watch Troop Train, En Route to Montreal, November 21.—The Black Watch, its greatest traditions and history enhanced by valiant service in World War Two, is speeding home this morning on the last lap of its journey from the battle fields of Europe aboard a Canadian National Railways special troop train designated simply as "TS 1975."

The Balmoral-bonnetted men of Montreal's Black Watch, with their distinguishing bright red feather headpiece insignia, left Halifax aboard their 14-car train at 11 a.m., A.S.T. (10 a.m., E.S.T.) yesterday. The train is one of 27 C.N.R. and C.P.R. specials required to handle the 12,000 Canadian Army and Royal Canadian Air Force men and women who reached Halifax Monday from Southampton on board the giant Cunard liner Queen Elizabeth. The latest information aboard the train is that it will arrive at Bonaventure Station between 2 and 2.30 p.m. today.

PIPED OFF QUEEN ELIZABETH

The 480 officers and men of the Black Watch spent the night in their quarters on board the 83,364-ton transport which brought them from England in just over four days. They came ashore yesterday morning an hour before their train pulled out. They were piped ashore and aboard the train by the regiment's kilted pipe band under Pipe Major Edward James Peden, who speaks with the thick burr of his native Edinburgh.

The men were led off the ship by Lt.-Col. W. E. Traversy. Packs were slung on their backs. Officers and non-commissioned officers down to the rank of sergeant wore kilts and all walked along the flag-draped platform at a jaunty gait.

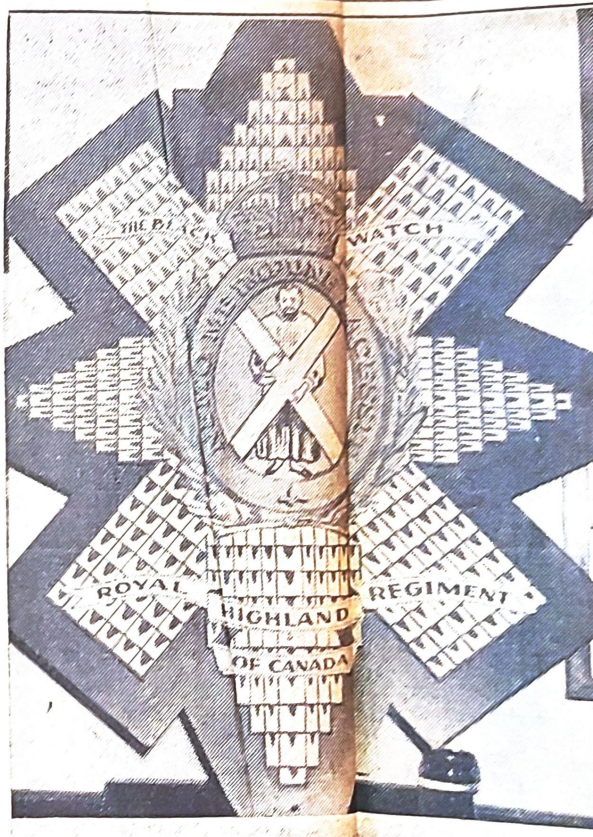
ISSUED WITH SNACK PACKS

After putting their gear in the space allotted to them on the train the men took time out for hot drinks and doughnuts served from Canadian Red Cross tea wagons. From the Canadian Legion War Services each man received a small snack pack with an apple, an orange and a chocolate bar to keep them going until lunch time.

To the accompaniment of shouts along the length of the train that "we're off," the long special pulled out from its siding at the scheduled time. Some men looked out the windows towards the towering Queen Elizabeth and said, "Well, Lizzie, farewell." One soldier remarked happily that "This is the trip I've been waiting for—Montreal, here we come!"

SEE FIRS AND SNOW

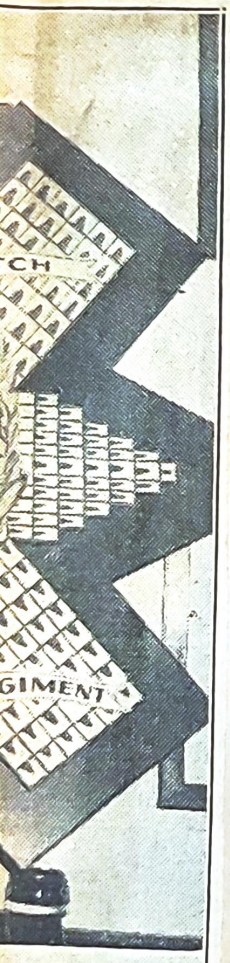
The troops got their first real glimpse of Canada as the train snaked its way out of Halifax and through the rolling, thickly-wooded country of Northern Nova Scotia and Southern New Brunswick. Patches of snow along the right-of-way attracted their attention. There were more fir trees and lakes than they had seen for a long time. Still, some found it hard to believe that at last they were back in Canada, home again. The troops began counting the miles as they rolled along on their 840-mile trip to Montreal. They counted the hours and the minutes until they would be stepping off the train to see their next-of-kin, mothers and fathers, wives and sweethearts, brothers and sisters. The sky was overcast when the train left Halifax. The weather got worse as the train sped westward, but it didn't



THE BLACK WATCH COMES HOME: Top Left—Lt.-Col. W. E. Traversy, Officer Commanding the Battalion of the Black Watch (R.H.R.), who will lead the battalion into Montreal today and will miss his men for the last time as a unit, at the conclusion of the public and official reception to be h at the Craig Street Drill Hall. Immediately below Col. Traversy, Brig. K. C. Blackader, D.S M.C., E.D., who commanded the Black Watch from September, 1939 to January, 1942, going overs with the 1st Battalion. He later commanded the 8th Canadian Infantry Brigade and still later placed Gen. Keller commanding the Canadian 3rd Division after the latter was wounded. He is, at pr ent, commanding "D" Group, of the Canadian Repatriation Unit in England and is expected home ea in the New Year. Top Right—The regimental crest of the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regim of Canada), which is identical with that of the original Black Watch regiment, except that the wo "of Canada" have been added to the inscription at the bottom and that the sphinx which denoted s vice in Egypt in the original, is omitted in the Canadian version. The crest has been used by Canadian unit since the time of the first world war. Bottom—Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, Colon in-Chief of the Black Watch, together with a group of officers of the 1st Battalion. The picture taken following the Queen's second inspection of the unit, in the summer of 1943.

Gazette

MBER 21, 1945.



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dampen the enthusiasm of the troops. It rained first, then the train ran into sleet and then snow.

The men settled down comfortably for the long journey. An impromptu singsong in one coach was led by Piper Bill O'Brien, of Pictou, N.S., with his flute, Pte. Bob Busby, of 378 Third avenue, Verdun, with his drum, and Pte. E. M. Young, of 5630 Ninth avenue, Rosemount, with his guitar. They played while their companions sang such soldiers' favorites as the lilting Lili Marlene, Auld Lang Syne, Old Black Joe, Swanee River, and Yankee Doodle.

Lunch was served to the men in their seats by details working from the commissary kitchen car. It was meatless Tuesday, but that didn't mean anything on this train. There were heaping plates of roast beef swimming in thick gravy, baked potatoes, carrots, apple pie and tea. At Truro, women volunteer workers boarded the train and distributed apples, and later a Red Cross worker distributed playing cards, cigarets, pipes and tobacco, chocolate bars, gum and peanuts.

Besides Col. Traversy, the officers who returned aboard the Queen Elizabeth include: Maj. C. S. Maclaren, second in command; Maj. E. S. Duffield, "A" Company commander; Maj. R. F. Davey, "B" Company commander; Maj. J. F. Baillie, "D" Company commander; Lt. (acting captain) J. B. Pulhearn, "C" Company commander; Capt. A. J. H. Leek, Headquarters Company commander; Capt. E. D. Price, Support Company commander; Capt. S. E. Griffin, adjutant; Capt. M. M. Brandly, Capt. F. E. Burgess, Capt. P. T. Von Colditz, Capt. W. E. Gordon, Lt. (acting captain) David Smith, Capt. G. I. Theal, Capt. H. B. Yuile, Lt. R. C. Byers, Lt. E. N. Doyle, Lt. H. H. Mackay, Lt. S. L. Martin, Lt. L. R. Thomas, Lt. F. A. Worden and Lt. J. M. Yeomans.

Lt. Stuart Martin, of 5150 Decarie boulevard, had the distinction of being the first man on the train to meet a relative. When it stopped at Truro, N.S., he found his mother-in-law waiting on the platform to greet him.

One of the busiest men on the train was R.Q.M.S. J. R. L. Emo, a Black Watch veteran of this war who met the regiment at Halifax with Maj. I. H. Louson. He distributed copies of the welcome-home ceremony program, with information concerning baggage, the route of the parade in Montreal today, where they would be able to locate their next-of-kin, and the list of speakers at the Craig Street Drill Hall.

A sick parade was held with WO1. A. F. Turnbull, D.C.M., the regimental sergeant major in charge. Officials of military District No. 4 boarded the train at Moncton to issue to each man a $100 disembarkation cheque and a leave pass. The most popular men on the train were those distributing the cheques.

The First Battalion, Black Watch is returning after more than five years overseas. The unit reached England early in September, 1940, as part of the 2nd Canadian Division.

It was represented in action for the first time in the raid on the French Channel port of Dieppe, where the blood of many Canadians was shed in an operation that paved the way for the successful combined operations to follow. The Black Watch detachment at Dieppe consisted of four officers and 107 other ranks many of whom became prisoners of war.

After D-Day, in June, 1944, the regiment landed in Normandy on July 6. In August, the Black Watch took part in the operation that led to the capture of Falaise and it was during this phase of the fighting that it suffered its heaviest casualties of the campaign. At St. Andre-sur-Orne, The Black Watch helped to close the famous Falaise Gap in which the vaunted German Seventh Army was trapped and finally destroyed. The regiment also attacked Falaise itself.

In the pursuit that followed eastward from Vimoutiers, through Orbec and Thiberville towards Rouen, the Black Watch experienced more stubborn resistance than any other Canadian formation. Once the opposition had been overcome, the regiment pressed forward rapidly, crossed the Seine, and entered Rouen August 30. On September 1, the Black Watch occupied Dieppe without opposition. During the rest of the month, the men of the unit overran a number of V-1 and V-2 sites from which the Germans had hurled their deadly missiles at England. The regiment bypassed Dunkerque and cleared the Belgian coast to the east, passing through Nieuport, Ostende and Blankerberghe.

December and January were rest months for the unit, and active operations were resumed in February when the regiment formed part of the force that delivered a decisive blow against the Germans west of the Rhine. The Black Watch experienced stiff fighting in the Hochwald forest and in the attack on Xanten.

April 4, the Black Watch extended a bridgehead over the Twente Canal, east of Seutphen in Holland, and advanced to clear the northeastern Netherlands. In a rapid thrust, they occupied Beilen and Hijken, on the Oranje Canal, and Groningen.

The Black Watch was regrouped afterwards and was transferred from northeastern Holland to the right flank of the Canadian Army, near Oldenburg, in Germany, involving a move of about 75 miles. Oldenburg fell to the Black Watch on May 3. After the German surrender, the regiment remained deployed for several weeks in the vicinity of Oldenburg, later returning to Holland to be deployed between Amersfoort and Zwolle.

On July 4, a composite battalion representing the 1st and 2nd Canadian Infantry Divisions and including the Black Watch and the 4th Canadian Armored Division entered Berlin for a tour of duty of several weeks.

The Black Watch's tour of duty in the battered capital of conquered Germany wrote "finis" to the regiment's valiant record of the Second World War. After that, it was home and "Civvy Street".

40 Trains Running, Times Indefinite

Early this morning, no definite word had been received by local army authorities as to the exact time of arrival of the four Montreal units due to arrive at Bonaventure station today.

The 1st Battalion, Black Watch, is tentatively expected between noon and 2 p.m. and the 50th and 73 Batteries and the 1st Road Construction Company will follow later. Due to the fact that both the batteries and the Black Watch are holding their receptions at the Craig Street Drill Hall, it is necessary that sufficient time elapse between their respective arrivals, for the preceding unit to conclude its ceremonies. The 1st Road Construction Company will, on its arrival, detrain at Point St. Charles, proceed by transport to the Verdun Cenotaph and parade to the Verdun Auditorium.

Reasons given for the lack of exact information as to train times is the fact that 40 separate troop trains from the Queen Elizabeth at Halifax are being handled simultaneously by the C.N.R. and that last minute changes in schedule cannot be predicted.

1-47 3

TRIUMPHAL PARADE FOR JOURNEY'S END

Red Hackle To Be Seen as Men March Through the Financial District

By LEON TURNER

The famous red hackle of the Black Watch will be much in evidence in Montreal today as nearly 500 members of the regiment's 1st Battalion, who arrived in Canada Monday aboard the giant liner Queen Elizabeth, step off the special train bringing them from Halifax and lead a triumphal parade through the city's financial district.

Marching down St. James street to the music of the regimental pipe band, the returning battalion, under the command of Lt.-Col. V. E. Traversy, will be accompanied by previously returned members of their unit, under the command of Lt.-Col. Eric Motzfeldt. Numbered fifth in seniority in the Canadian Army list and first in the Dominion to become allied to a regiment in Scotland, the Black Watch is proud in the knowledge that its men have upheld the glorious reputation of the regiment established in other wars.

ARRIVAL TIME NOT SET

Scheduled to arrive at Bonaventure station at an as yet undetermined time this afternoon, the battalion will form up in parade order and march east on St. James street to St. Gabriel street, south to Craig street and east to the Drill Hall where next of kin will be waiting. After three short addresses of welcome, the battalion will be dismissed for the last time as a unit by Col. Traversy.

Records show that the Black Watch suffered more casualties overseas than any other Canadian unit and that a total of 139 decorations and mentions in dispatches were earned by its officers and men. More than 400 members of the unit gave their lives in the defence of freedom and hundreds of others were wounded or captured by the enemy. Over 500 officers and 5,000 other ranks were required to keep the battalion operating through the bitter fighting of the western front.

RENAUD TO TAKE SALUTE

As the parade passes down St. James street today, the salute will be taken by Maj.-Gen. E. J. Renaud C.B., C.B.E., District Officer Commanding M.D. No. 4, from a saluting base on the south-east corner of St.James and McGill streets directly opposite Victoria Square. With Gen. Renaud on the saluting base will be Hon. Douglas Abbott, Minister of National Defence, and Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of Health and Welfare.

POLICED THE HIGHLANDS.

The history of the Black Watch goes back to the early years of the 18th century when, after a Rebellion of 1715, an offer of certain Scottish chiefs to form a special corps to police the highlands was accepted by the British General Wade. A special tartan was designed to avoid clan jealousies, made up of the colors of each of the four original company commanders. Being made up of dark blue, dark green and black, the tartan gave rise to the name which has remained with the unit throughout the years, "The Black Watch."

With the addition of four more companies in 1739, the unit was incorporated into a regiment of the line under the title, "43rd Highland Regiment and ten years later was changed to the 42nd Royal Highland Regiment. This is still its official name although it is more generally known as the Black Watch."

The Black Watch of Canada, the first Highland regiment in the Dominion, was formed in 1862 and was for many years known as the Royal Light Infantry. For more than 20 years only one of the eight companies wore highland dress but in 1883 the entire unit adopted Black Watch kilt.

After taking part in the Fenian Raids, the Orange Riots of 1877, the Quebec Dock riots of 1878, Valleyfield strike in 1900 and the Montreal Dock riot in 1903, the regiment became formally allied to the Black Watch in 1905. At the same time the present Bleury street armory was built and a year later a second battalion was formed.

During World War I the two battalions became the 13th Battalion, R.H.C., of the C.E.F., and with the formation of the 42nd and 73rd Battalions, the Black Watch became the only Canadian regiment to have three battalions in the field. All three fought their way to the top of the slope at Vimy on the same day in 1917. Six Victoria Crosses were among the 821 decorations awarded to members of the regiment between 1914 and 1918 and 26 battle honors were awarded to them as a unit.

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The history of the Black Watch goes back to the early years of the 18th century when, after the Rebellion of 1715, an offer of a certain Scottish chief to form a special corps to police the highlands was accepted by the British General Wade. A special tartan was designed to avoid clan jealousies, made up of the colors of each of the four original company commanders. Being made up of dark blue, dark green and black, the tartan gave rise to the name which has remained with the unit throughout the years, "The Black Watch".

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ATTENTION!

The 1st Battalion
The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada
is due to arrive at
Bonaventure Station
TODAY
at about 2 P.M.

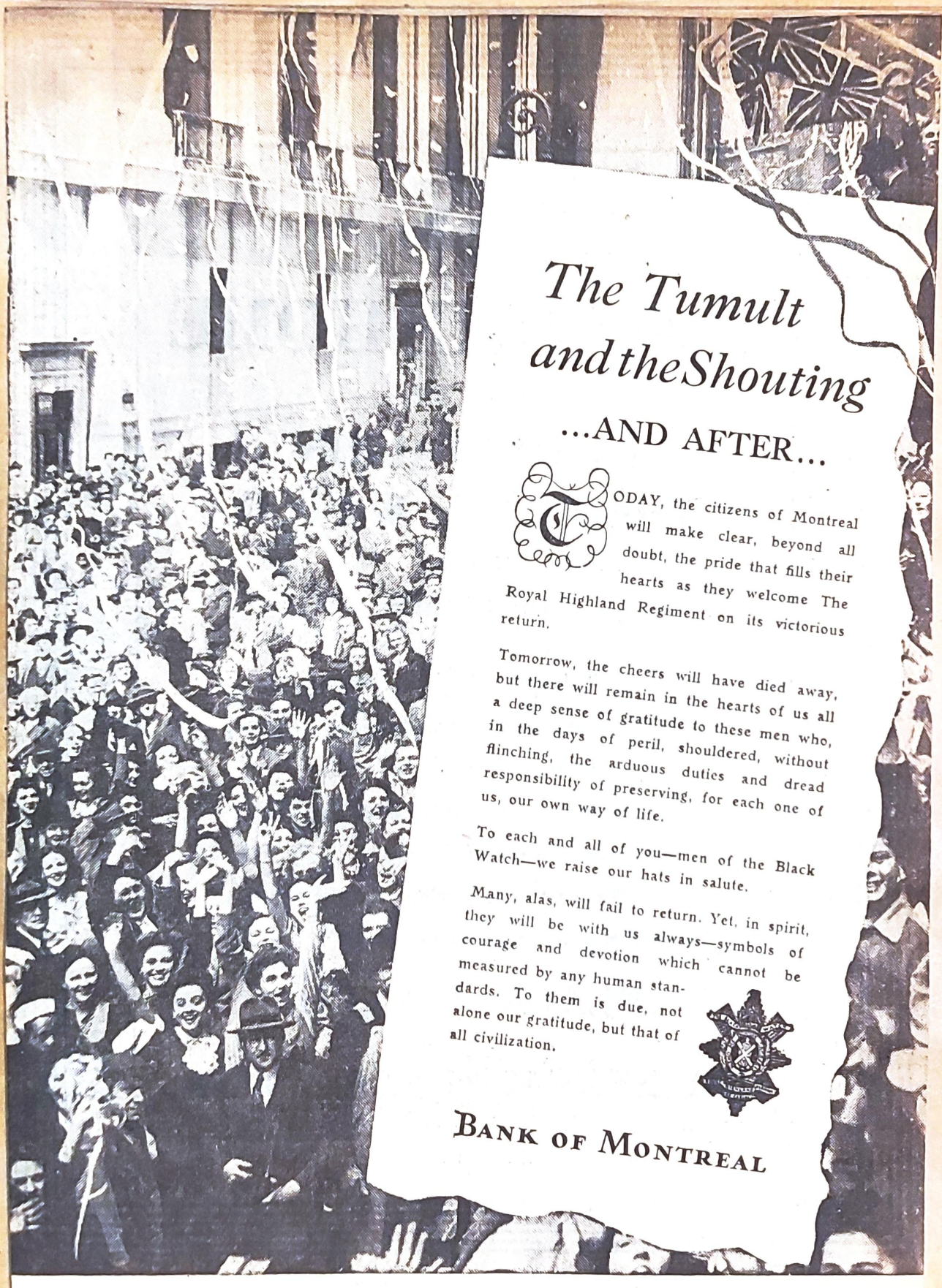
THE PARADE will move off as quickly as possible after arrival, proceeding east on St. James St., to St. Gabriel, north to Craig St., and east to Craig Street Drill Hall for official homecoming ceremony.

The general public will NOT be permitted inside the Craig St. Drill Hall as it is entirely reserved for ticket-holders.

Any last-minute change in time of arrival will be broadcast over local radio stations.

The Committee in Charge

Gazette - Nov 21/45



The Tumult and the Shouting

...AND AFTER...

TODAY, the citizens of Montreal will make clear, beyond all doubt, the pride that fills their hearts as they welcome The Royal Highland Regiment on its victorious return.

Tomorrow, the cheers will have died away, but there will remain in the hearts of us all a deep sense of gratitude to these men who, in the days of peril, shouldered, without flinching, the arduous duties and dread responsibility of preserving, for each one of us, our own way of life.

To each and all of you—men of the Black Watch—we raise our hats in salute.

Many, alas, will fail to return. Yet, in spirit, they will be with us always—symbols of courage and devotion which cannot be measured by any human standards. To them is due, not alone our gratitude, but that of all civilization.

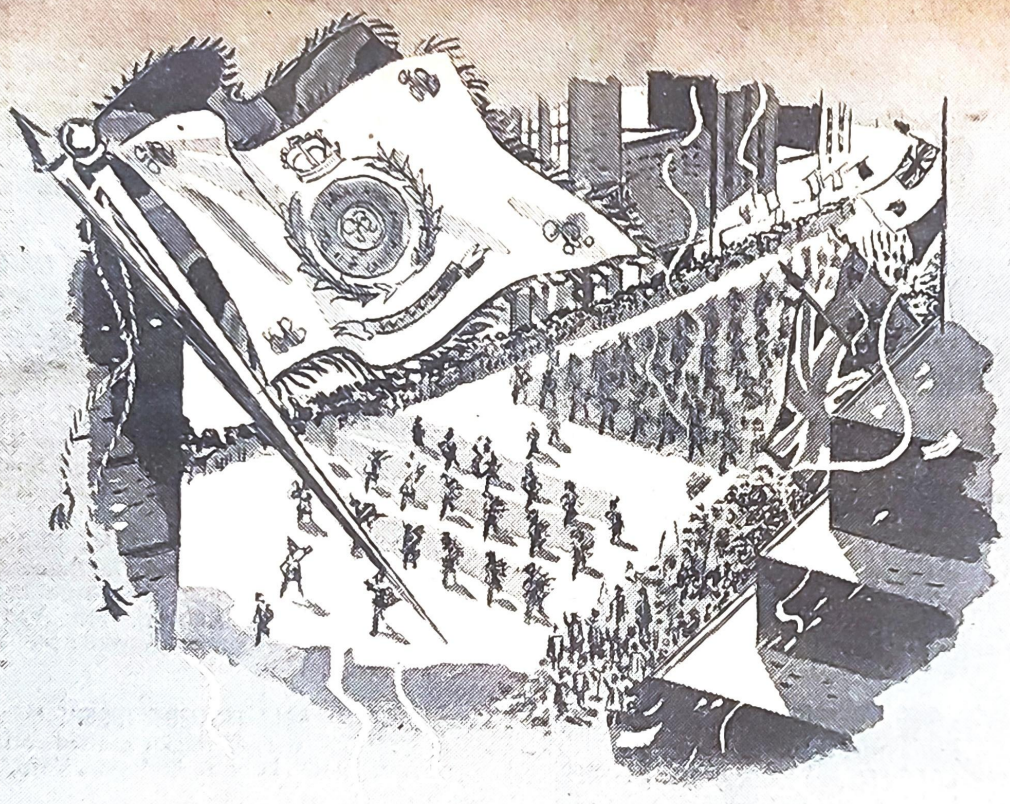
BANK OF MONTREAL

Gazette - Nov 21/45

WELL DONE BLACK WATCH

The citizens of this great Metropolis greet you . . . with pride in your achievements, in the victories you have won through the bitter fighting in France, Belgium and Holland. You have added fresh glory to the tradition of a very gallant regiment. You have brought honour to your city. Welcome home.

SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES



WELCOME HOME

THE FIRST BATTALION
THE BLACK WATCH
(ROYAL HIGHLAND REGIMENT) OF CANADA

Men of The First Battalion, you have added lustre to the proud tradition of your forebears whose exploits form a glorious chapter in Canada's history . . . With hard-won battle honors to enrich your record . . . The First Battalion comes Home . . . and all Montreal joins in tribute.

●

Joined in our City's salute to The Highlanders are their honored brothers-in-arms of the

50th MEDIUM BATTERY, R.C.A.

73rd FIELD BATTERY, R.C.A.

1st CANADIAN ROAD CONSTRUCTION CO., R.C.E.

Gazette Nov 21/45

HENRY MORGAN & CO. LIMITED

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED

Welcome Home!

First Battalion

BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.)

ALSO

No. 1 Road Construction Coy. (R.C.E.)

12th Can. Armoured Reg't

73rd Field Battery (R.C.A.)

50th Medium Battery (R.C.A.)

Simpson's

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To the men of THE BLACK WATCH means a BOND TAILORED-TO-MEASURE SUIT ready for you in 14 DAYS.

From the moment you place the order, Bond will change you from uniform into civvies in exactly 14 days. Just drop into the nearest Bond Store, choose the material you desire from our wonderful collection of the finest woollens, select the very style you wish. Your suit will be delivered when you present your priority certificate. A Bond suit means perfection tailoring at a price as low as $24.75. A Bond-tailored-to-measure suit carries the UNCONDITIONAL guarantee of complete satisfaction or your deposit returned without question.

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350 Craig St. W., (Cor. St. Peter)
3001 St. Catherine St. W. (Cor. Atwater)
4519 Wellington St., Verdun

Welcome Black Watch T

Unit Parades On St. James, Craig Streets

Montreal's famous 1st Battalion of the Black Watch (RHR) of Canada is scheduled to arrive at Bonaventure Station at either 12:35 or 2:35 o'clock this afternoon, according to latest reports. On their arrival here from Halifax, where they landed Monday aboard the liner Queen Elizabeth, the 500 members of the unit will parade east on St. James street to the music of the regimental pipe band.

Under the command of Lt.-Col. V. E. Traversy, the 1st Battalion will parade along St. James street to St. Gabriel street, south to Craig street, then east to the Craig street Drill Hall where an official and public reception will be held. Accompanying the parade will be previously returned members under the command of Lt.-Col. Eric Motzfeldt.

Maj.-Gen. E. J. Renaud, C.B., C.B.E., District Officer Commanding M.D. No. 4, will take the salute from a base on the south-east corner of St. James and McGill streets.

Upholding the glorious traditions of the Black Watch which date back to the regiment's formation in Scotland in 1715, records show that the returning 1st Battalion has suffered more casualties overseas than any other Canadian unit. The officers and men have won a total of 139 decorations and mentions in dispatches in the Second World War, while more than 400 members sacrificed their lives. In some of the bitterest fighting on the western front, it required more than 500 officers and 5,000 other ranks to keep the battalion operating.

Accompanying the Black Watch is the 1st Road Constructions, R.C.E. of Montreal.

Kilties on Final Lap Of Journey

By CAPT. H. C. HOWARD
Herald Staff Reporter

Aboard Black Watch Special, Nov. 21—Played off the Queen Elizabeth yesterday morning by the kilted pipe band in charge of Pipe Major E. J. Peden, Montreal's famous Black Watch Regiment, in full marching kit, left the giant transport and led by its commandant, Lt.-Col. V. E. Traversy, paraded across the dock lines to the waiting troop train standing on the west track into which the Highland Corps filed to take up rail accommodation for the 26-hour run to the base depot in Montreal.

The movement began shortly after 10 o'clock and by 11 o'clock the long 20-car troop special was gathering way, heading for the Matapedia at the entrance to the Gaspe Peninsula, and home, which has formed the treasured dream of all ranks for many a long day and through many a hard fought battle.

Some 23 officers and 483 other ranks, including R.S.M.WO.1 A.F. Turnbull, D.C.M., M.I.D., of 986 Davaar avenue, Outremont, coming home to a wife and family he has not seen for four years, make up the full complement speeding towards Montreal.

BIG TRURO WELCOME

At Truro, N.S., where the troop train stopped at noon yesterday for 20 minutes, parties of local women working under the sponsorship of the Maritime Commercial Travellers' Association, boarded the cars and distributed refreshments and fruits to the men of the red hackle from Montreal. The town of Truro was originally settled by immigrant members of the Clan Macdonald direct from Scotland.

Regimental arrangements for handling all ranks in the matter of pay and leave were negotiated aboard the train, where each received the regular pay with 30 days leave. In cases where Black Watch personnel live out of Montreal, details were worked out for billeting with families of the regiment until transportation home for the individual soldier can be arranged.

V

WELCOME H

Gallant men of t

1st Battalion,

THE BLACK W

OF CANADA

Murray

LUNCH LIMITED

Today

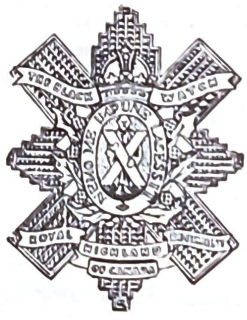
Honour the Man

WHO WEARS THIS BUTTON

GENERAL SERVICE

WE WELCOME YOU HOME

To-day's Honour List



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156

Welcome Home

The First Battalion The Black Watch

(Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada

From Normandy to Berlin these feet have marched. Through mud and dust, snow and blood to Victory. Now they come marching home to a grateful people who shall not forget their sacrifice in training camps and upon battlefields.

These men of the Black Watch may well carry their heads high in knowledge of a job well done . . . A Proud Regiment Has Come Home With Proud Traditions Up-Held!

"CAED MILLE FAILTE"!

(Gaelic for 10,000 Welcomes)

Where the fightin' is the toughest
And the goin' is the roughest,
You will hear the pipes a skirlin'
O'er the din.

When the line begins to weaken and
The shells above are shriekin',
You will hear that eerie wailin'
Of the Black Watch goin' in.

To the troops up front who've waited
For the help that's so belated,
The pipes send out a message
To take heart.

And the battle weary men
Who held the line 'till then,
Fix their bayonets with a cheer
and do their part!

W. G. S.

This Tribute To The Gallant Black Watch, Sponsored By Firms Listed Below

J. B. LEFEBVRE LTEE.
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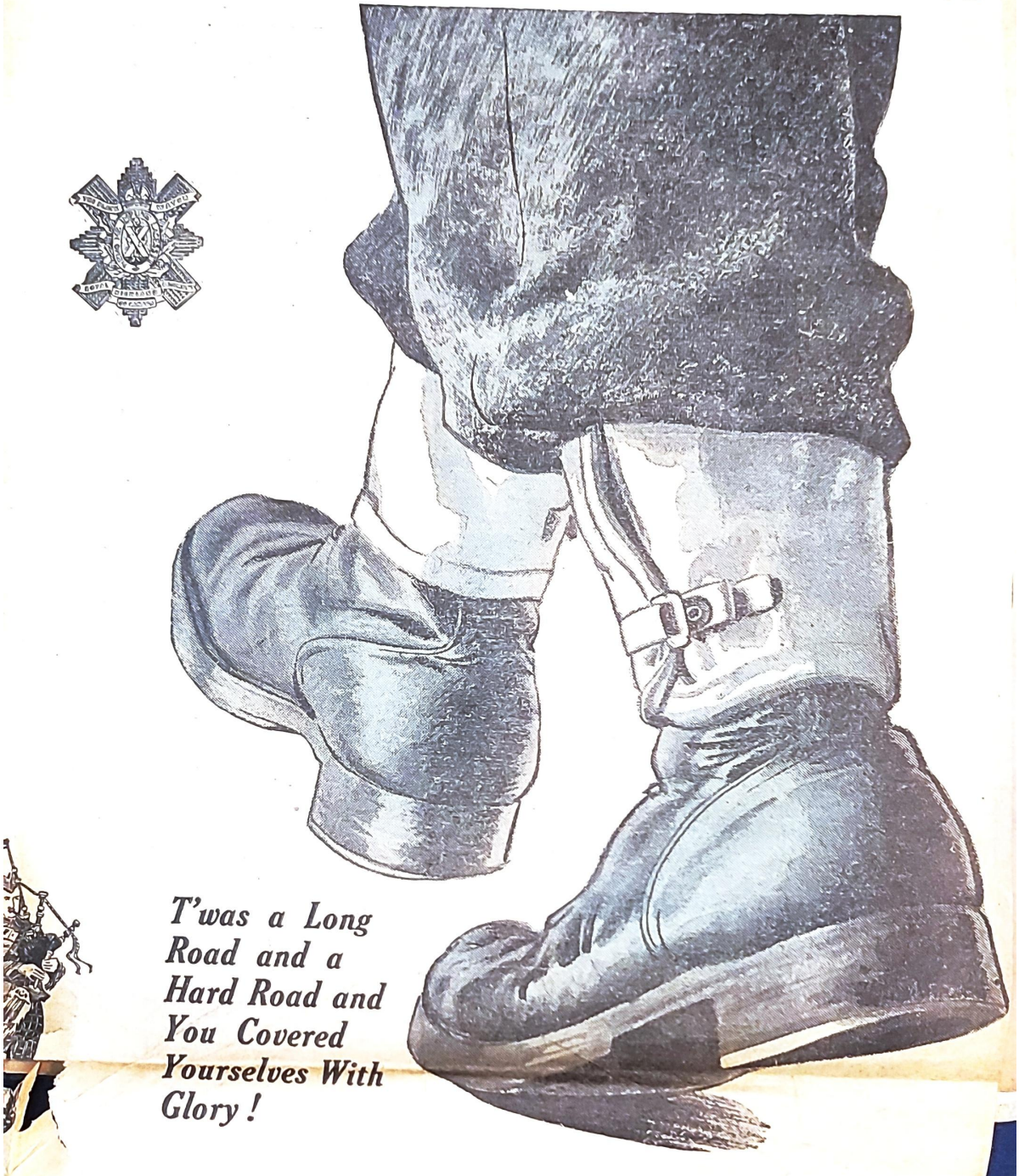

T'was a Long Road and a Hard Road and You Covered Yourselves With Glory!

WILKINSON LINATEX CO. LIMITED
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Welcome Home

The Black Watch
R. H. R.

THE BERKELEY HOTEL
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MONTREAL

We Are Proud To Say "WELCOME HOME" To The Gallant Officers And Men Of The 1st. Battalion, Black Watch, (R.H.R.). They Have Maintained The Proud Traditions Of A Great Regiment.

Century Credit Corporation
1502 St. Catherine St. W.

The HERALD

Established 1811

NEWS - PICTURES - SPORTS - COMICS

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Member Audit Bureau of Circulation

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1945

Homecoming

THE BLACK WATCH comes home today—home from far and bloody fields, bringing new battle flags and honors—home to a welcome straight from the heart of Montreal.

By ties of military tradition, this first battalion of the local regiment is linked with one of the oldest Highland regiments of the British Army.

At Caen and on the canals of Antwerp, at other points where the fighting was toughest, the hardship greatest, it wrote a grim and glowing page of Black Watch history, upholding the reputation established by the kilted warriors from Montreal during the First Great War.

* * *

BUT IT IS NOT of traditions, precious as they are to men who wear the "red hackle" and follow the pipes—not of battle honors or glory—that the "next of kin" waiting at the Craig Street Drill Hall will be thinking.

Tenderer, more directly human, will be the feelings of those who wait as the cheers, the blaring brasses, the crying pipes, herald the approach of warriors home from the wars.

* * *

FOR THIS IS A homecoming. Parades and ceremonies, however impressive, cannot make it merely a Roman triumph.

The 1st Battalion of the Black Watch comes home today.

Not all return in the flesh. But perhaps the dead march, too, shoulder to shoulder with their living comrades.

Quatre unités au terme du voyage

Le fameux régiment écossais "Black Watch" arrivera à Montréal, gare Bonaventure, à 3 h. précises, cet après-midi. Les autres unités montréalaises, la 50e batterie du 4e régiment d'artillerie moyenne du R.C.A., la 73e batterie de campagne du R.C.A. et la 1ère compagnie de construction routière du R.C.E., arriveront, de leur côté, au début de la soirée, aujourd'hui, entre 6 h. et 7 h. On ignore encore l'heure exacte de l'entrée en gare du train spécial qui ramène ces dernières unités de Halifax.

A la suite de leur arrivée à Montréal, ces militaires paraderont à travers les rues de la ville pour se rendre au manège militaire de la rue Craig. Le "Black Watch" suivra la rue S.-Jacques vers l'est, jusqu'à la rue S.-Gabriel, qu'il descendra jusqu'à Craig, puis de là à la caserne, où tous rencontreront leurs parents et amis.

Toute la population de Montréal est invitée à saluer le retour de nos vaillantes unités montréalaises.

WELCOME HOME

TO THE

1st BATTALION, THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.) OF CANADA

This oldest Highland regiment in the Dominion, Overseas since September, 1940, has written another heroic chapter in its fighting history. From the dark days of Dieppe to the glorious victory, they upheld the traditional honor of the

BLACK WATCH!

DAWES BLACK HORSE BREWERY

Welcome Home

The Black Watch

Royal Highland Regiment

. . . Your fame has spread throughout the world and all Canada is proud to Welcome "The Ladies From Hell" . . . a nick-name earned the hard way in the First World War, and up-held with all the other glorious traditions of your regiment, in the war just past.

This Message of Welcome sponsored by the following firms:

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Welcome Home!

First Battalion

BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.)

ALSO

No. 1 Road Construction Coy. (R.C.E.)

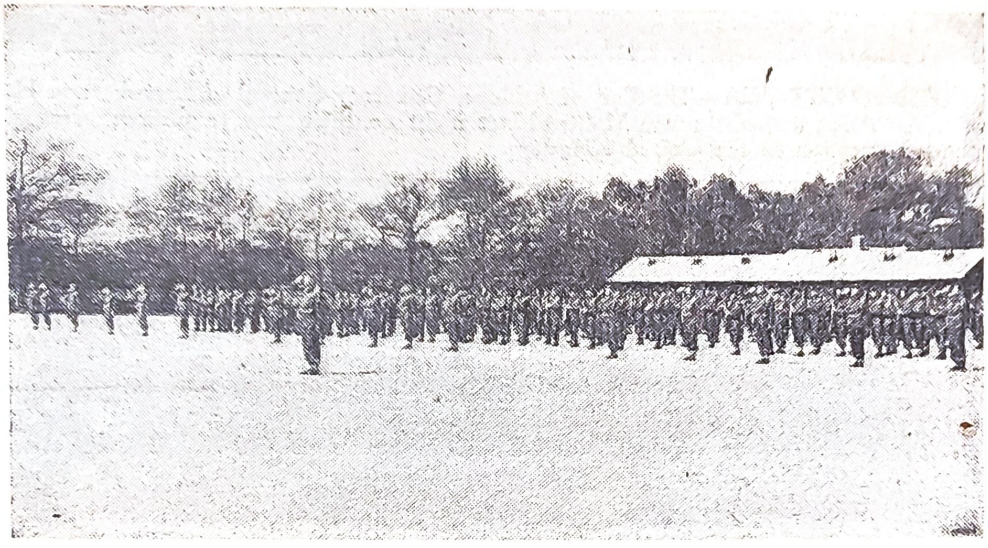
12th Can. Armoured Reg't

73rd Field Battery (R.C.A.)

50th Medium Battery (R.C.A.)

Simpson's

Royal Salute — Pree - - - sent, ARMS!



Given on the Occasion of the Queen's Inspection of

The Black Watch (R.H.R.)

Cuckfield Camp Aldershot Command, April 1944

WELCOME HOME

Gallant Heroes
of the

BLACK WATCH

ALEX LANGLOIS

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Lionel "Leo" Langlois
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Formerly of 1st Battalion The Black Watch (R.H.R.)

SUITS and OVERCOATS
Made-to-Measure in 3 Working Days
Substantial Discount Upon Presentation of Your Priority Purchase Certificate

53 St. Catherine St. East near St. Lawrence

Herald Nov 21/45

Trapped in Toilet, Not AWL

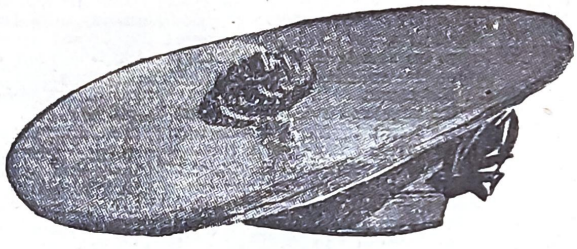
(Special to The Herald)

Aboard Black Watch Special, Nov. 21 — When C.Q.M.S. W. F. Cound, 765 Chatham street, of the Black Watch, was missing when the unit disembarked from the Queen Elizabeth, to say that a situation had developed would be putting it mild.

The C.Q.M.S. had an exemplary record with the Corps and that he could be AWL was unthinkable. However, the C.Q.M.S. was missing and it wanted only about 10 minutes before the time set for the troop train to leave.

About three minutes to zero hour, the C.Q.M.S. came rushing up to report present. This is what happened. After shaving, he left his razor in the washroom and didn't discover the oversight until packing his kit. Going back into the washroom for the razor, the spring on the inside broke off the door. He was a prisoner.

The Elizabeth is built for hard wear inside and out. As time narrowed down, the C.Q.M.S. grew more frantic in his efforts to attract attention. Finally, someone passing by heard the banging, opened the door from the outside, and let the C.Q.M.S. out.



FHAILTE DHACHAIDH

(Welcome Home)

THE BLACK WATCH

ROYAL HIGHLAND REGIMENT

OF CANADA

JAS. A. OGILVY'S Limited

Herald - Nov 21/45

Star - Nov 21/45

Cheering Thousands Greet Veteran Black Watch Unit

Montreal Citizens Warmly Welcome Home Triumphant Fighters of Western Europe

THE climax to over six years of travelling, training, fighting and waiting for "the glad days of reunion" came today for 500 members of the 1st Battalion, The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, when they arrived in Montreal to be given the enthusiastic plaudits of tens of thousands of citizens who packed the whole route of the parade from Bonaventure Station to Craig street Drill Hall.

Marching with them in the parade to the strains of the regimental pipe band were another 400 veterans who had previously returned. Lt.-Col. V. E. Traversy led the 1st Battalion through the crowded streets, past a saluting base where Hon. D. C. Abbott, Minister of National Defence stood with civic and military representatives, and through the St. James street "canyon" which was brilliantly decorated with flags and bunting.

From every building as the bronzed figures in kilts and battle-dressmarched along, ticker tape rained down, and torn papers were flung into the air to welcome "the boys" home again.

An unusual touch was given to the arrival scenes at Bonaventure Station when Lieut. Comdr. Gordon E. Speight, presented to Colonel Traversy a bouquet of chrysanthemums and pinks on behalf of the Merchant Navy, as a tribute to the Highland unit's prowess overseas.

Deep emotions were stirred in the men, many of whom had been away from their homes three, four, five and even six years, but they strode through Montreal's financial district like men proud of the traditions they had upheld on many of the bloodiest battlefields of France, Holland and Germany.

CROWDS SEE BATTALION MARCH THROUGH STREETS

From nearly every window and peeping out from all doorways on the route of march, people gazed with interest on the upright figures and weather-beaten faces of men whose kilts had temporarily been laid aside for the more practical battldrss.

It was noticeable, however, that for this special occasion officers and warrant officers as well as sergeants wore the tartan which has been made familiar by the regiment during its marches through the city.

Only nine of those who answered the call when the unit was mobilized in 1939 were in the parade, most of them now senior non-commissioned officers, and at least one, C.S.M. W. F. L. Frost, of 820 Sixth avenue, Verdun, wore the ribbon of the Distinguished Conduct Medal for gallant and distinguished conduct in action against the enemy.

The eight other "originals" in the parade were: QMS A. J. Hubbard, of 523a Congregation street, one of the best rifle shots in the battalion and one of the trio of Point St. Charles men, who included L/Cpl. J. R. Reay, of 2685 Rushbrooke street, and Pte. D. MacLean, of 2383 Rushbrooke street; CSM S. Gardner, of 103 Springfield avenue, Greenfield Park, CSM H. D. Gaudard, of 7458 Querbes avenue, Outremont; Sgt. L. P. Leblanc, of 2171 Laurier avenue east; Cpl. H. G. Smith, of 7263 Outremont avenue; and Pte. J. Grindon, of 653a Bourbonniere street.

13 U.S. CITIZENS ON LIST OF UNIT

There were 13 citizens of the United States on the list of repatriates, the Black Watch ever having a special place in the affection of Americans for Canadian fighting men. This also extends to the realm of sport, for one of the returning Highlanders, probably unknown to him, is being sought by an Oakland, Calif., hockey team to swell its squad. The local sportsman is Pte. James Fleming, of 1414 Leclaire street, who holds a high reputation as both a soccer and a hockey player. He figured in the Battalion's football team which played the R.C.A.S.C. in the Canadian Army finals in April, 1941, overseas.

Though the weather nullified efforts to provide all the color that well-wishers of the regiment would have liked, St. James street did a good job on the decorations and "the street's" enthusiasm made up for any lack of the decorative side of the welcome.

The saluting base opposite Victoria square was one of the most colorful spots along the line of march, but was rivalled by Bonaventure Station where the first great cheering crowds set the standard for the subsequent reception by the Montreal public.

BATTALION IS GREETED BY RETURNED VETERANS

The homecoming units was met there by a contingent of nearly 300 men who had previously returned to Canada, and which was in charge of Lt-Col. Eric Motzfeldt, a former commanding officer of the overseas battalion. Many well-known veterans "turned out" to welcome home their comrades, including Lt.-Col. Frank Mitchell, Lt.-Col. S. D. Cantile, who marched with Colonel Motzfeldt; Lt.-Col. A. G. Stevenson, who marched with the second-in-command of the improvised command, Major R. C. Macduff; Capt. D. A. Law, Capt. C. L. Stuart, Major F. J. Smith, V.D., Capt. J. Durocher, Major D. Menzies, Major J. P. W. Taylor, Major J. C. Routledge, Col. J. B. Weir, O.B.E., Lt.-Col. H. M. Jaquays, Lt.-Col. A. W. Wright, Lt.-Col. C. Petch and Lt.-Col. J. W. Knox.

It took but a few minutes to form up the parade, with the returned pipers leading the way, supported by the regimental pipe band under Pipe Major R. Hanna. Playing as only men can whose memories go back to the misty moors and Highlands of Scotland, the band gave an inspiration to the marching veterans which was quickly communicated to the enthusiastic public on the sidewalks.

The regimental band under Warrant Officer J. B. Jones provided alternative airs for the marching troops, who made a brave showing as they passed along with a typical Highland swing.

SALUTE IS TAKEN BY GEN. E. J. RENAUD

The saluting base presented a mass of figures in uniform and civilian clothes, including Major-Gen. E. J. Renaud, C.B., C.B.E., Dnstrict Officer Commanding, M. D. No. 4, who took the salute from the veterans. He was accompanied by Councillors W. R. Bulloch, representing the Mayor of Montreal, Col. P. P. Hutchison, E.D., Regimental Commandant; Col. Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O., honorary colonel of the regiment, and the honorary lieutenant-colonels. Also present were Hon. D. C. Abbott, Minister of National Defence; Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Health; Maj.-Gen. A. E. Walford, C.B.E., M.M., E.D., Adjutant General; Lt.-Col. Ivan Ibbotson, E.D., who was second in command of the unit on mobilization.

The honorary lieutenant-colonels present were: Lt.-Col. G. S. Cantlie, D.S.O., V.D., 1st Battalion; Major-Gen. G. E. McCuaig, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., 2nd Battalion; Lt.-Col. W. H. Clark-Kennedy, V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O., E.D., 3rd Battalion; and Brig. K. M. Perry, D.S.O., E.D., 4th Battalion.

Other figures were Major-Gen. P. E. Leclerc, C.B.E., M.M., E.D., and Brig. G. V. Whitehead, V.D., who commanded the Brigade in which the battalion served in Canada and overseas.

The committee in charge of the arrangements for the home-coming included Col. Andrew Fleming, V.D., chairman; Lt.-Col. Frank Mitchell, Lt.-Col. Eric Motzfeldt, Major E. G. Louson, Mrs. E. B. Bennett, representing the Women's Division; RSM A. Leach, RQMS J. R. L. Emo and CSM J. T. Blackhurst.

WELL DONE, BLACK WATCH!

IT is a long time since Montreal heard the sound of marching feet going eastward on St. James street. But today The Black Watch came home, their ranks thinned by battle casualties but still flaunting for any enemy to see the proud motto of the regiment, "Nemo me impune lacessit." That translates as "No one dare touch me with impunity," but it reads better in the broad Scots, "Wha daur meddle wi' me!" It reads better because it indicates a chip-on-the-shoulder attitude which the Black Watch has always carried into battle. The Germans discovered it in both this war and the last—in the last when news that a battalion of the "Ladies from Hell" had entered the line was the signal for minding your own business on that front.

The Black Watch is home. Montreal has given its surviving members a roaring welcome. For a day the battalion is on a pedestal, but, as someone has said, "a hero never has time to sit on a pedestal. One sees him always over and over again kicking it out from under him and using it to batter a world with." This has been the record of Black Watch men. They have never given themselves time to sit on the pedestal reserved for heroes.

There has not been any time. From Ypres to Mons the regiment fought its way in the Great War. From the beaches of Normandy to the Rhine and beyond the regiment fought its way this time. And to Ypres and Mons are added the battle honours of the Orne crossing, of Caen, of St. Andre, the Hochwald, Xanten, Groningen and the rest. It is a proud record, and proudly Montreal welcomes home these men who at once kept burnished the Highland record and the names of Canada and Montreal.

There are gaps in the ranks moving smartly down St. James Street, and amid the cheers there is a sob for the missing son, husband or brother. Perhaps he is at May-sur-Orne, where parts of the battalion fought to the last man and sent back the famous message: "Don't send reinforcements. There are too many of us here now." That is not bravado but heroism at its highest and best. Of every one of these men who died, as of those now safely home, it can be said that he was

"One who never turned his back but marched breast forward,
Never doubted clouds would break,
Never dreamed, though right were worsted, wrong would triumph,
Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better,
Sleep to wake."

Star-Nov 21/45

Welcome . . . . .

BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.)

WE join with the City of Montreal in welcoming the officers and men of the 1st Battalion Black Watch (R.H.R.), and pay tribute to their outstanding gallantry and service to Canada.

WALCHEREN, CAEN, FALAISE POCKET, HOCHWOLD FOREST, REICHWOLD FOREST

MAPPINS
JEWELLERS
METCALFE AND ST. CATHERINE

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WELCOME
Star
BLACK WATCH
We join with Montreal and the rest of Canada in extending a sincere welcome to this gallant regiment.
COLLEGE CRAFT CLOTHES
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WELCOME HOME

TO THE

1st BATTALION
THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.)
OF CANADA

This oldest Highland regiment in the Dominion, Overseas since September 1940, has written another heroic chapter in its fighting history. From the dark days of Dieppe to the glorious victory, they upheld the traditional honor of the

BLACK WATCH!

DAWES BLACK HORSE BREWERY

Stal

Our Thanks
FOR A JOB WELL DONE!

We pay tribute today to the gallant officers and men of the 1st Battalion Black Watch (R.H.R.) on the occasion of their return home, and are happy to join with all of Montreal in saying—"Thanks and well done, Black Watch . . . We're proud of you!"

Mount Royal Rice Mills Ltd.

FHAILTE DHACHAIDH
(Welcome Home)

THE BLACK WATCH
ROYAL HIGHLAND REGIMENT
OF CANADA

JAS. A. OGILVY'S Limited

Special Tartan Kept the Peace Between Clans

Famous Parent Unit Formed in 1715

The Black Watch is the oldest Highland Regiment in the British Army. After the Rebellion of 1715 the Scottish Highlands were in a constant state of disorder against English troops. Certain Scottish leaders offered to form a special corps from amongst their own people to police the Highlands, and this offer was wisely accepted by the English General Wade. In 1725, then, four independent companies were formed by these Scottish chieftains and a special tartan was designed to avoid clan jealousies. The tartan was made up from the colors which were common to the tartans of all four original company commanders, namely dark blue, dark green and black. The tartan has been used ever since, and gave rise to the name by which the companies, and later the regiment were commonly called. It was the "dark", or "black watch", to distinguish the Highlanders policing the north from the English red-coats.

Four more companies were formed, and in 1739, the eight companies were incorporated into a regiment of the line under the title "43rd Highland Regiment". Ten years later it was changed to 42nd Royal Highland Regiment. That has been its official name ever since, even though commonly known as the Black Watch, but in recent years a change was made to incorporate both names.

Fought In Canada

The regiment was abroad in 1743, and from that date on served with distinction in many engagements. In 1756, the Regiment came to America to serve in the wars against the Indians and French on this continent. They fought at Ticonderoga, where a French military engineer —the Marquis de Lotbiniere—had built a strong fort. The Black Watch was unsucessful in taking the fort, and the regiment was decimated in bitter hand-to-hand fighting. It is interesting to note that, more than 150 years later, a decendant of the French marquis (Alain de Lotbiniere) served at Ypres, during the first Great War, as a captain in the Black Watch.

In the year of Ticonderoga, a second battalion of the Black Watch was formed — the 73rd.

Admired the World Over

The Black Watch (R.H.R.) pipe band leads the famed Montreal regiment on parade in Germany during a rest period away from front line fighting. While the combatant troops of the regiment changed to battle-dress the pipers were allowed to retain their kilts and sporrans.

After service in the West Indies it came north and was with Wolfe on the Plains of Abraham in 1759. In 1760, when Montreal fell to the British, Lord Amherst led his troops into the city, and thus the regiment, for the first time, set foot in Montreal.

The Black Watch eventually returned to Europe, and again took part in numerous campaigns. It was in 1795 that they won the "red hackle," through recapturing the guns of a certain Dragoon regiment (artillery then was part of a cavalry regiment). During the Napoleonic era, the regiment was almost continuously in action, and in all of the smaller wars of the 19th century, the Black Watch took part.

Two Battalions of Regulars

When the present war broke out, the Royal Highland Regiment consisted of the two regular line battalions based in Scotland and the various Battalions scattered throughout the Empire.

The Black Watch of Canada is the oldest Highland Regiment in the Dominion. It was the first of the Dominion battalions to become allied with the old regiment in Scotland. It was founded many years ago when there were threats of local trouble. The occasion was the American Civil war and Canada was threatened with invasion from the south. In 1862 the regiment was formed and for many years was known as the Royal Light Infantry—or "The Royals". At the start, only one of the eight companies formed wore Highland dress, but by 1883 the entire battalion was in the Black Watch kilt.

During this period the battalion name was changed several times. It was called out for service during the Fenian Raids, the Orange Riots of 1877, Quebec Dock Riots of 1878, smallpox riots of 1885, Valleyfield strike of 1900 and the Montreal dock riots of 1903.

In 1905 the Canadian regiment became formally allied with the Black Watch, and in the same year, the Bleury street armoury was built. In 1906 a second battalion was formed. During the Great War, the two Black Watch battalions became the 13th Battalion, R.H.C., of the C.E.F. The 42nd Battalion was then raised, followed by the 73rd.

The regiment was the only Canadian one to have three battalions at the front in the last campaign; all of them fought their way up the slopes of Vimy on the same day in 1917.

Won Six V.C.'s

During the last war, 11,954 officers and men of the Canadian Black Watch served. Of them, 2,613 were killed, 6,014 were wounded, 821 decorated—six of them with the Victoria Cross. Twenty-six battle honors were awarded to the regiment.

Following the Great War, the regiment carried on with its two battalions. When the present war broke out, the 1st Battalion was immediately mobilized under Colonel K. G. Blackader, M.C., E.D., for the Active Service force. The 2nd Battalion was posted on Guard duty at the Soulanges Canal, even before the war broke out. The 1st Battalion is overseas, and such well-known regimental names as Blackader, Ibbotson, Cantlie, Routledge, Molson and Gault are again represented among its officers and in the ranks are many a son, nephew and grandson of the veterans of the 13th, 42nd and 73rd.

A Third Battalion has been raised, and the Second Battalion was mobilized for Active Service in March, 1942, when a fourth battalion was raised.

Well over 5,000 men have been supplied by the regiment to the Active Forces since the outbreak of the war, as well as 521 officers.

THE MONTREAL DAILY STAR, W

Commands "Repats"

LT.-COL. V. E. TRAVERSY one of the younger officers o The Black Watch (R.H.R.) o Canada, who today led the 1s Battalion home.

200 A... Arrive...

Lieut. G... Of The...

The first m... Star, Lieut. ... one of the ... the Canadian ... comed home ... night at Bo... relatives and ... Lieut. Slo... was in Septe... first Medlun... after war br... The unit is ... Anti-Aircraft ... lived here ... former mem... losing room, ... sister, had ... bride overse... Capt. Ed. ... Rivers Tank ... to leave his ... seas. His m... and Mr. Bel... greeted him ... went overse... ceived his ... hurst.

The comm... Victoria Rif... D.S.O., M.C., ... his son, Maj... formerly of ... now with th... cule Lefebv... ficer Comm... by his wife, ... tour of duty ... attache to R...

Another ... Dolembreux, ... met his son, ... the Fourth ... tillery, John ...

rmy Men Home

eorge Sloan, Star, Welcomed

n to enlist from The George Sloane, was 0 local members of Second Division, wel- from overseas last aventure Station by friends.

e, who went over- ber, 1941, joined the Battery a few days ke out as a private, ow the First Heavy Battery, which ar- vo weeks ago. The er of The Star com- who was met by his o leave his British

Kelly, of the Three Regiment, also had wife and child over- her, Mrs. John Bell, and other relatives ith confetti. He also as a private and re- ommission at Sand-

nding officer of the s, Col. C. F. Ritchie, was on hand to greet F. N. Ritchie, M.C., e Victoria Rifles, but 8th Recce. Brig Her- former District Of- nding here, was met He returned from a as Canadian military ussia.

tar employe, Joseph of the Mailing Room, John, a gunner with Canadian Medium Ar- joined up three years ago when he reached 18 and has been two years overseas.

Mrs. Rose A. Quellette, of 2683 Notre Dame street, was disappointed because her only son, Gunner Leo Seguin, did not show up, although she received a special letter and two telegrams from him the last two days. A Seguin was on the arrival list but it apparently was the wrong one. Because she had no admittance pass, she was not permitted to enter the station, and had to learn indirectly of her mistake. Disappointed but not discouraged, she intends to return to the station tomorrow.

Former O.C.

LT.-COL. B. R. RITCHIE, another of the Montreal officers who rose to command the 1st Battalion, The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, in action in the late war.

WELCOME . . .

Sound the trumpets in a salute to our valourous boys on their return home. Let us cheer the heroes of CAEN, FALAISE, WALCHEREN, HOCHWOLD FOREST, REICHWOLD FOREST, ZANTAN-ON-RHINE.

THE BLACK WATCH

Réveille

CLEANERS AND DYERS

Welcome Home TO THE BLACK WATCH

Montreal is happy to acclaim the homecoming of a gallant fighting regiment—the Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada. We are especially proud of its brilliant heroic role played in many of the War's most crucial battles . . . Welcome—to a fighting regiment!

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WELCOME HOME

to all the Officers and Men of Montreal's Own Regiment

THE BLACK WATCH

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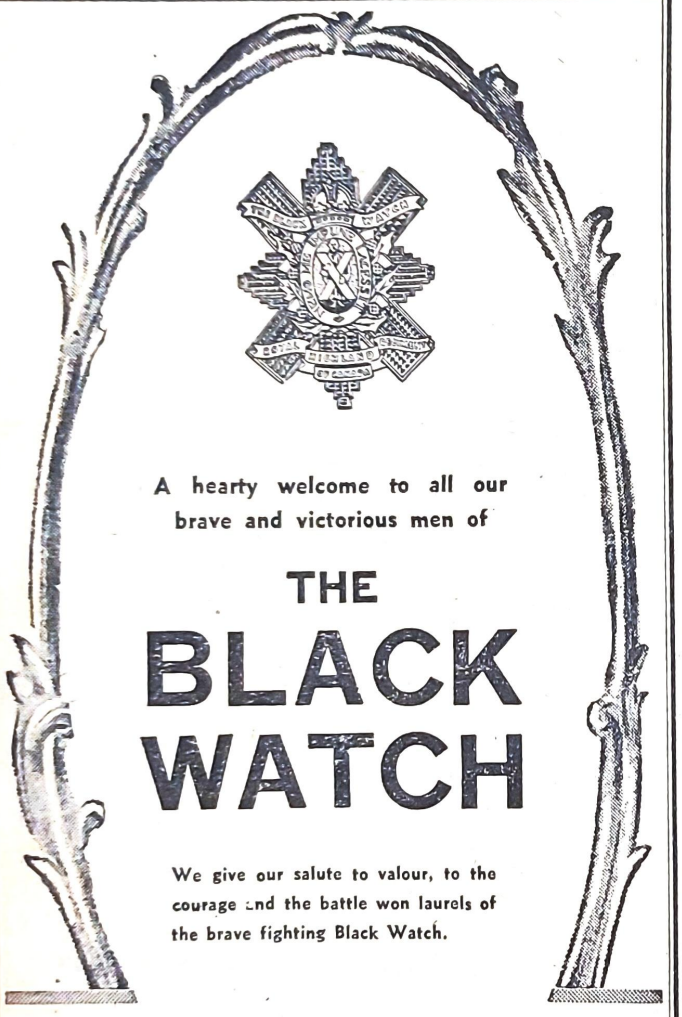

A hearty welcome to all our brave and victorious men of

THE
BLACK
WATCH

We give our salute to valour, to the courage and the battle won laurels of the brave fighting Black Watch.

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'WHA' SAW THE FORTY-TWA!

Those with eyes to see and ears to hear have since babyhood been aware of the Black Watch. Pipes skirling they have marched into the red dawns of two centuries and brought glory and renown to Scotland, Canada and the Empire. We await them with cheers, and we will through our acclaim show how very greatly we love them. Their dead we do not forget nor in the crooning of a lament that their gallantry had a price; they too will be there . . . a phantom army of the immortal warriors of a great race.

G. Kuhman Marshall

HOME AT LAST!

THE

BLACK WATCH

We are proud to welcome the Black Watch—R.H.R.—on the occasion of their return to Montreal, and to pay grateful tribute to the courage and valor of those men—living and dead — who so ably served the cause of Freedom.

W. G. Heaney & Co. Ltd.

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WELCOME HOME

Black Watch!

We bid a simple, but sincere "welcome home" to all ranks of the First Battalion, Black Watch (R.H.R.) on the occasion of their return to Montreal. We are proud to pay tribute to the spirit and glorious tradition of this fighting regiment which has added new honors to its battle flags in many of the war's most crucial battles . . .

THE JAEGER CO. (CANADA) LIMITED

All hail
and cheerful
salvoes to
the homecoming
of

THE
BLACK
WATCH

*"Salut les gars
et bienvenue"*

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YOUR
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WELCOME HOME BLACK WATCH

WE await them with cheers—Canada and Montreal in particular has good reason to be proud of the "BLACK WATCH" and its distinguished record of service. Today this gallant Battalion is back on soil it left nearly six years ago, and we are happy and proud to join with others in honoring the officers and men of this fighting Regiment and to express our grateful appreciation for a job well and truly done.

THRIFT-STOP & SHOP

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Star

Scottish Link Dates Back Forty Years

Oldest Highland Unit In the Dominion

The Black Watch of Canada is the oldest Highland regiment in the Dominion, bears the number 5th on the Canadian Army list, and was the first of the Dominion battalions to become allied with a regiment in Scotland.

Like the parent unit it was founded many years ago when there were threats of local trouble and eight Montreal chieftains each raised a company of soldiers to keep the peace. The occasion was the American Civil War. Canada was threatened with invasion from the South and in 1862 these leaders at Montreal formed the Royal Light Infantry which for many years was popularly called "The Royals."

During the Boer War, Canada's overseas force was a composite one. New regiments were formed out of detachments from the older ones. The regiment at Montreal supplied what is claimed to have been the largest single detachment for the new Royal Canadian Regiment. Five officers of the Regiment and 51 of its men served with the Canadian contingents in Africa. It is because of their service that the regiment was awarded the battle-honor "South Africa 1899-1900."

In 1905, the Canadian regiment became formally allied with The Black Watch, the oldest Highland regiment in the British Army and in 1906 it was authorized to form a second battalion.

Volunteered in 1914

When the first Great War broke out, the Royal Highlanders of Canada volunteered as a unit. The two peacetime battalions of the Royal Highlanders became the 13th Battalion R.H.C. of the C.E.F. Later a third battalion was formed and the regiment was the only Canadian one to have three battalions at the front in the last campaign; all of them fought their way up the slopes of Vimy on the same day in 1917.

Battle honors of the famed unit include Mount Sorrel, Somme, 1916, Flers-Courcelette, Ancre Heights, Arras, 1917-18, Vimy, 1917, Arleaux, Hill 70, Ypres, 1917, Paaschendaele, Amiens, Scarpe, Hindenburg Line, Canal du Nord, Pursuit to Mons, and France and Flanders, 1915-18.

Re-organized in 1920, the Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada perpetuates the 13th, 42nd and 73rd Battalions, C.E.F.

At the outbreak of the second World War in 1939, men serving in the Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada set out to maintain and emulate the great traditions and history of their regiment. The unit arrived overseas early in September, 1940, part of the 2nd Canadian Division. During 1941-42 they carried out training and assisted in an operational role in the defence plans for the south coast of England.

Shared in Dieppe Raid

In 1942, a detachment of Black Watch, four officers, 107 other ranks, took part in the Dieppe raid on August 19. The following year the regiment participated in exercise "Spartan", considered one of the most gruelling tests of endurance staged by any force.

The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada landed in France July 6, 1943, and were speedily committed to action in the clearing of the Caen area as part of the 2nd Canadian Corps. The regiment was engaged on the east bank of the Orne River where, as part of the 5th Infantry Brigade they helped to take Fleury-sur-Orne and Ifs, until stiff enemy counter-attacks prevented further advance at that time.

In August, the Black Watch participated in the operation which led to the capture of Falaise and the closing of the "Falaise Gap." The Black Watch was given the task of clearing the enemy from the region west of the river Laize and joining hands with the troops of the Second British Army which advanced eastward across the Orne. Subsequently, the regiment was ordered to attack Falaise. This was effected 17 August. The regiment thus shared with other formations, Canadian, British, American and Polish, in the destruction of the German Seventh Army.

Met Stubborn Resistance

Pursuing the enemy eastward from Vimoutiers, through Orbec and Thilberville, towards Rouen, The Black Watch experienced more stubborn resistance than other Canadian formations, particularly in the vicinity of the Foret De La Londe. Once this opposition had been overcome, the regiment pressed forward rapidly, crossing the Seine and entering Rouen 30 August. On 1 September The Black Watch occupied Dieppe without opposition; and on 3rd September General Crerar took the salute at a march past of those units which had fought on the beaches of that port in 1942. During the month of September, the regiment overran a number of V-1 and V-2 sites from which "revenge" missiles had been hurled at England. By-passing Dunkirk the regiment cleared the coast of Belgium to the east passing through Nieuport, Ostende and Blankenberghe (8-9 September).

Between 22 and 29 September, bridgeheads were established north-east of Antwerp across the Albert and Tournhout canals by The Black Watch. In the following month (24 October to 1 November) The Black Watch eliminated German opposition on the Zuid Beveland peninsula. The Zuid Beveland operation was one of three required to clear the approaches to Antwerp, a task which was of vital importance to the continued operations of all Allied armies in western Europe.

During December and January, the regiment enjoyed a rest period. Active operations were resumed in February when the regiment was included in the force which delivered a decisive blow against the enemy west of the Rhine. In the first phase of this operation, The Black Watch had only a limited role, that of opening the Clevenigmegen road through Bergendal and Wyler towards Kranenberg. Subsequently, the regiment saw action in Boyland Wood, and astride the Goch-Calcar Road. Stiff fighting was experienced by The Black Watch between 26 February and 9 March in the Hochwald and in the attack on Xanten.

On 4 April The Black Watch extended a bridgehead over the Twente Canal east of Zutphen in Holland and advanced to clear the north-eastern Netherlands. In a rapid thrust The Black Watch Regiment occupied Beilen and Hijken on the Oranje Kanaal on 12 April and Groningen on 16 April.

Excursion Into Germany

Following regrouping, The Black Watch was transferred from north-eastern Netherlands where its task was completed to the right flank of the Canadian Army near Oldenburg in Germany. This involved a move about 75 miles. Oldenburg fell to the troops of The Black Watch on 3 May 1945. After the capitulation of the enemy, the regiment remained deployed for several weeks in the vicinity of Oldenburg later returning to the Netherlands to be deployed between Amersfoort and Zwolle.

On 4 July a composite battalion representing First and Second Canadian Infantry Divisions including The Black Watch and 4 Armoured Division entered Berlin for a tour of duty of several weeks duration under the command of HQ British Troops, Berlin.

On Parade in U.K.

FIELD MARSHAL LORD WAVELL, now Viceroy of India, is shown in the above Army picture taken in the United Kingdom, when he inspected 1st Ba ttalion, The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, before "the Big Show."

Well Done

BLACK WATCH

The citizens of this great Metropolis greet you . . . with pride in your achievements, in the victories you have won through the bitter fighting in France, Belgium and Holland. You have added fresh glory to the tradition of a very gallant regiment. You have brought honour to your city. Welcome home.

SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES

FLAGS FLYING...
BANDS BLARING...
BAGPIPES SKIRLING...

Greater Montreal bids a thunderous and grateful Welcome to the Homecoming of the valiant lads of...

The First Battalion
of the Black Watch Regiment (R.H.R.)
The First Canadian Road Company (R.C.E.)
The Fiftieth Medium Battery
The Seventy-Third Field Battery

Their lion-hearted courage on the blood-drenched battlefields of Europe for long and weary years of overseas service... their undaunted spirit and cheerful fortitude under conditions of most indescribable discomforts and greatest dangers... have added imperishable fame to their unblemished records of gallantry.

Their Victories of Right over Might... of Freedom over Tyranny... of Justice over Foul Play... have been paid for dearly in human lives. Let us firmly resolve—on this day of Welcome—to cherish forever the Memory of those who have not returned, yet in spirit march with those who have.

HOLT RENFREW & COMPANY, LIMITED

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED

Welcome Home

First Battalion

BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.)

ALSO

No. 1 Road Construction Coy. (R.C.E.)

12th Can. Armoured Reg't

73rd Field Battery (R.C.A.)

50th Medium Battery (R.C.A.)

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To the men of THE BLACK WATCH means a BOND TAILORED-TO-MEASURE SUIT ready for you in 14 DAYS.

From the moment you place the order, Bond will change you from uniform into civvies in exactly 14 days. Just drop into the nearest Bond Store, choose the material you desire from our wonderful collection of the finest woollens, select the very style you wish. Your suit will be delivered when you present your priority certificate. A Bond suit means perfection tailoring at a price as low as $24.75. A Bond-tailored-to-measure suit carries the UNCONDITIONAL guarantee of complete satisfaction or your deposit returned without question.

BOND DEALER ADDRESSES

81 St. Catherine St. East
1279 Mount Royal East
1680 Bernard Ave. West
3156 Masson St. (Corner 9th Ave.) Rosemount
Castle Bldg., (Mezzanine Floor) (St. Catherine and Stanley)
350 Craig St. W., (Cor. St. Peter)
3061 St. Catherine St. W. (Cor. Atwater)
4619 Wellington St., Verdun

BOND
PRIORITY SERVICE

To the men of THE BLACK WATCH means a BOND TAILORED-TO-MEASURE SUIT ready for you in 14 DAYS.

From the moment you place the order, Bond will change you from uniform into civvies in exactly 14 days. Just drop into the nearest Bond Store, choose the material you desire from our wonderful collection of the finest woollens, select the very style you wish. Your suit will be delivered when you present your priority certificate. A Bond suit means perfection tailoring at a price as low as $24.75. A Bond-tailored-to-measure suit carries the UNCONDITIONAL guarantee of complete satisfaction or your deposit returned without question.

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3001 St. Catherine St. W. (Cor. Atwater)
4519 Wellington St., Verdun

BOND
Tailored-to-Measure
CLOTHES

WELCO
Black W
(Royal Highland Regime

WE
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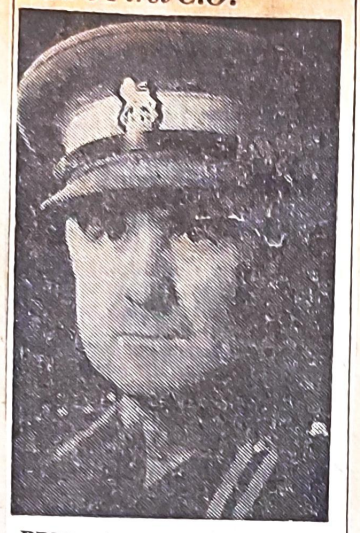
Your DOMIN

Unit's First C.O.



BRIG. K. G. BLACKADER, D.S.O., M.C., E.D., who commanded the 1st Battalion, The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, on mobilization in 1939, and led it overseas.

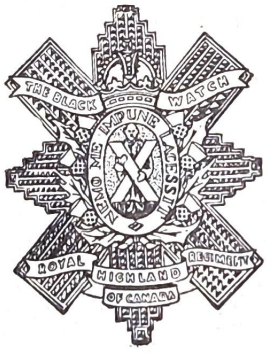
ME!

atch

t of Canada)

e proud to add a
rm welcome to the
fficers and men of
Watch (R.H.R.)
e returned home
a glorious battle
. May we ever be
for their courage
Hon to duty.

ON Store



The Warmest of Welcomes

to the

BLACK WATCH

. . . with proud and grateful memories of . . .

DIEPPE CAEN HILL 67 MAY-SUR-ORNE
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XANTAN-ON-RHINE TERBORG HUMMELA
LAREN GROENINGEN HUDE

THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

WELCOME

To a gallant, fighting regiment on the occasion of its victorious homecoming.

The

BLACK WATCH

BARCLAYS BANK (CANADA)

MONTREAL
214 ST. JAMES STREET

TORONTO
60 KING STREET WEST

We join all Montreal
today
In welcoming the men of
the 1st Battalion

The Black Watch

on their victorious home-coming

Stores and Branches From Coast to Coast

IT IS EASIER TO PAY OUR WAY!
CASH PRICES ON CREDIT
PEOPLES
CREDIT JEWELLERS LIMITED

The Largest Credit Jewellers in the British Empire

1015 ST. CATHERINE W.

"We Salute You

BLACK WATCH!"

We're happy to extend cordial, home-coming greetings to you — officers and men of the Black Watch! We're justly proud of your glorious fighting record and of the honors you have added to your battle flags . . . As we salute your victorious return, we pay solemn tribute to those of you who made the supreme sacrifice.

MOLSON LAWSON & Co.

MEMBERS
MONTREAL STOCK MARKET
MONTREAL CURB MARKET

485 McGILL STREET - - - - MONTREAL

Was O.C. Overseas

LT.-COL. S. D. CANTLIE, member of the well-known Montreal family which had representatives as commanding officers of Black Watch battalions in two wars. Colonel Cantlie commanded the 1st Battalion overseas in the late war.

15

Well done
Black Watch
Welcome Home!

Henry GATEHOUSE & Son, Inc.

WELCOME HOME

1st Bn. The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada

We are proud to associate ourselves with the people of Montreal in extending a hearty welcome to the officers and men of this great regiment.

Wm·H·MACK Inc
Better Fitting Footwear

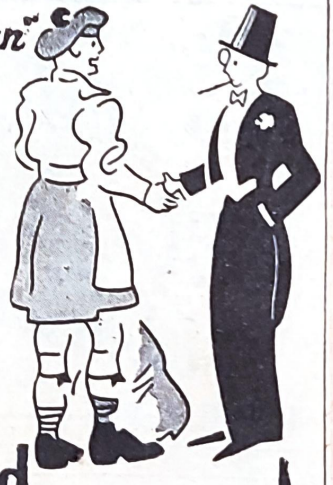
Store Hours: 9 A.M. till 5.30 P.M.
Remaining closed on Saturdays till further notice

1432 Bleury Street and 1395 St. Catherine St. West

16

"The Tailored Man"

Extends a
HEARTY WELCOME
To the Gallant Officers and Men of the
1st Bn.,
The Black Watch
(R.H.R.)
of Canada



harry gold
"The Tailored Man"
Next Door to the Princess Theatre

Welcome R. H. R.'s

We were happy to serve you overseas.

We are happy to welcome you home.

CENTRAL Y.M.C.A.

1441 Drummond St.

MArquette 8331

Assists in Homecoming

LT.-COL. FRANK M. MITCHELL, a former commander of the 1st Battalion, The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, overseas, and who was today in the parade which accompanied the welcome home ceremonies of his old unit.

Welcome Home

THE BLACK WATCH

(R.H.R.) of Canada

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

"PLAY PIPERS! PLAY THE HEROES HOME"

WELCOME

FIRST BATTALION

The **BLACK WATCH**

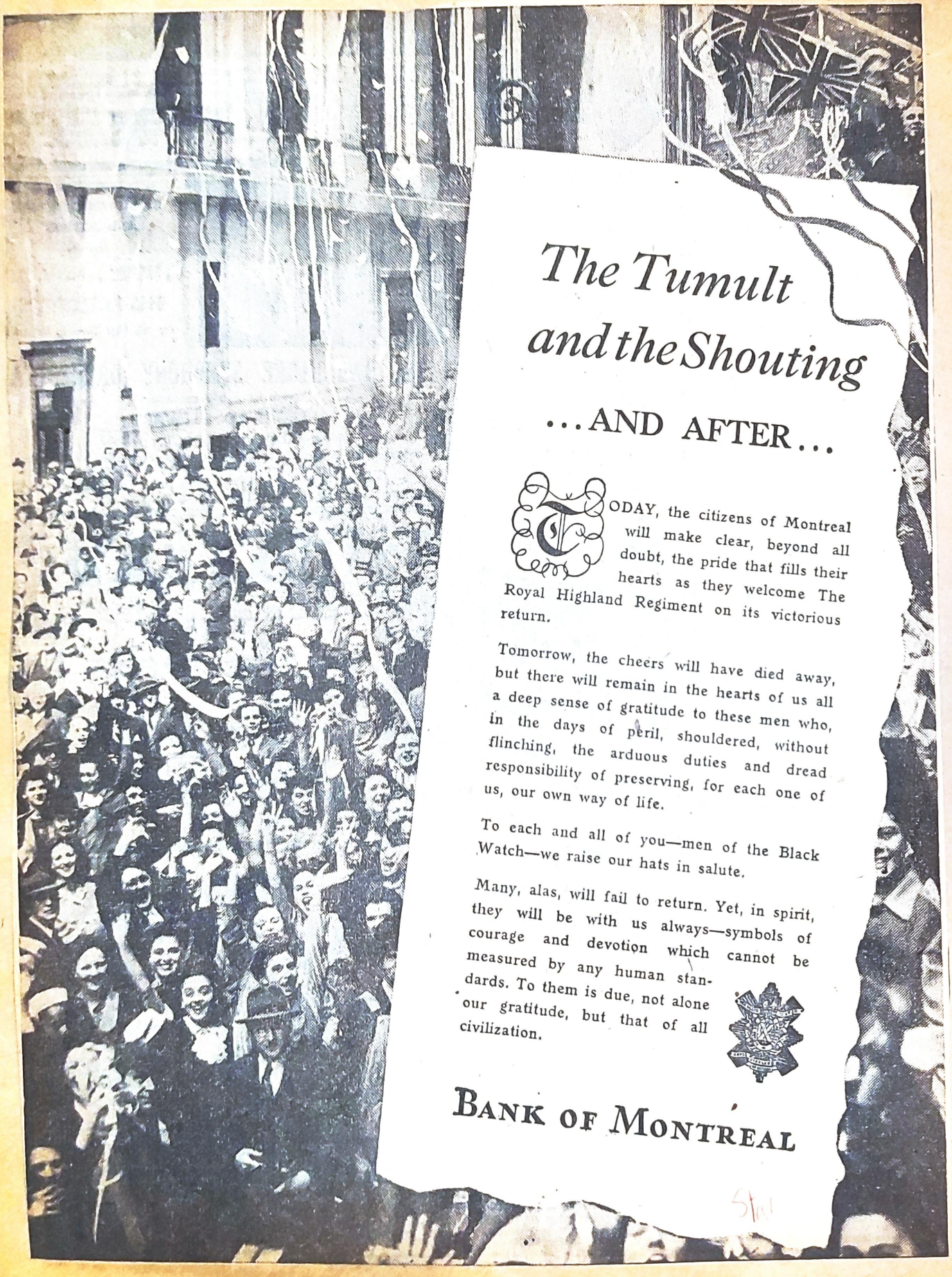
(R.H.R.) OF CANADA

«« »»

You have added new honours to the splendid record already won in the long and glorious history of your famous Regiment.

«« »»

ELMHURST DAIRY
LIMITED



The Tumult and the Shouting

...AND AFTER...

TODAY, the citizens of Montreal will make clear, beyond all doubt, the pride that fills their hearts as they welcome The Royal Highland Regiment on its victorious return.

Tomorrow, the cheers will have died away, but there will remain in the hearts of us all a deep sense of gratitude to these men who, in the days of peril, shouldered, without flinching, the arduous duties and dread responsibility of preserving, for each one of us, our own way of life.

To each and all of you—men of the Black Watch—we raise our hats in salute.

Many, alas, will fail to return. Yet, in spirit, they will be with us always—symbols of courage and devotion which cannot be measured by any human standards. To them is due, not alone our gratitude, but that of all civilization.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Leads Returned Men

LT.-COL. ERIC MOTZFELDT, who commanded the 1st Battalion of The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada overseas for a time, and today commanded the parade of the already returned men of the unit in the welcome home ceremonies. Star

5,000 Served With RHR Unit

During the late war The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada actually had no fewer than 521 officers and over 5,000 other ranks on active service. The officers served in 168 different units and staff formations, and 68 of them reached the rank of lieutenant-colonel or higher on active service.

The Regiment's 1st Battalion served on active service continuously throughout the war, its 2nd Battalion with the Internal Security Force for two and one-half months at the outbreak of war, and in the 7th Canadian Division for a period of about one and one-half years. In addition the Regiment had a 3rd and 4th Battalion in the Reserve Army and a 42nd Reserve Veterans Company which was probably the strongest in the Dominion. In addition, the Regiment met all calls for reinforcements and supplied 10 Officers and a company of other ranks to the 2nd (Reconstituted) Battalion Royal Rifles of Canada.

Its 1st Battalion in the 5th Brigade of the 2nd Division had the heaviest casualties of any Canadian unit during the war made up as follows:—Officers: killed, 30; wounded, 75; missing, 8; total 113; other ranks: killed, 414; wounded, 1,067; missing, 180; total 1,661.

The total other rank casualties with other units are not as yet known, but among the officers serving with other units were the following:—killed, 7; wounded, 24; missing, 1; total, 32.

"We Welcome You . . .

BLACK WATCH!"

We join with the rest of Montreal in paying proud tribute to the First Battalion, Black Watch (R.H.R.) on their return home. We're happy to welcome this regiment with such a gallant fighting record and to honor the memory of those men of the "Watch" who made the supreme sacrifice on the battlefields of Europe.

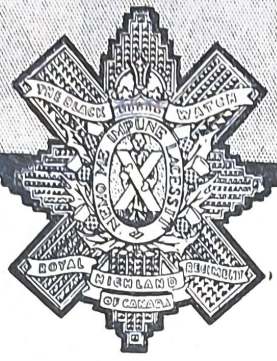
Pesner Bros. Ltd.

968 Notre Dame West

WELCOME HOME THE BLACK WATCH . . .

Star

Leduc Drug Stores



WELCOME THE BLACK WATCH

ROYAL HIGHLAND REGIMENT OF CANADA

We are proud to acclaim this gallant fighting Regiment on its safe return and to pay our grateful tribute to their valour, their sacrifice, and their glorious victory. We join with Montreal and all of Canada in welcoming The Black Watch, and at the same time paying reverence and honour to the memory of those men of the "Watch" who will never return.

The CANADIAN
Fairbanks-Morse
COMPANY-*Limited*

"Thanks boys..."

we join with every citizen of Montreal when we say, "Thanks" to the 1st Battalion, Black Watch (R.H.R.) for a job well done.

JAMES WALKER HARDWARE CO.

Est. 1857

412 ST. JAMES STREET W.

Star

Welcome..!

The **Black Watch**

To all ranks of this gallant regiment we extend a simple but sincere, "Thank You . . . and . . . Welcome Home!"

GRANT JOHNSTON & CO.

MEMBERS
MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE
MONTREAL CURB MARKET
CANADIAN COMMODITY EXCHANGE INC.

GRANT JOHNSTON
RALPH C. BULMAN
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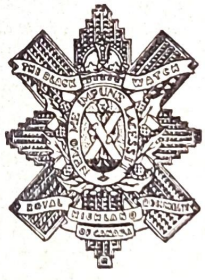
485 McGILL STREET
GROUND FLOOR



"We're glad You're back...!

WE'RE proud to extend our warm welcome to the Black Watch—R.H.R.—on the occasion of their return to Montreal and to congratulate all ranks on the glorious battle honors they have brought home . . . We pay solemn tribute to the memory of those who died to preserve our freedom.

C. R. CROWLEY LTD.

"The Paint Man"

Star

1387 St. Catherine St. W. PL. 4412

WELCOME HOME
BLACK WATCH!

You have added fresh laurels to an already glorious record and you have every reason to be proud, as we are, of your achievements. We delight to pay tribute to your regiment which has brought so much honor to this city and to Canada. Our sincere wish now is that you may be able to enjoy to the full the fruits of that victory to which you contributed so greatly. Welcome Home!

Max Beauvais Limited
385 St. James Street W.

"Montreal's Quality Store for Men"

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. to 5.30 P.M. — CLOSED ON SATURDAYS

BIENVENUE A NOS COMBATTANTS

Montréal accueillera avec joie et avec fierté les combattants du 1er bataillon des "Black Watch" et d'autres formations militaires qui nous reviennent enfin, après une longue séparation. Les fêtes organisées ces jours-ci en leur honneur leur manifesteront avec quelle impatience on attendait leur retour depuis la fin des hostilités dans lesquelles ils se sont distingués à plusieurs reprises.

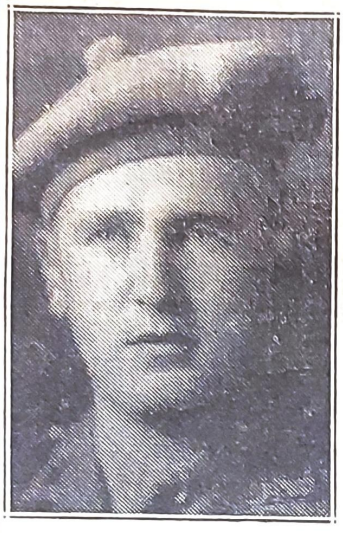
Les "Black Watch" nous ont quittés il y a plus de cinq ans. Ils débarquaient dans les îles britanniques en septembre 1940, et continuaient là leur préparation aux combats auxquels ils devraient prendre part plus tard. Un certain nombre d'entre eux ont participé au raid de Dieppe, effectué avant les grandes campagnes d'Italie et de France.

Un mois après le débarquement alliée en Normandie, en juillet 1944, ils étaient jetés en territoire français, se trouvaient notamment dans la bataille engagée à Falaise, où ils ont subi de lourdes pertes, et contribuaient ensuite, avec d'autres troupes du Canada, à la libération du nord de la France, de la Belgique et d'une partie de la Hollande. Ils ont maintenu la réputation du combattant canadien dans les opérations entreprises jusqu'à la fin des hostilités.

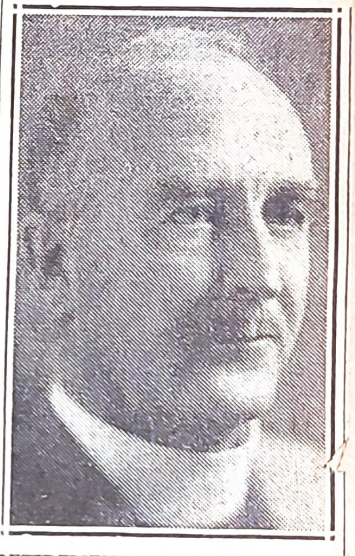
C'est un régiment établi à Montréal depuis plus de quatre-vingts ans, dans lequel sont passés des représentants des familles montréalaises les plus connues. On peut être fier du rôle qu'il a joué durant cette guerre, comme de celui qu'il a rempli entre 1914 et 1918, notamment à Ypres et à Vimy. Les "Black Watch" ont fait honneur à leurs concitoyens.

On aura un souvenir ému pour les disparus, pour ceux qui ont donné leur vie dans la défense de la patrie. Montréal ne saurait les oublier, alors qu'on fête le retour des officiers et des soldats qui ont échappé aux hasards des dures batailles livrées ces années-ci.

GAZETTE, MONTREAL, THURSDAY, NOVEM



Two of the officers of the 1st Battalion of the Black Watch, who returned to Montreal yesterday after a four-day trip from Southampton aboard the giant liner Queen Elizabeth and a 29-hour train journey from Halifax. Left, **Maj. John Fraser Baillie,** son of Mr. and Mrs. Archie F. Baillie of 1547 McGregor street. His wife and two sons, Fraser and David, are living with his parents. Right, **Maj. Charles Stewartson Maclaren,** son of Mrs. P. N. Maclaren and the late Mr. Maclaren, whose wife, the former Ruth Lavers, lives at 5406 Monkland avenue. Maj. Maclaren was second-in-command of the unit as it arrived here yesterday.



RETIREMENT ANNOUNCED: Col. G. G. D. Kilpatrick, D.S.O., of Montreal, director of education for the army since March, 1943, has retired from the Canadian Army, Defence Headquarters announced last night. A veteran of the First World War in which he served as a chaplain and won the D.S.O., he was principal of the United Theological College in Montreal and served as minister in Ottawa and Hamilton, Ont., churches prior to taking the army post.

It was not known what post he would take in his return to civilian life. A native of Aberdeen, Scotland, Col. Kilpatrick went to Winnipeg at an early age and is a graduate of the University of Toronto and Knox Theological College.

Gazette Nov 24/45

Welcome Home

BLACK WATCH

(R.H.R.) CANADA

MACDONALD'S

Quality Tobacco Products

SINCE 1858

LA PRE

MONTREAL, JEUDI 22 NOVEMBRE 1945

LE PLUS GRAND QUOTIDIEN FRANÇ

Montréal accueille ses régiments avec éclat

Une brillante réception a marqué le retour dans la métropole du régiment écossais, le "Black Watch".—Trois autres unités reviennent aussi.

La 50e batterie du R.C.A.

Par PIERRE-MARCEL CLAUDE, (rédacteur militaire).

Reconnaissants, les Montréalais savent l'être, et, dans l'expression spontanée de leurs sentiments communs, il est incontestable qu'ils savent aussi faire les choses. Et ils l'ont démontré de façon éclatante en accordant, à leurs unités militaires jusqu'ici de retour des terres de batailles de l'Europe, une réception digne de la gloire que leurs gars se sont taillée là-bas.

Mais bien que se ressemblant toutes les unes aux autres, chacune de leurs réceptions est marquée d'un caractère particulier. C'est ainsi qu'hier après-midi, au lieu de l'ampleur solennelle des réceptions précédentes, notre population a célébré avec le brio d'un carnaval le retour de l'un de ses plus vieux régiments, le "Royal Highland Regiment", mieux connu sous le nom de "Black Watch of Canada". Paradant dans les rues du quartier des affaires de la métropole, le vieux régiment écossais a défilé d'un pas alerte sous les arcs multiples que formaient les innombrables rubans de papier qui tombaient des mille fenêtres des édifices de la rue S.-Jacques et sous la poussière abondante des confetti.

Trois autres unités de la région, la 50e batterie du 4e régiment d'artillerie moyenne du R.C.A., la 73e batterie d'artillerie de campagne du R.C.A. et la 1ère compagnie de construction routière du R.C.E., ont aussi été les héros d'une réception vivante de la part de nos citoyens qui s'étaient rendus nombreux dans le centre de la ville pour y saluer le retour de nos vaillants militaires.

Le Black Watch

Depuis plus d'une heure, la foule guettait nombreuse, aux abords de la vieille gare Bonaventure, l'entrée du train qui ramènerait les quelque 400 membres de la plus vieille unité écossaise de l'empire britannique, le fameux Black Watch. Leur longue attente fut récompensée quand, à 1 heures précises, la puissante locomotive qui tirait les wagons de fenêtres desquels émergeaient de centaines de bérêts aux pompon rouges, roula entre les quais, puis s'immobilisa.

Une ovation salua bientôt la descente sur les quais de la gare de ga[illegible] du Black Watch. Tous les sous-officiers et les soldats avaient revêtu l'habit de bataille, tandis que les officiers portaient fièrement la traditionnelle jupe régimentaire.

Avant de former les rangs pour la parade, tous sont entrés à l'intérieur de la gare, où de gentilles bénévoles de la Légion canadienne leur ont servi du café chaud, de succulents beignes et autres friandises.

La parade

Après les salutations officielles et les échanges cordiales de poignées de main entre nouveaux arrivants et anciens camarades de combat qui se retrouvaient, le régiment forma les rangs et se prépara à la parade.

Malgré leur hâte de revoir enfin leurs parents et amis qu'il n'avaient pas encore pu serrer dans leurs bras, les hommes du 1er bataillon Black Watch se sont mis en marche du pas ferme et décidé de soldats qui reviennent du front conscients d'avoir accompli, avec le meilleur d'eux-mêmes, une tâche qui avait exigé de plus d'un de leurs camarades le sacrifice de leur vie.

Sous le commandement du lieutenant-colonel V.-E. Traversy, qui les a ramenés d'outre-mer, les Ecossais —qui n'étaient pas tous des Ecossais car, comme nos lecteurs ont pu le remarquer par la liste que nous avons publiée samedi dernier, les Canadiens français sont passablement nombreux au sein de l'unité écossaise—ont contourné la gare pour aboutir sur le carré Chaboillez où une garde d'honneur formée de 2e et 3e bataillons de réserve du Black Watch les a salués.

Précédé du corps de cornemuse que commandait le sergent J.-E. Jones, le bataillon s'est avancé vers l'est rue S.-Jacques. La foule était compacte aux alentours de la gare et tout le long du parcours. A maintes reprises, à l'occasion du passage d'un militaire populaire ou d'un grand blessé de guerre, les acclamations jaillissaient spontanément. Sous les ordres du lieutenant-colonel Eric Motzfeldt, un ancien commandant du 1er bataillon du Black Watch outre-mer, suivaient les anciens combattants du régiment déjà de retour d'Europe. D'airs entraînants, le corps de musique du régiment marqua le pas des troupes.

Montréal les accueille avec brio

Le 1er bataillon du "Royal Highland Regiment", dit "Black Watch of Canada", réception éclatante, hier après-midi, à l'occasion de son retour dans la métropo montrent un peu le brio qui a entouré l'accueil accordé au vaillant régiment éc nous présente une partie du groupe que formaient les anciens combattants du rég d'Europe. Sur celle du bas, on remarquera les innombrables rubans de papier qu des fenêtres de leurs bureaux les petites sténographes travaillant dans les édifices

ESSE
AIS D'AMERIQUE

été le héros d'une
Ces photographies
ais. Celle du haut
ent déjà de retour
aient laissé tomber
la rue S.-Jacques.

Tout le long du parcours, rues S.-Jacques, S.-Gabriel et Craig, les Montréalais s'étaient massés par milliers, criant leur admiration et leur joie.

Ministres présents

En passant au carré Victoria, les Black Watch ont échangé le salut avec un groupe d'invités d'honneur à la tête duquel on remarquait le major-général E.-J. Renaud, C.B., C.B.E., officier commandant du district militaire no 4. Parmi les autres personnalités, nommons: M. W.-R. Bullock, conseiller municipal et représentant la ville de Montréal, l'hon. Brooke Claxton, C.R., ministre de la santé nationale, le major-général A.-E. Walford, C.B.E., M.M., E.D., adjudant général de l'armée canadienne, l'hon. D.-C. Abott, C.R., ministre de la défense nationale, le colonel P.-P. Hutchison, E.D., commandant du 2e bataillon de réserve du Black Watch, le colonel sir H.-M.-Allan Montague, C.V.O., E.D., le lieutenant-colonel G.-S. Cantlie, D.S.O., V.D., commandant du 1er bataillon à la guerre de 1914, ainsi que le major-général G.-E. McCuaig, les brigadiers G.-V. Whitehead, K.-M. Perry, le colonel Crawford Grier, et les lieutenants-colonels A. Fleming, W.-H. Clark-Kennedy et I.-L. Ibbotson.

Au manège militaire

Tous les parents et amis des hommes du "Black Watch" avaient envahi la vaste enceinte du manège militaire de la rue Craig et, avec impatience, ont attendu le moment d'embrasser les êtres chers qui leur revenaient maintenant après tant d'années de séparation. Toutes les cérémonies qui ont entouré le retour du "Black Watch" les ont profondément émus, mais dès que leurs gars sont entrés dans l'amphithéâtre, ils n'ont plus désiré que de serrer le plus tôt possible leurs chers soldats.

Une immense acclamation a salué les premiers détachements qui ont pénétré dans l'arsenal. Après avoir pris place en face de la tribune d'honneur, les nouveaux arrivants ont présenté les armes.

Quelques allocutions prononcées par le représentant de la ville de Montréal, M. W.-R. Bullock, par le major-général E.-J. Renaud, le colonel P.-P. Hutchison, et le lieut.-col. V.-E. Traversy, ont ensuite exprimé les sentiments qui animaient les coeurs de tous ceux qui étaient réunis là.

Enfin, le lt-col. Traversy donna l'ordre de rompre les rangs. Après avoir accompli un demi-tour à droite, tous soldats, sous-oficiers et officiers se sont lancés vers leurs parents qui n'ont pas tardé, de leur côté à poussailler tout le monde pour atteindre un des leurs. D'émouvantes scènes se sont alors déroulées que nous avons longuement décrites au cours de nos nombreux reportages sur les arrivées toutes semblables de rapatriés.

Arrivée triomphale, hier, du Black Watch

Cette photo donne une idée de la réception faite aux fameux "Black Watch", hier après-midi, par la population de Montréal, à leur arrivée d'outre-mer dans la métropole. Une foule considérable et émue ne ménagea pas ses acclamations à ces vaillants combattants quand ils quittèrent la gare Bonaventure pour se diriger vers l'arsenal de la rue Craig où une chaude réception leur fut faite et où, après avoir été officiellement libérés, ils retrouvèrent parents et amis qui s'y étaient groupés dans l'attente. On fut alors le témoin de scènes émues.

(Photo Armée canadienne)

Address of Tribute

by Major the Reverend G.H. Donald V.D., D.D.

REGIMENTAL CHAPLAIN

at a service held on Sunday, September 24th, 1944, at the Percival Molson Stadium of McGill University, in memory of the Officers, Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of

The Black Watch R.H.R. of Canada

who fell during the invasion of France
and who gave their lives at sea,
on land and in the air
during the war

✠

Gazette

DAY, DECEMBER 21, 1943.

nds War

DAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1943.

BLACK W[illegible]ne of War Talks

adio, Nazi-controlled, a possible
er Churchill, Premier Stalin and
in the Mena House hotel shown
Cairo circles as saying the hotel
readiness for an 'important con-

International Radiophoto via Colonial

100,000 British Homes First Peace Year Plan

By DAVID ANDERSON

(By wireless to The New York Times and The Gazette.)

London, November 21.—In the first 12 months after the war with Germany ends, British authorities expect to build 85,000 to 100,000 new homes under a program already well advanced, government sources said today.

Private enterprise will shoulder the heaviest part of the task from that point.

German bombings and the deterioration of existing dwellings have created so grave shortage of houses in Britain that Prime Minister Winston Churchill has included home along with food and work in his recent definition of the government's essential post-war aims. Britain must erect 1,500,000 houses within the next ten years, it is estimated, to meet the bare need for some kind of roof over every family and as many more to make headway in slum clearance and the replacement of condemned structures.

Lord Woolton, recently named Minister of Reconstruction, will have the task of blending the various efforts now being made to solve the housing problem, it is believed in Whitehall. At pre-

Balkan Offensiv Rommel Pours

London, November 21. — (AP) — Field Marshal Gen. Erwin Rommel poured fresh Nazi divisions into his bloody and costly campaign of extermination against Yugoslav guerillas today but the partisan headquarters of Gen. Josep Broz (Drug-Tito) declared the Germans everywhere had been thwarted.

Launching still another offensive to reconquer guerilla-liberated territory and crush the menace to their western Balkan front, the Germans struck with strong forces in the Sarajevo-Travnik sector of central Bosnia where Tito's broadcast war bulletin said the Nazis had been stopped cold.

The hard-pressed irregulars even struck two offensive blows on their own capturing the southeastern Bosnian town of Foca on the Drina River and lashing out at German positions in Dalmatia.

Bitter battles were reported under way in the Zeta and Moraca river valleys of Montenegro.

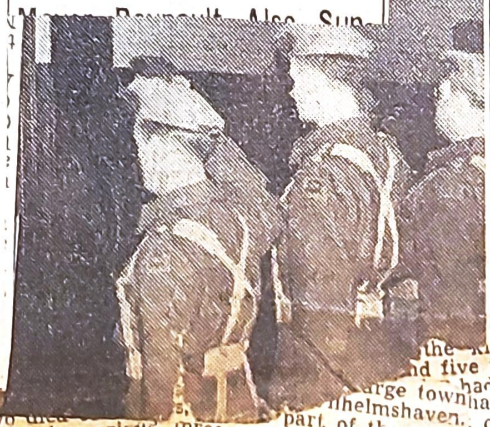
Other German forces which have established bridgeheads on the Adriatic islands of Kirk and Cherso (Crew) were thrown back when they attempted new advances across those rocky sentinels guarding the entrance to Fiume, Tito said:

"As the hard-fighting irregulars kept alive the Allied threat to the Adriatic Balkan flank, criticism against the loss of the Aegean islands of Cos and Leros, just as Turkey was shifting toward the Allied camp, reached a new peak in the London press.

The Sunday Chronicle termed the loss of the strategic Dodecanese islands to German air and sea forces "Singapore all over again on a small scale."

Referring to the explanation of Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, British commander in the Middle East, that British garrison had

SAFETY WEEK DRIVE ENDORSED BY FISET



[illegible] Paul

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[illegible] suffered were two [illegible] 17 wounded and 54 taken.

[illegible] part of the occu- Canadian Army of Occupation now being formed.

Shortly the battalion will [illegible] back into rest centres [illegible] first stages [illegible] relieved by

[illegible] force until relieved by the [illegible]

[illegible] Own [illegible] Shelmshaven.

[illegible] lining the docks and [illegible] ing their first glimpse of Canada in [illegible] Every deck was sardine-jammed [illegible] jockeying through it.